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XX Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1804.
DE Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
XX Rho GTPase; signal transduction; Gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW Gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX EP1239051-A2.
FN 11-SEP-2002.
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX (AEOM-) ABOMICA INC.
FA Shannon M;
PI WPI; 2002-684061/74.
DR Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1804; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (S1, AB89399), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1451 ATCCATTCCTCTCA 1465
DB 17 ATCCATTCCTCTCA 3
RESULT 1475
AAS18424/C
ID AAS18424 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
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AC AAS18424;
XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
DE Degenerate PCR primer #2 used to amplify DNA encoding human chk1.
XX Human; checkpoint protein; hchk1; DNA damage; chromosome 11q24;
KW cell cycle checkpoint pathway; inhibition of cell growth; tumour;
KW malignancy; growth deficiency; development deficiency; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX US6307015-B1.
FN 23-OCT-2001.
XX 12-JAN-2000; 2000US-00489364.
PR 05-SEP-1997; 97US-00924183.
XX (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
PA Ellledge SJ, Sanchez Y;
PI WPI; 2002-040207/05.
DR New mammalian checkpoint protein and gene, for generating specific
XX antibodies or for inhibiting the growth of cells, and for use as a probe
PT for a portion of a chromosome associated with tumors or malignancies.
XX Example 1; Col 24; 39pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to the isolation of human and mouse
CC checkpoint (chk1) proteins and the nucleic acid sequences encoding them.
CC Human chk1 (hchk1) maps to chromosome 11q24. Chk1 is involved in cellular
CC responses to DNA damage, in the cell cycle checkpoint pathway. The
CC protein is useful for generating specific antibodies and for inhibiting
CC the growth of cells. The nucleotide sequence encoding the protein may be
CC used as a probe for a portion of the chromosome associated with tumors
CC and other malignancies, as well as growth and/or development
CC deficiencies. The present sequence represents a degenerate PCR primer
CC used to amplify DNA encoding human chk1 protein
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1033 GACTTTCGCTGGCC 1047
DB 17 GACTTTCGCTGGCC 3
RESULT 1476
ABK57291
ID ABK57291 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABK57291;
XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
DE Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #1662.
XX Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;
KW antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;
KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;
KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;
KW acetylcysteine.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200211674-A2.
FN
```


XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (SYNT) SYNTAX USA LLC.
PI (THOM/) THOMPSON J.
XX
PI Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;
PI Grupe A;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-217145/27.
XX
XX Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride
PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive
PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 71; 152pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down
CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes
CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are
CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic
CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions
CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or
CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell or
CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition
CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises
CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the
CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,
CC antibiotics, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 73.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1577 GCAGGCCAGCTTCC 1591
|||||
DB 2 GCAGGCCAGCUUUC 16
RESULT 1479
ABK57129
ID ABK57129 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK57129;
XX
DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #1500.
XX
KW Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;
KW antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;
KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;
KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;
KW acetylcysteine.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200211674-A2.
XX
PD 14-FEB-2002.
XX
PF 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024970.
XX
PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224383P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX (SYNT) SYNTAX USA LLC.
PI Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;

PA (THOM/) THOMPSON J.
XX Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;
PI Grupe A;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-217145/27.
XX
XX Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride
PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive
PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 96; 152pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down
CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes
CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are
CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic
CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions
CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or
CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell or
CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition
CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises
CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the
CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,
CC antibiotics, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 73.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1577 GCAGGCCAGCTTCC 1591
|||||
DB 1 GCAGGCCAGCUUUC 15
RESULT 1480
ABK57182
ID ABK57182 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK57182;
XX
DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #1553.
XX
KW Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;
KW antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;
KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;
KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;
KW acetylcysteine.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200211674-A2.
XX
PD 14-FEB-2002.
XX
PF 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024970.
XX
PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224383P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX (SYNT) SYNTAX USA LLC.
PI Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;

PI Grupe A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-217145/27.
 XX
 XX Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride
 PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive
 PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 98; 152pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down
 CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes
 CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are
 CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic
 CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions
 CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or
 CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,
 CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises
 CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the
 CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,
 CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The
 CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 672 AGCAAGCTCACAGA 686
 Db 3 AGCAAGCTCACAGA 17
 RESULT 1481
 ABK55967
 ID ABK55967 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK55967;
 XX
 DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #338.
 XX
 KW Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;
 KW antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;
 KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;
 KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;
 KW acetylcysteine.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200211674-A2.
 XX
 PD 14-FEB-2002.
 XX
 PF 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024970.
 XX
 PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224383P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (SYNT) SYNTEX USA LLC.
 PA (THOM/) THOMPSON J.
 XX
 PI Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;
 PI Grupe A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-217145/27.
 XX

XX Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride
 PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive
 PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 59; 152pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down
 CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes
 CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are
 CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic
 CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions
 CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or
 CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,
 CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises
 CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the
 CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,
 CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The
 CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 673 AGCAAGCTCACAGAC 687
 Db 1 AGCAAGCTCACAGAC 15
 RESULT 1482
 ACC54018
 ID ACC54018 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC54018;
 XX
 DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #2785.
 XX
 KW ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
 KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
 KW cellular degeneration.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN FR2826373-A1.
 XX
 PD 27-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
 XX
 PI Tuijinder M, Teierman A, Anson R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-250498/25.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
 PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
 PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 683; 798pp; French.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated

CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1704 TCTGCTACCTGCT 1718
|||||
Db 3 TCTGCTGCTGCT 17
|||||

RESULT 1483
ACC53039/c
ID ACC53039 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC53039;
XX
DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #1806.
XX
KW ss: tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW cellular degeneration.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN FR2826373-A1.
XX
PD 27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX
PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
PT New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 457; 798pp; French.
XX
CC This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1468 CTGGGGGAGCGGATC 1482
|||||
Db 15 CTGGGGGAGAGGATC 1
|||||

RESULT 1484
ABT35689/c
ID ABT35689 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT35689;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1326.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 188; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1527 TCAGCTACAAAGGA 1541
|||||
Db 17 TCAGCAACAAAGGA 3
|||||

RESULT 1485
ACA06589/c

ACA06589 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

ACA06589;

03-JUN-2003 (first entry)

NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #408.

Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human; lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer; oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer; cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor; chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate; cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate; gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes; rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia; gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis; transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis; allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

Homo sapiens.

US2002177568-A1.

28-NOV-2002.

23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.

07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.

18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.

15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.

23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.

(STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.

(MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

(DRAP/) DRAPER K G.

Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;

WPI; 2003-340953/32.

Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of

a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.

Claim 3; Page 33; 72pp; English.

The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyne configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A. (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung, prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic, cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate, chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate, gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis, sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecule

XX SQ

Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 142 ATCAACGGCAGCTG 156

|||||

16 ATCAACTGCAGCTG 2

RESULT 1486

ACA07774/C

ID ACA07774 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ACA07774;

DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE NFKB sub-unit modulating zinzyme substrate #173.

Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human; lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer; oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer; cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor; chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate; cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate; gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes; rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia; gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis; transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis; allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US2002177568-A1.

XX PD 28-NOV-2002.

XX PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.

XX PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.

XX PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.

XX PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.

XX PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.

XX PA (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.

XX PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.

XX PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;

XX DR WPI; 2003-340953/32.

XX FT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of

a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for

treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.

XX PS Claim 3; Page 40; 72pp; English.

XX CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyne configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A. (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung, prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,

CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
 CC nucleic acid molecule
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 5 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 142 ATCAACGCGCAGCTG 156
 Db |||||
 15 ATCAACTGCGAGCTG 1
 RESULT 1487
 ACA08921
 ID ACA08921 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACA08921;
 XX
 XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 DT NFKB sub-unit modulating amberzyme substrate #84.
 DE
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW cesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US200217568-A1.
 PN
 XX
 PD 28-NOV-2002.
 XX
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
 PF
 XX
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
 XX
 XX (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX
 XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
 PI WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 XX
 XX
 XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
 PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 PT

PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
 XX
 XX Claim 3; Page 51; 72pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
 CC nucleic acid molecule
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 539 CCATCTTTGCAAGC 553
 Db |||||
 1 CCAUCUUUGACAAUC 15
 RESULT 1488
 ABZ65140/c
 ID ABZ65140 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ65140;
 XX
 XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human HER2 DNAzyme substrate #597.
 DE
 XX
 KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200297114-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 05-DEC-2002.
 XX
 XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
 PF
 XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX
 XX Mcswiggen J;
 PI WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 XX
 XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 PT

PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
XX Claim 4; Page 144; 185pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
CC shown in ABZ59889 ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
CC ribozymes of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 927 CCAGCTGCTCCGTGG 941
DB 16 CCAGCTGCACCGTGG 2
RESULT 1489
ABZ6477/c
ID ABZ61477 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX
AC ABZ61477;
XX
XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX Human H-Ras DNzyme target #268.
DE
XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200297114-A2.
FN
XX
XX 05-DEC-2002.
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
PF
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
PR
XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
PR
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Mcswiggen J;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
DR
XX
XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
XX
XX Claim 58; Page 116; 185pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing

CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
CC ribozymes of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 7 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 80 GGCCCCCGCGCTCTG 94
DB 16 GGCCCCCGCGCGCTG 2
RESULT 1490
ABZ62006/c
ID ABZ62006 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX
AC ABZ62006;
XX
XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX Human H-Ras DNzyme target #797.
XX
XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200297114-A2.
FN
XX
XX 05-DEC-2002.
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
PF
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
PR
XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
PR
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Mcswiggen J;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
DR
XX
XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
XX
XX Claim 58; Page 126; 185pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
CC ribozymes of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 752 GGGAGTGTCCCTGC 766
 DB 15 GGGAGTGTCCCTGC 1

RESULT 1491
 ABZ64791
 ID ABZ64791 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABZ64791;
 XX DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #248.
 XX KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 XX KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
 XX KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200297114-A2.
 XX PD 05-DEC-2002.
 XX PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
 XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
 XX PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
 XX PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX PI Mcswiggen J;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 XX PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
 XX PS Claim 4; Page 137; 185pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
 CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ6520 - ABZ6524,
 CC ABZ6530 - ABZ6585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
 CC ribozymes of the invention
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 73.3%; Pred. NO. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 49 CCAGCAGTGTGACTG 63
 DB 3 CCAGCUGUGACUG 17

RESULT 1492
 ABZ62005/c
 ID ABZ62005 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX

ABZ62005;
 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 Human H-Ras DNzyme target #796.
 Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
 anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 Homo sapiens.
 WO200297114-A2.
 05-DEC-2002.
 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
 (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 Mcswiggen J;
 WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
 Claim 58; Page 126; 185pp; English.
 The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
 rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
 HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
 also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
 bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
 shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ6520 - ABZ6524,
 ABZ6530 - ABZ6585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
 ribozymes of the invention
 Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. NO. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 752 GGGAGTGTCCCTGC 766
 DB 17 GGGAGTGTCCCTGC 3

RESULT 1493
 ACD64604
 ID ACD64604 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ACD64604;
 XX DT 30-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE HCV minus strand DNzyme substrate sequence #1627.
 XX KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 XX KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 XX KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNzyme; zinzyme;
 XX KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 XX KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;

KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic; virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.

XX Hepatitis C virus.

OS WO200281494-A1.

XX 17-OCT-2002.

XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.

XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.

XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.

XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.

XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.

XX 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.

PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.

PA (LEEP/) LEE P.

PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.

PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.

XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P; Draper K, Roberts E;

PI WPI; 2003-229207/22.

DR Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure, hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus infection.

XX Claim 1; Page 304; 387pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes, inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17; Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02; Mismatches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1434 AGAGGATCCATGAA 1448

Db 2 AGAGGAUGCCAUGCA 16

RESULT 1494

ACD55495/c

ID ACD55495 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ACD55495;

DT 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)

XX HBV amberzyme substrate sequence #79.

XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV; RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense; enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme; amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer; HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication; degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic; virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.

OS Hepatitis B virus.

XX WO200281494-A1.

XX 17-OCT-2002.

XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.

XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.

XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.

XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.

XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.

XX 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.

PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.

PA (LEEP/) LEE P.

PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.

PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.

XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P; Draper K, Roberts E;

PI WPI; 2003-229207/22.

DR Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure, hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus infection.

XX Example 1; Page 204; 387pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes, inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HBV DNazyme or amberzyme sequences disclosed in the present invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17; Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 532 AATAGCCCATCTTT 546
15 AATATCCCATCTTT 1

Db

RESULT 1495
ACD55494/C
ID ACD55494 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACD55494;
DT 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE HBV amberzyme substrate sequence #78.

XX
KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis B virus.

XX
FN WO200281494-A1.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.

XX
PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.

XX
PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.

XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.

XX
PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
PI Draper K, Roberts E;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.

XX
PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
PT infection.

XX
PS Example 1; Page 204; 387pp; English.

XX
CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and

CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HBV
CC ribozyme, inozyme, G-cleaver, zinzyme, DNazyme or amberzyme sequences
CC disclosed in the present invention

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 5 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 532 AATAGCCCATCTTT 546
16 AATATCCCATCTTT 2

Db

RESULT 1496
ACD58065/C
ID ACD58065 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACD58065;
DT 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE HCV DNazyme substrate sequence #651.

XX
KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.

XX
FN WO200281494-A1.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.

XX
PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.

XX
PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.

XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.

XX
PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
PI Draper K, Roberts E;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.

XX
PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
PT infection.

XX
PS Claim 1; Page 245; 387pp; English.

XX
CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate

CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyms, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
 CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present
 CC invention.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1434 AGAGGATGCCATGAA 1448
 |||||
 Db 17 AGAGGATGCCATGCA 3

RESULT 1497
 ACD64603
 ID ACD64603 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ACD64603;
 XX DT 30-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE HCV minus strand DNazyme substrate sequence #1626.

XX KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW amberyms; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.

XX OS Hepatitis C virus.
 XX PN WO200281494-A1.
 XX PD 17-OCT-2002.

XX PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
 XX PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
 XX PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
 XX PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
 XX PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
 XX PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
 PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
 PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.

XX PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;

PI Draper K, Roberts E;
 XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.
 XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
 XX hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
 XX infection.

XX PS Claim 1; Page 304; 387pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyms, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
 CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present
 CC invention.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1432 GCAGAGATGCCATG 1446
 |||||
 Db 2 GGAGAGGAGGCCAUG 16

RESULT 1498
 ACD51807
 ID ACD51807 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ACD51807;
 XX DT 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE HBV inozyme substrate sequence #90.

XX KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW amberyms; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.

XX OS Hepatitis B virus.
 XX PN WO200281494-A1.
 XX PD 17-OCT-2002.

XX PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
 XX PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
 XX PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
 XX PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
 XX PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.

KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNAzyme; zinzyme;
KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis B virus.
XX
PN WO200281494-A1.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
XX
XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009197.
XX
XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
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PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
XX
XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey J, Pavco P, Lee P;
PI Draper K, Roberts E;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.
DR
XX
XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
PT infection.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 184; 387pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNAzymes,
CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyne, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HBV
CC ribozyme, inozyme, G-cleaver, zinzyme, DNAzyme or amberyne sequences
CC disclosed in the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1390 CTCACCAAGCTGTG 1404
Db 2 CUCACCAACCUUG 16
|:||||| |:|:|

RESULT 1501
ACC64765/c
ID ACC64765 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC64765;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 2012.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 266; 738pp; French.
XX
CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
CC ACC6806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a
CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 244 GGCAGTGCACCTGGA 258
Db 17 GGCAGTGCACCTGGA 3
|:||||| |:|:|

RESULT 1502
ACC66050
ID ACC66050 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC66050;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 3297.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; ss.

XX OS Mus musculus.
XX PN WO2003025176-A2.
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX PT and transfected cells.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 416; 738pp; French.
XX CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
XX CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
XX CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
XX CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
XX CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
XX CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
XX CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
XX CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
XX CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
XX CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 826 TCCCTCACCCCTGTC 840
XX DB 3 TCCCTCACCCCTGTC 17
XX
XX RESULT 1503
XX ACC68168/c
XX ID ACC68168 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ACC68168;
XX XX
XX DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 5415.
XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
XX KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
XX KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX KW schizophrenia; ss.
XX OS Mus musculus.
XX PN WO2003025176-A2.
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX PT

XX DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX PT and transfected cells.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 664; 738pp; French.
XX CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
XX CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
XX CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
XX CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
XX CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
XX CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
XX CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
XX CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
XX CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
XX CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1468 CTGGGGGAGCGGATC 1482
XX DB 15 CTGGGGGAGCGGATC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1504
XX ABX16354/c
XX ID ABX16354 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABX16354;
XX XX
XX DT 08-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human checkpoint gene Chk1 PCR primer #2.
XX KW Human; checkpoint; chk1; anti-Chk1 antibody; tumour; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US2002156247-A1.
XX PD 24-OCT-2002.
XX PF 12-DEC-2001; 2001US-00020038.
XX PR 12-JAN-2000; 2000US-00488364.
XX PA (ELLE/) ELLEDGE S J.
XX PA (SANC/) SANCHEZ Y.
XX XX
XX PI Elledge SJ, Sanchez Y;
XX DR WPI; 2003-182651/18.
XX OS New anti-Chk1 antibody, that may be a monoclonal or polyclonal antibody,
XX PT useful for detecting a Chk1 protein that is associated with a tumor.
XX PS Example 1; Page 13; 28pp; English.
XX CC The invention describes an anti-Chk1 antibody capable of specifically
XX CC binding to an antigenic determinant on the proteins encoded by a sequence
XX CC comprising 476 (3 sequences), 479, 496 or 513 amino acids. A new method
XX CC is used to produce the antibody, which is useful for detecting a Chk1
XX CC protein that is associated with a tumour. This sequence represents a PCR
XX CC primer used to isolate DNA encoding the human checkpoint protein Chk1
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

PA (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.

PI Shannon M, Phan T;

XX WPI; 2003-430501/40.

XX New isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a human angiominin-like
PT protein, useful for treating or preventing a disorder associated with
PT decreased or increased expression or activity of AMLP1.

XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 305; 172pp; English.

XX The present invention describes the human angiominin-like protein 1
CC (AMLPI). Human AMLPI has cytostatic activity, and can be used in gene
CC therapy. The AMLPI protein, nucleic acid molecules, antibodies, and
CC compositions of the present invention can be used for treating or
CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased or increased expression
CC or activity of AMLPI. The present sequence represents a scanning
CC oligonucleotide for human AMLPI, which is used in an example from the
CC present invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 856 AAGGACCTGAAGCAG 870

Db 2 AAGGAACCTGAAGCAG 16

RESULT 1508

AAT50714

ID AAT50714 standard; RNA; 18 BP.

AC AAT50714;

DT 07-MAR-1997 (first entry)

XX Rabbit CERP hairpin ribozyme target sequence #588.

DE Hairpin ribozyme; cholesterol ester transfer protein; mRNA cleavage;
XX neutral lipid transfer; plasma lipoprotein; atherosclerosis; atherectomy;
KW reverse cholesterol transport; high density lipoprotein; therapy; CERP;
KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; dyslipidaemia; hypoalphalipoproteinaemia;
KW peripheral vascular disease; hyperbetalipoproteinaemia; RCT; inhibitor;
KW angioplastic restenosis; low density lipoprotein; diabetes; HDL; rabbit;
KW LDL; ss.

XX Oryctolagus cuniculus.

OS WO9620279-A1.

PN 04-JUL-1996.

XX 11-DEC-1995; 95WO-US016000.

XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363240.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.

XX Couture L, Stinchcomb D, Mcswiggen J, Bisgaier C, Page M;

PI WPI; 1996-321852/32.

XX New ribozyme(s) for cleaving cholesterol ester transfer protein mRNA -
PT useful for preventing or treating initial development, progression or
PT regression of vascular diseases, esp. familial hypercholesterolaemia.

XX Claim 4; Page 55; 72pp; English.

CC AAT50699-T50754 represent target sequences for the rabbit cholesterol
CC ester transfer protein (CERP) hairpin ribozymes (see AAT50643-T50698).
CC CERP is a 74 kD glycoprotein that facilitates neutral lipid transfer
CC between plasma lipoproteins. The numbering of the targets refers to the
CC position of the cleavage site in full length CERP. The ribozyme then
CC binds to 4-6 nucleotides 5', and a variable number 3' of this site. The
CC ribozymes are able to cleave mRNA from the gene encoding CERP, thereby
CC blocking synthesis and/or expression of the mRNA. By inhibiting CERP, the
CC reverse cholesterol transport (RCT) pathway can be inhibited (or
CC eliminated) thereby preventing the reduction in size density of the high
CC density lipoproteins (HDL), prolonging HDL half life, and therefore
CC increasing HDL levels. The ribozymes can be used to treat conditions
CC associated with abnormal levels of CERP, specifically atherosclerosis,
CC peripheral vascular disease, hyperbetalipoproteinaemia, dyslipidaemia,
CC familial hypercholesterolaemia, hypoalphalipoproteinaemia, vascular
CC complications of diabetes, transplant, atherectomy and angioplastic
CC restenosis. By inhibiting CERP, the levels of HDL and low density
CC lipoproteins (LDL), and the HDL:LDL ratio are favourably altered (a
CC decrease in LDL levels, and a corresponding increase in HDL levels). The
CC ribozymes can also be used diagnostically to study genetic drift and
CC mutations in diseased cells, and to detect CERP mRNA. As the ribozymes
CC target specific regions of the CERP gene, they have low non-specific
CC activity

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 60.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;

Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1028 TGGCTGACTTTGGCC 1042

Db 3 UGGCUGACUUUGUCC 17

RESULT 1509

AAV12786/c

ID AAV12786 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAV12786;

XX 03-JUN-1998 (first entry)

XX Patient-specific CDR2/CDR3 5' PCR primer LAR1 CDR3.

XX Rearrangement; gene; immunoglobulin H; IgH; T cell receptor; TCR;
KW clonotypic rearrangement; haematopoietic cell; monitor; response;
KW haematological cancer; multiple myeloma; Hodgkin's disease;
KW acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; test; bone marrow; autologous transplant;
KW detection; clonotypic cell; premalignant; autoimmune; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9746706-A1.

XX 11-DEC-1997.

XX 03-JUN-1997; 97WO-US009534.

XX 03-JUN-1996; 96US-0019106P.

XX (UYAL-) UNIV ALBERTA.

XX Pilarski LM, Belch AR, Szczeppek AJ;

XX WPI; 1998-042212/04.

XX Detecting specific clonotypic nucleic acid rearrangement in
PT haematopoietic cells - used to monitor treatment of haematological cancer
PT or to screen bone marrow transplants.

XX Example 1; Page 43; 74pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAV12776-86 are used for PCR, in situ reverse transcription
 CC PCR (RT-PCR) and RT-PCR. The rearrangement of immunoglobulin (Ig) H genes
 CC or the rearrangement of T cell receptor (TCR) genes in a clone is called
 CC its "clonotypic rearrangement". The primers are used to identify
 CC clonotypic nucleic acid rearrangements in haematopoietic cells from a
 CC patient with (or at risk of) a haematological neoplastic disease. A novel
 CC method is described to detect such clonotypic rearrangements. This method
 CC comprises isolating a neoplastic haematopoietic cell containing a target
 CC clonotypic rearrangement and amplifying a specific segment of the target.
 CC The amplified product is sequenced to determine if the clonotypic
 CC rearrangement is present. The method is especially used to monitor a
 CC patients' response to treatment of haematological cancer (e.g. multiple
 CC myeloma, Hodgkin's disease or acute lymphoblastic leukaemia). The method
 CC can also be used to test bone marrow samples, including stem cells,
 CC intended for autologous transplant. Other applications include detecting
 CC clonotypic cells in pre-malignant and autoimmune states, identifying cell
 CC types representative of the different stages in a malignant clone and
 CC development of therapies

XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 383 CCACGCTCCTCGGATG 397
 DB 16 CCACGCTCCTCGGAGG 2

RESULT 1510
 AAV73903/C
 ID AAV73903 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAV73903;
 XX
 DT 02-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 DE Human HLA-A2 A*0201 allele antisense PCR primer AL#U.
 KW HLA-A2; allele; A*0201; PCR primer; polymorphic loci; subtyping;
 KW human leucocyte antigen; therapy; bone marrow transplant; vaccine;
 KW gene therapy; tumour cell; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN DE19715430-A1.
 XX
 PD 26-NOV-1998.
 XX
 PF 14-APR-1997; 97DE-01015430.
 XX
 PR 14-APR-1997; 97DE-01015430.
 XX
 PA (BOEF) BOEHRINGER MANNHEIM GMBH.
 XX
 PI Schendel D, Gatz S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-010501/02.
 XX
 PT Sub-typing complex polymorphic gene loci by amplification of multiple
 PT alleles - with individual alleles detected from combination of amplicons
 PT formed, specifically for typing HLA-A2 before bone marrow transplants or
 PT vaccination.
 XX
 PS Claim 8; Page 11; 18pp; German.
 XX
 CC AAV73887-V73911 are PCR primers used in a method for subtyping complex
 CC polymorphic loci in a DNA-containing sample, in which individual alleles
 CC are detected by multiple nucleic acid amplifications, a particular allele
 CC is identified from the combination of amplifications that produce

CC amplicons from alleles present in the sample. The method is especially
 CC used to subtype the human leucocyte antigen (HLA)-A locus, particularly
 CC A2 and specifically to detect the A*0201 allele. The method is applied
 CC before therapy, e.g. for subtyping bone marrow transplants, gene therapy
 CC vaccines, tumour cell vaccines, MHC carrier or peptide vaccines. The use
 CC of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) with sequence-specific primers to
 CC identify the most important alleles first (so that only rarer alleles
 CC require additional tests) reduces the number of experiments needed for
 CC subtyping. To identify an allele, a PCR reaction must occur, i.e. any
 CC negative result must be the result of experimental error and will not
 CC result in an incorrect subtype

XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 505 GAGGCTACCTGGAG 519
 DB 15 GAGGCTACCTGGAG 1

RESULT 1511
 AAX88679
 ID AAX88679 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAX88679;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 DE Human chromosome 18q YAC clone primer.
 KW Human chromosome 18q; mood disorder; polymorphic marker; detection;
 KW identification; trinucleotide repeat expansion; schizophrenia;
 KW anxiety disorder; adjustment disorder; personality disorder;
 KW nucleotide triplet repeat; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9932643-A2.
 XX
 PD 01-JUL-1999.
 XX
 PF 17-DEC-1998; 99WO-EP008543.
 XX
 PR 18-DEC-1997; 97GB-00026804.
 XX
 PA (VLA-) VLAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOG.
 XX
 PI Van Broeckhoven C, Raeymaekers P, Del-Favero J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-418934/35.
 XX
 PT Detecting nucleotide triplet repeats in human chromosome 18q.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 56; 87pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes detecting nucleotide triplet repeats in a
 CC region of human chromosome 18q disposed between polymorphic markers
 CC D18S68 and D18S979 to identify a human gene associated with a mood
 CC disorder or related disorder. AAX88542 to AAX88705 represents human
 CC chromosome 18q YAC clones and primers corresponding to them, used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention. YAC clones comprising a portion
 CC of the region of human chromosome 18q between markers D18S68 and D18S979
 CC are used to identify at least one human gene associated with a mood
 CC disorder or related disorder. The mood disorder or related disorder, is
 CC chosen from the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders,
 CC version 4 (DSM-IV) taxonomy. This includes mood disorders (296.XX, 300.4,
 CC 311, 301, 13, 295.70), schizophrenia and related disorders (295, 297.1,
 CC 298.9, 297.3, 298.9), anxiety disorders (300.XX, 309.81, 308.3),
 CC adjustment disorders (309.XX) and personality disorders (codes 301.XX).

CC Probes derived from genes associated with the mood disorder or related
CC disorder can be used to detect pathological mutations or genetic
CC variations in patients. The methods, probes and antibodies can be used to
CC determine the susceptibility of an individual to a mood disorder or
CC related disorder. The nucleic acids and proteins of the human gene can be
CC used to treat mood disorders and related disorders

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1705 CTGCTTACCTGCTG 1719
Db 2 CTGCTTACCTGCTG 16

RESULT 1512
AAZ31848/C
ID AAZ31848 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAZ31848;
XX DT 24-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human G-alpha-13 antisense inhibitor ISIS# 20804.
XX KW G-alpha-13; human; inhibitor; cancer; antisense compound; therapy; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US981732-A.
XX PD 09-NOV-1999.
XX PF 04-DEC-1998; 98US-00205860.
XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-00205860.
XX XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX FI Cowser LM;
XX DR WPI; 1999-633376/54.
XX PT Antisense compound inhibiting expression of human G-alpha-13.
XX PS Claim 11; Col 40; 38pp; English.

CC This sequence represents an antisense inhibitor of the invention, and
CC inhibits the expression of the human G-alpha-13 protein. The antisense
CC compounds of the invention are of 8 to 30 nucleobases in length, that
CC inhibits the expression of the human G-alpha-13. The antisense compound
CC is useful for treating an animal, particularly humans, having or being
CC prone to a disease or condition associated with the expression of G-alpha
CC -13, such as cancer

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 810 TATCCACACGGAGAA 824
Db 18 TATCAACACGGAGAA 4

RESULT 1513
AAZ79315
ID AAZ79315 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAX79315;
XX DT 31-AUG-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Primer F72 for isolating human serotonin receptor splice variants.
XX KW Human; serotonin receptor; splice variant; alternative splicing; 5-HT4;
KW screening; ligand; central nervous system; CNS; disorder; expression;
KW gastrointestinal disorder; primer; amplification; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN FR2771741-A1.
XX PD 04-JUN-1999.
XX PF 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015037.
XX PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015037.
XX PA (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX PI Fischmeister R, Langlois M, Dahmoune Y, Gastineau M, Blondel O;
PI Hoebeke J;
XX DR WPI; 1999-349539/30.
XX XX Splice variants of human 5-HT4 receptor - and corresponding DNA, vectors,
XX PT antibodies, etc.
XX PS Example 1; Page 21; 58pp; French.

XX CC Primers AAX79310-X79315 were used to PCR amplify the human serotonin
CC receptor splice variants 5-HT-4(c) (AAX79306) and 5-HT-4(d) (AAX79307). 5
CC -HT4(c) and 5-HT4(d) receptor polypeptides can be used to screen for
CC substances, especially ligands, useful in the treatment of CNS disorders
CC associated with abnormal 5-HT4(c) receptor expression or gastrointestinal
CC disorders associated with abnormal 5-HT4(d) receptor expression
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 766 CTCACGAGCCTCAAA 780
Db 1 CTCACGAGCCTCAAA 15

RESULT 1514
AAZ74421
ID AAZ74421 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ74421;
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:8777.
XX KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9954500-A2.
XX XX 28-OCT-1999.

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XX PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX XX
XX PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX XX
XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX XX
XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX XX
XX XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX PT map of the human genome.
XX XX
XX PS Claim 8; Page 2102; 2745pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
XX CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
XX CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
XX CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
XX CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
XX CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
XX CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
XX CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
XX CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
XX CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
XX CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
XX CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
XX CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
XX CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
XX CC present invention
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1673 CAGCCCCCAACTACA 1687
Db 3 CAGCCCTCAACTACA 17

RESULT 1515
AAH40049/c
ID AAH40049 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAH40049;
XX XX
XX DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 2845.
XX XX
XX KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
XX SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
XX Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
XX polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
XX acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
XX inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO200129262-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 26-APR-2001.
XX XX
XX PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
XX XX
XX PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
XX XX
XX PA (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX XX

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PI Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
XX DR WPI; 2001-290930/30.
XX XX
XX PT New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
XX PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
XX PT acid sample.
XX XX
XX PS Claim 1; Page 64; 83pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
XX CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
XX CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
XX CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
XX CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
XX CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPs primer is used as a genotyping primer.
XX CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
XX CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
XX CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
XX CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
XX CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
XX CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
XX CC agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
XX CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
XX CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
XX CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
XX CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
XX CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
XX CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
XX CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
XX CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
XX CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 274 GCTGCTCTCTGGGAA 288
Db 18 GCTGCTCTCTGGGAA 4

RESULT 1516
ABK52758/c
ID ABK52758 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ABK52758;
XX XX
XX DT 27-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Nuclease resistant oligonucleotide.
XX XX
XX KW Nuclease resistant oligonucleotide; phosphinamidate carboxylate;
XX antiviral; anticancer; human T-lymphotropic virus; HTLV-I; HTLV-II;
XX human immunodeficiency virus; HTLV-III; AIDS; HIV; influenza; mumps;
XX measles; rhinovirus; dengue; rubella; rabies; hepatitis virus A;
XX encephalitis virus; herpes virus; varicella-zoster virus; vaccinia;
XX Epstein-Barr virus; human cytomegalovirus; papilloma virus; leukaemia;
XX carcinoma; sarcoma; melanoma; carcinosarcoma; cell sarcoma;
XX Hodgkins disease; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX TH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..18
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "Optionally, phosphonoacetate,
XX FT phosphonothioacetate, phosphorothioate or phosphodiester
XX FT internucleotide linkages"

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XX PN WO200232912-A2.
XX PD 25-APR-2002.
XX PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US032465.
XX PR 17-OCT-2000; 2000US-00691824.
XX PA (DELL/) DELLINGER D J.
XX PI Dellinger DJ;
XX DR WPI; 2002-463302/49.
XX PT New phosphinamidite carboxylate derivatives useful in synthesis of
XX PF oligonucleotides and for treating e.g. cancer and HIV.
XX PS Example 38; Page 68; 104pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to new phosphinamidite carboxylate derivatives
XX CC (I). (I) are used for the synthesis of oligonucleotides. (I) are also
XX CC used as antiviral or anticancer agents for the treatment of HTLV-I, HTLV-
XX CC II, human immunodeficiency viruses, HTLV-III (AIDS virus), influenza type
XX CC A, B and C, mumps, measles, rhinovirus, dengue, rubella, rabies,
XX CC hepatitis virus A, encephalitis virus, herpes viruses (e.g. herpes
XX CC simplex virus-1, herpes simplex virus-2, varicella-zoster virus, Epstein-
XX CC Barr virus, human cytomegalovirus, human herpes virus 6, human herpes
XX CC virus 7 and human herpes virus 8), vaccinia, papilloma virus, hepatitis
XX CC virus B, leukaemias (e.g. acute lymphoblastic chronic lymphocytic, acute
XX CC myeloblastic and chronic myelocytic leukemias), carcinoma (e.g. cervix,
XX CC oesophagus, stomach, small intestines, colon and lungs), sarcomas (e.g.
XX CC osteosarcoma, osteosarcoma, leiomyoma, liposarcoma, hemangioma and
XX CC hemangiosarcoma), melanomas (e.g. amelanotic and melanotic),
XX CC carcinosarcoma, lymphoid tissue type, follicular reticulom, cell sarcoma
XX CC and Hodgkins disease. The synthesised oligonucleotide has reduced
XX CC internucleotide charge and improved nuclease resistance. Synthesis of
XX CC oligonucleotides is effected in high yielding coupling reactions at the
XX CC phosphorous group as well as high yielding reactions at the carboxylate
XX CC group, with the phosphorous-carboxylate group left intact. The present
XX CC sequence represents a nuclease resistant oligonucleotide of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1728 TCACCTGCCCACTTG 1742
DB 17 TCACCGGCCCACTTG 3

RESULT 1517
ABL44832/C
ID ABL44832 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ABL44832;
XX DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1876.
XX KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
XX PF PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Hmo sapiens.
XX XX JP2001321190-A.
XX PD 20-NOV-2001.
XX PA (CHEF ) GRUENENTHAL GMBH.
XX PI Kurreck J, Erdmann VA;

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XX PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX PA (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX PF (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX PT Arraying genome clones.
XX PS Claim 4; Page 41; 528pp; Japanese.
XX CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
XX CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
XX CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
XX CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
XX CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
XX CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
XX CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
XX CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
XX CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
XX CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
XX CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
XX CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
XX CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
XX CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
XX CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
XX CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
XX CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
XX CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
XX CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
XX CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
XX CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 543 CTTTGACAGCCCTTG 557
DB 15 CTTAGACAGCCCTTG 1

RESULT 1518
ABL94603
ID ABL94603 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ABL94603;
XX DT 12-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Rat VR1 antisense oligonucleotide #45.
XX KW Analgesic; antisense; VR1; antiinflammatory; uropathic; pain; cancer;
XX KW vanilloid receptor; antipruritic; cytostatic; antiasthmatic; pruritis;
XX KW gene therapy; tactile allodynia; urinary incontinence; inflammation; ss.
XX OS Rattus sp.
XX PN WO200218407-A2.
XX XX 07-MAR-2002.
XX PF 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-EP010081.
XX PR 02-SEP-2000; 2000DE-01043674.
XX PR 04-SEP-2000; 2000DE-01043702.
XX PA (CHEF ) GRUENENTHAL GMBH.
XX PI Kurreck J, Erdmann VA;

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XX WPI; 2002-281058/32.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides and ribozymes, useful for treating e.g.
PT pain and for diagnosis, are directed against mRNA for vanilloid-family
PT receptors.
XX
XX Claim 1; Fig 5; 76pp; German.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense sequences directed against the
CC VRL mRNA. These can be used in the treatment of pain, especially chronic,
CC heat-induced or inflammatory pain, tactile allodynia, urinary
CC incontinence, neurogenic bladder symptoms, pruritis, tumors and
CC inflammation (particularly where associated with the VRL vanilloid
CC receptor such as asthma). They are also useful for identifying analgesic
CC agents. The present sequence is a VRL antisense sequence identified in
CC the invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1566 GCGTGACTCAGGAG 1580
Db 4 GCGTGACTCAGGAG 18
RESULT 1519
AAD44128
ID AAD44128 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAD44128;
XX
DT 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer #3 designed to bind human MMP PPR region.
XX
KW Sequential consensus region-directed amplification; gene expression;
KW disease diagnosis; gene analysis; human; matrix metalloproteinase; MMP;
KW propeptide region; PPR; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6277571-B1.
XX
XX 21-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-00163485.
XX
XX 03-OCT-1997; 97US-00943162.
XX
XX 03-OCT-1997; 97US-0108152P.
XX
XX (UUVI-) UNIV VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH INTELLECTUAL.
XX
XX Fillmore H, Broadus W, Gillies G;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-412824/44.
XX
XX Sequential consensus region-directed amplification for sorting mixture of
PT DNAs into 2 or more subsets or distinguishing gene expression patterns in
PT 2 samples, useful for disease diagnosis and gene analysis.
XX
XX Example; Col 12; 19pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of sequential consensus region-directed
CC amplification for sorting a mixture of DNAs into 2 or more subsets or
CC distinguishing gene expression patterns in 2 samples. The methods, kits
CC and oligonucleotides are useful for sorting a mixture of DNAs into 2 or
CC more subsets or distinguishing gene expression patterns in 2 samples e.g.
CC for disease diagnosis and gene analysis. The present sequence is a PCR
CC primer designed to bind to human matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)

CC propeptide region (PPR). This primer is used to illustrate the method of
XX the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 856 AAGGACCTGAGCAGTAC 873
Db 1 AAGGAYGTNAGCAGTTC 18
RESULT 1520
ABX03808/c
ID ABX03808 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABX03808;
XX
DT 09-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE DNA encoding secreted protein signal peptide sequence #17.
XX
KW Differential display method; leucine-rich motif; transmembrane protein;
KW secreted protein; secreted protein signal peptide; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200259259-A2.
XX
XX 01-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 23-JAN-2002; 2002WO-IL000071.
XX
XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263158P.
XX
XX (UYRA-) UNIV RAMOT APPLIED RES & IND DEV LTD.
XX
XX Wreschner DH;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-599769/64.
XX
XX P-PSDB; ABG98337.
XX
XX Differential display method for identifying secreted or transmembrane
PT protein, comprises contacting a DNA with a first primer that hybridizes
PT to a sequence coding for a leucine-rich motif and with a second
PT oligonucleotide primer.
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 2; 37pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a differential display comprising contacting
CC cDNA with a first primer that hybridizes to an oligonucleic sequence
CC coding for a leucine-rich motif, and with a second oligonucleotide primer
CC to form a cDNA-hybrid molecule. The method comprises obtaining mRNA from
CC at least 2 samples, synthesizing cDNA from the RNA of each sample,
CC contacting the cDNA with a first primer that hybridizes to an
CC oligonucleic sequence coding for a leucine-rich motif, and with a second
CC oligonucleotide primer to form cDNA-hybrid molecules, amplifying the
CC -hybrid molecules, detecting amplified products and comparing the
CC amplified products from each sample to identify distinctive amplified
CC products coding for at least one secreted or transmembrane protein. The
CC method is useful for discovering novel secreted and/or transmembrane
CC proteins which are important for cell processes and play an important
CC role in determining its phenotype, and which act as mediators for the
CC transfer of signals from external environment into the cell itself, thus
CC modulating gene expression. Sequences ABX03792-ABX03869 represent DNA
CC encoding secreted protein signal peptide sequences
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 38 AGGAGGAGGACACAG 52
| | | | | | | | | |
Db 18 AGTCAGGAGGACACAG 4

RESULT 1521
AADS2481
ID AADS2481 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AADS2481;
XX
DT 02-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Lolium perenne LpPKABAB cDNA sequencing forward primer 2.
XX
KW Abscissic acid-inducible and stress responsive protein; ASR; A22; PKABA;
KW stress-inducible cysteine protease; late embryogenesis abundant protein;
KW LEA; dehydrin; DHN; abscissic acid-induced protein kinase; gene therapy;
KW CYS; seed development; plant tolerance; germination; plant protectant;
KW ryegrass; primer; ss.
XX
OS Lolium perenne.
XX
PN WO200290547-A1.
XX
PD 14-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 07-MAY-2002; 2002WO-AU000564.
XX
PR 07-MAY-2001; 2001AU-00004821.
XX
PA (AGRI-) AGRIC VICTORIA SERVICES PTY LTD.
PA (AGRE-) AGRSEARCH LTD.
XX
PI Spangenberg G, Sawbridge TI, Ong EK, Emmerling M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-129183/12.
XX
CC New isolated nucleic acid encoding ASR, A22, CYS, LEA, DHN or PKABA
CC proteins, useful as molecular genetic markers, and in modifying plant
CC and/or seed development and responses to stresses and adverse
CC environmental stimuli.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 29; 231pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to nucleic acid encoding abscissic acid-inducible
CC and stress responsive proteins (ASR and A22), stress-inducible cysteine
CC proteases (CYS), late embryogenesis abundant proteins (LEA), dehydrins
CC (DHN) and abscissic acid-induced protein kinases (PKABA). The invention
CC also relates to a method for modification of plant and seed development
CC and plant responses to stresses and stimuli. The invention is useful as
CC molecular genetic markers. The method is useful for modifying plant
CC response to an environmental stimulus, modifying plant tolerance to
CC abiotic, osmotic and/or temperature stresses, modifying seed dormancy
CC and/or germination, development, maturation, and modifying a plant
CC developmental process. They are also useful for modifying plant tolerance
CC and adaptation to stresses and adverse environmental stimuli. The
CC invention is also used in gene therapy. The present sequence is a primer
CC used for sequencing Lolium perenne LpPKABAB cDNA
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1577 GCAGGCGACGCTTCC 1591
| | | | | | | | | |
Db 4 GCAGGCGACGCTTCC 18

RESULT 1522
ABV77210
ID ABV77210 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABV77210;
XX
DT 28-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify consensus region A of hDOR cDNA.
XX
KW Delta-opioid receptor; hDOR; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR array;
KW ion-related disease; asthma; diabetes; AIDS; allergy; dermatitis;
KW psoriasis; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; arthritis; GPCR;
KW depression; narcolepsy; infection; transplant rejection; lupus;
KW hepatitis; autism; cancer; renal disorders; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200295065-A2.
XX
PD 28-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 21-MAY-2002; 2002WO-DK000337.
XX
PR 18-MAY-2001; 2001DK-0000802.
XX
PA (AZIG-) AZIGN BIOSCIENCE AS.
XX
PI Thirstrup K, Madsen LS, Jensen JB, Hummel R, Jensen BS;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-129439/12.
XX
CC New G-protein coupled receptor array comprising individual polynucleotide
CC spots stably associated with a surface and a solid support useful for
CC determining the pathogenesis of different ion-related conditions or
CC diseases in humans.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 30; 43pp; English.
XX
CC PCR primers ABV77210-11 were used to amplify a consensus region of the
CC human delta-opioid receptor (hDOR). This opioid receptor belongs to the G
CC -protein coupled receptor (GPCR) family. The amplified fragment was used
CC to produce a GPCR array of the invention. The specification describes a
CC GPCR array comprising a multiplicity of individual polynucleotide spots
CC stably associated with a surface and a solid support. The individual GPCR
CC polynucleotide spot comprises a GPCR polynucleotide composition
CC consisting of a non-conserved region of a GPCR polynucleotide family member,
CC where the spots represent at least two different regions of a GPCR
CC polynucleotide family member. The GPCR array is useful for determining
CC the pathogenesis of different ion-related conditions or diseases in
CC humans, e.g. asthma, diabetes, AIDS, allergies, dermatitis, psoriasis,
CC Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, arthritis, depression, lupus,
CC narcolepsy, viral or parasitic infections, transplant rejection, lupus,
CC hepatitis, autism, cancer, renal disorders, etc
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1099 TGTACCGCGCCCTT 1113
| | | | | | | | | |
Db 2 TGTACCGCGCCCTT 16

RESULT 1523
AAQ31195
ID AAQ31195 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAQ31195;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 23-MAR-1993 (first entry)
 XX Alpha 6A integrin primer 1581.
 DE
 XX Human; alpha 6A; integrin; cell surface receptor; adhesion;
 KW extracellular matrix; cytoskeleton; heterodimer; laminin receptor;
 KW alpha 3A; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; amplify; hamster; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO9219647-A1.
 PN
 XX 12-NOV-1992.
 XX
 XX 27-APR-1992; 92WO-US003527.
 XX
 XX 03-MAY-1991; 91US-00695564.
 XX
 XX (SCRI) SCRIPS RES INST.
 PA
 XX Tamura RN, Quaranta V;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1992-398799/48.
 DR
 XX Integrin alpha sub-unit cytoplasmic domain polypeptide(s) - used for
 PT prodn. of antibodies and in detection of integrin sub-units in body
 PT samples.
 PT
 XX Disclosure; Page 95; 115pp; English.
 PS
 XX The sequences given in AAQ31193-98 are primers which were used to amplify
 CC the coding sequences for the human alpha 6A and the hamster alpha 3A
 CC integrin subunits. Integrins are a family of cell surface receptors which
 CC serve cellular adhesion functions. These receptors form a link between
 CC the extracellular matrix and the cytoskeleton through their binding to
 CC various extracellular components. Each integrin receptor is a heterodimer
 CC comprised of an alpha and a beta subunit. Each alpha subunit tends to
 CC associate with only one type of beta subunit but there are several
 CC exceptions to this rule. The 6A and 6B integrin subunits correspond to
 CC the laminin receptor. The cytoplasmic domain of the 6A and 6B integrins
 CC differs from previously isolated alpha 6 integrins. (Updated on 25-MAR-
 CC 2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 881 ACTGTGGGAACATCA 895
 DB 3 ACTGTGTGAACATCA 17
 RESULT 1524
 AA30804
 ID AAV30804 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 XX AAV30804;
 AC
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT
 XX 14-SEP-1998 (first entry)
 DE
 XX Human prohibitin gene 3' UTR primer P3'.
 XX
 XX Breast cancer; diagnosis; prognosis; assay; prohibitin gene;
 KW polymorphism; RFLP; human; PCR; primer; ss.
 KW
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO9820167-A1.
 XX

PD 14-MAY-1998.
 XX
 XX 06-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020844.
 XX
 XX 07-NOV-1996; 96US-0029978P.
 PR
 XX (OKLA-) OKLAHOMA MEDICAL RES FOUND.
 PA
 XX
 XX Jupe ER, Thompson LF, Resta R, Dellorco RT;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1998-286976/25.
 DR
 XX Determining risk of hereditary breast cancer - by determining the base
 PT identity at position 729 of the 3' untranslated region of the prohibitin
 PT gene.
 PT
 XX Disclosure; Page 36; 55pp; English.
 PS
 XX Sense primer P3' corresponds to nucleotides 768-786 of the 5'-3' sense
 CC strand of a 1328 bp human prohibitin gene fragment (see AAV30803),
 CC extending from intron 6 to the 3' untranslated region (3'UTR). It was
 CC used with primer P4' (see AAV30805) to generate a 442 bp nucleic acid
 CC fragment that lies immediately 5' to the polymorphic AflIII cut site in
 CC the 3'UTR. This was used as a probe in Southern blotting experiments. A
 CC germline polymorphism at position 729 in the prohibitin gene 3'UTR (see
 CC also AAV30797) is a susceptibility marker for breast cancer. Homozygous
 CC T/T at this position carries the greatest lifetime risk, heterozygous C/T
 CC carries intermediate risk, and homozygous C/C the lowest risk. The
 CC substitution of a T for C at position 729 results in loss of cleavability
 CC by AflIII. RFLP analysis allows the risk of hereditary breast cancer to
 CC be determined in both women and men. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct
 CC PI field.)
 CC
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 566 GCCTCCGTCGTGCA 580
 DB 2 GCCTCCGTCGTGCA 16
 RESULT 1525
 AAX31877
 ID AAX31877 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 XX AAX31877;
 AC
 XX 11-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX S. aureus polypeptide encoding DNA amplifying primer.
 DE
 XX Staphylococcus aureus polypeptide; thyroiditis; infective carditis;
 KW lung abscess; secretory diarrhoea; cerebral abscess; conjunctivitis;
 KW toxic shock syndrome; folliculitis; septic arthritis; antibacterial;
 KW H. pylori infection; gastric ulcer; adenocarcinoma; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX Staphylococcus aureus.
 OS
 XX EP905243-A2.
 FN
 XX 31-MAR-1999.
 PD
 XX 03-AUG-1998; 98EP-00306185.
 PF
 XX 05-AUG-1997; 97US-0055387P.
 PR
 XX (SMIK) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP.
 PA (SMIK) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM PLC.
 PA
 XX

PI Lonetto MA, Warren PV, Burnham MKR;
 XX WPI; 1999-192667/17.
 XX
 XX New essential polypeptides from *Staphylococcus aureus* useful for treating
 PT diseases such as infective endocarditis and toxic shock syndrome.
 PT
 XX Example 2; Page 46; 70pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention provides new *Staphylococcus aureus* polypeptides (AA03781-
 CC 94) and the genes (AA03781-864) encoding them. Host cells containing
 CC vectors comprising the nucleic acid sequences are used for the
 CC recombinant expression of the proteins. The polypeptides can be used to
 CC screen for modulators for use in antibacterial therapy. The polypeptides,
 CC their antagonists and agonists are used to prevent or treat diseases
 CC caused by *S. aureus* such as thyroiditis, lung abscesses, infective
 CC carditis, secretory diarrhoea, cerebral abscesses, conjunctivitis, toxic
 CC shock syndrome folliculitis and septic arthritis. Screening for the
 CC presence of the polypeptides may be used to diagnose, predict the
 CC susceptibility to, or stage the progress of these *S. aureus* diseases and
 CC diseases caused by *Helicobacter pylori* such as gastric ulcers and gastric
 CC adenocarcinoma. There is not much information known about the essential
 CC genes expressed by *S. aureus* during infection but these new polypeptides
 CC have been identified as essential. They can therefore be used to develop
 CC antibacterial compounds specific for those essential genes and this
 CC ensures the effectiveness of the compounds in killing *S. aureus*. In
 CC addition, these polypeptides can be used to effectively diagnose and
 CC treat infections and diseases caused by *S. aureus* without the risk of
 CC development of antibiotic resistance. Sequences AA03781-864 represent
 CC PCR primers used for the amplification of the DNAs encoding the *S. aureus*
 CC polypeptides of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 132 GATGAAGAAGATCAA 146
 DB |||||
 2 GATGAAGAAGATCAA 16
 RESULT 1526
 AA020455
 ID AA020455 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AA020455;
 XX
 DT 19-NOV-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer Bmag5Rev for microsatellite marker clone Bmag5.
 XX
 KW PCR primer; microsatellite marker; barley; chromosome 7 marker; cereal;
 KW fermentability; group 5 chromosome; ethyl carbamate production; Bmac213;
 KW wort fermentation; Triticaceae; Bmac96; epi-heterodendrin production;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Hordeum vulgare.
 XX
 PN WO9946404-A1.
 XX
 PD 16-SEP-1999.
 XX
 PF 01-MAR-1999; 99WO-GB000602.
 XX
 PR 10-MAR-1998; 98GB-00005087.
 XX
 PA (SCCR-) SCOTTISH CROP RES INST.
 XX
 PI Thomas WTB, Swanston JS, Powell W, Waugh R, Ramsey LD;

DR WPI; 1999-551424/46.
 XX Screening cereals for fermentability, especially useful in barley.
 XX
 PS Claim 20; Page 23; 49pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer for a barley chromosome 7
 CC microsatellite marker, and can be used in the method of the invention.
 CC The method is for screening cereal for fermentability, comprising
 CC analysing cereal genomic DNA to determine which allele(s) of a gene/gene
 CC complex affecting fermentability at a locus close to the centromere on
 CC homologous Triticaceae group 5 chromosome (barley chromosome 7) is/are
 CC present. The invention also relates to a method for screening cereal for
 CC ethyl carbamate production on wort fermentation and distillation,
 CC comprising analysing barley genomic DNA to determine which allele(s) of
 CC the locus, designated eph on the short arm of homologous Triticaceae group
 CC 1 chromosome (barley chromosome 5) is/are present. The methods and
 CC primers are useful for identifying microsatellites Bmac96 and Bmac213,
 CC which are useful for determining fermentability and/or epi-heterodendrin
 CC production in cereals, especially barley. Current methods for determining
 CC fermentability are difficult to apply within barley breeding programs.
 CC Prior art methods using molecular markers have difficulty in detecting
 CC levels of allelic variation
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1060 ATCCCAACAAAGACA 1074
 DB |||||
 4 ATCCCAACAAAGACA 18
 RESULT 1527
 AA059837
 ID AA059837 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AA059837;
 XX
 DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to amplify a fragment of the prohibitin gene.
 XX
 KW Prohibitin gene; cancer risk; 3' untranslated region; UTR;
 KW germline polymorphism; susceptibility marker; cancer;
 KW genetic counselling; cancer prognosis; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9924614-A1.
 XX
 PD 20-MAY-1999.
 XX
 PF 06-NOV-1998; 98WO-US023686.
 XX
 PR 06-NOV-1997; 97US-0064880P.
 XX
 PA (OKLA-) OKLAHOMA MEDICAL RES FOUND.
 XX
 PI Jude ER, Thompson LF, Resta R, Dell'orco RT;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-337719/28.
 XX
 PT New diagnostic assay for cancer susceptibility using nucleotide
 PT identification of the prohibitin gene.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 36; 43pp; English.
 XX
 CC The specification describes a method for determining the identity of
 CC nucleotide 729 of the prohibitin gene as a means of determining the risk

of cancer other than breast cancer. The method comprises determining the base identity of a portion of genomic DNA from a patient cell, where the genomic DNA comprises an untranslated region (UTR) of a prohibitin gene, the portion corresponding to position 729 of the sequence given in AAX59834, and correlating the base identity with germline polymorphisms indicative of a risk for the cancer. The prohibitin gene germline polymorphism in the 3' UTR is used as a susceptibility marker for cancer other than breast cancer. The method determines the lifetime probability of an individual developing cancer based on an allelic variation found in the 3'UTR of the prohibitin gene. This assay could be used in genetic counselling and cancer prognosis, prediction of disease-free intervals, long-term survivorship, and determination of therapy for both men and women. PCR primers AAX59837-38 were used to amplify a fragment of the prohibitin gene

XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.7e-02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 566 GCTCGTCTGTGCA 580
 Db 2 GCTCGTCTGTGCA 16

RESULT 1528

AAA83293
 ID AAA83293 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX
 AC AAA83293;

XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)

XX cdk8 ribozyme binding site #13.

XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.

XX Mammalia.

XX WO200032765-A2.

XX 08-JUN-2000.

XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.

XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX Tritz R, Welch PU, Barber JR, Robbins JM;

XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.

XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.

XX Disclosure; Page 59; 109pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme, designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1. Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in CC restenosis treatment

XX Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.7e-02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 657 CGTCTACAAAGCCAA 671
 Db 5 CGTCTACAAAGCCAA 19

RESULT 1529

ABA81519/C

ID ABA81519 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ABA81519;

XX 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)

XX Targeted chromosomal genomic alteration expression vector primer #7.

XX Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin; retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V; cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2; adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis; haemophilia; alpha thalassemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE; mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein B; LDLR; familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense; UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1; Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antisickling; antianaemic; haemostatic; antileptic; PCR primer; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO200173002-A2.

XX 04-OCT-2001.

XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.

XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.

XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192179P.

XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.

XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.

XX (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.

XX Knies EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;

XX WPI; 2001-639230/73.

XX Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical modification.

XX Example 1; Page 17; 294pp; English.

XX The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin, retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, apolipoprotein B (APOB), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APP), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis, haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassemia, sickle cell anaemia, Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and various syndromes. The present sequence is a PCR primer described in the exemplification of the invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 802 CATGACATTATCCAC 816
DB 16 CAGGACATTATCCAC 2

RESULT 1530
AAH37489/C
ID AAH37489 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAH37489;
XX
DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 285.
XX
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
KW SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
KW Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolemia;
KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200129262-A2.
XX
PD 26-APR-2001.
XX
PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
XX
PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
XX
PA (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX
PI Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-290930/30.
XX
PT New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 51; 83pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence

Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1299 CGAGGAGTTCAAGAC 1313
DB 17 CCAGGAGTTCAAGAC 3

RESULT 1531
AAH58455
ID AAH58455 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAH58455;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk8 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:879.
XX
KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulvovag;
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytosstatic;
KW antipeptidic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
KW antiscikling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200130362-A2.
XX
PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
XX
PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
XX
PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
PI Robbins JW, Tritz R;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX

Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.

Example 1; Page 135; 408pp; English.

The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a nucleic acid segment encoding (i). (i) can have antipeptidic, dermatological, cytosstatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiscikling, ophthalmological, vulvovag, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiscikling, cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (i) can be used in gene therapy. (i) and (ii) are useful for treating proliferative skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis, squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 657 CGTCTCAAAAGGCAA 671
 DB 5 CGTCTCAAAAGGCAA 19

RESULT 1532
 ID ABK24631/C
 AC ABK24631;
 DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 DE Hygromycin-B coding sequence PCR primer #7.
 KW Chromosomal genomic alteration; genome altering oligonucleotide; PCR; ss;
 KW o-methyl modification; DNA modification; phosphorothioate linkage;
 KW DNA repair; DNA alteration; environmental tolerance; hygromycin-B;
 KW abiotic stress tolerance; improved nutritional value; hygromycin; primer;
 KW amino acid over production; herbicide resistance; glyphosate resistance;
 KW imidazolinone herbicide resistance; sulphonylurea herbicide resistance;
 KW porphyrin herbicide resistance; triazine resistance; disease resistance;
 KW modified oil production; modified starch production; waxy starch;
 KW altered floral morphology; male-sterile plant; albino mutant;
 KW modified fatty acid content; reduced palmitate production; albino plant;
 KW increased stearate production; reduced linolenic acid production;
 KW photosynthetic process.
 OS Mammalia
 OS Synthetic.
 PN WO200192512-A2.
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 PX 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017672.
 PF 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-024989P.
 PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-00818875.
 PX (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
 PI Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Kim J;
 DR WPI; 2002-106307/14.
 XX New oligonucleotides with modified nuclease-resistant termini, useful for
 XX creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. stress tolerance, improved
 XX nutritional value, herbicide or disease resistance, or modified oil
 XX production.
 XX Example 1; Page 20; 220pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide for targeted alteration of a
 XX genetic sequence, which comprises a single-stranded oligonucleotide
 XX having a DNA domain. The DNA domain has at least one mismatch with
 XX respect to the genetic sequence to be altered and further comprises
 XX chemical modifications of the oligonucleotide. The chemical modifications
 XX consist of o-methyl modification, an RNA modification, two or more
 XX phosphorothioate linkages on a terminus, or a combination of any two or
 XX more of these modifications. The oligonucleotides are useful for
 XX directing repair or alteration of plant genetic information. The
 XX oligonucleotides are particularly useful for creating plants with desired
 XX phenotypes, e.g. environmental or abiotic stress tolerance, improved
 XX nutritional value (e.g. altering amino acid content of plants or
 XX conferring amino acid over production), herbicide resistance (e.g.

CC glyphosate resistance, imidazolinone and sulphonylurea herbicide
 CC resistance, porphyrin herbicide resistance or triazine resistance),
 CC disease resistance, modified oil production, modified starch production
 CC (e.g. increased starch or production of waxy starch), altered floral
 CC morphology (e.g. male-sterile plants) or modified fatty acid content
 CC (e.g. reduced palmitate, increased stearate or reduced linolenic acid).
 CC The oligonucleotides are also useful for producing albino mutants for the
 CC analysis of photosynthetic processes. This sequence represents a genome
 CC altering oligonucleotide of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 802 CATGACATTATCCAC 816
 DB 16 CAGGACATTATCCAC 2

RESULT 1533
 ID AAL50058/C
 AC AAL50058 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAL50058;
 DT 12-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 DE Murine alphabeta T-cell receptor related PCR primer #5.
 KW Mouse; alphabeta T-cell receptor; p53 protein specific T-cell response;
 KW cytostatic; apoptotic; cancer; leukaemia; immunisation; gene therapy;
 KW vaccine; PCR; primer; ss.
 OS Mus musculus.
 PN DE10109855-A1.
 PD 12-SEP-2002.
 PX 01-MAR-2001; 2001DE-01009855.
 PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001DE-01009855.
 PA (STAN/) STANISLAWSKI T.
 PI Schmitz F, Voss H, Theobalt M;
 DR WPI; 2002-714557/78.
 XX New polypeptide of a murine alpha, beta T-cell receptor, useful for
 XX treating tumors and leukemia, and induces specific lysis or apoptosis of
 XX cells expressing p53 protein.
 XX Example 1; Page 17; 30pp; German.
 XX The present invention relates to murine alphabeta T-cell receptors (TCR)
 XX which mediate a p53 protein-specific T cell response. The proteins and
 XX their coding sequences are useful for treatment, prevention and diagnosis
 XX of p53-associated diseases, particularly tumors and leukemia, including
 XX use for passive or active immunisation, and also to screen for
 XX therapeutic agents. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to identify
 XX a protein of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1173 CATCTTCTATGAGAT 1187
 CATCTTCTATGAGAT 1187

Db 17 CATCCTCTATGAGAT 3

RESULT 1534
ABQ76903/C
ID ABQ76903 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ABQ76903;
XX
XX 27-MAR-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX hdm2 protein-associated PCR primer rev_bPCR_c4.
DE
XX Murine; T cell receptor; TCR; hdm2; T cell response; alpha TCR; beta TCR;
KW antigen-recognising sequence; ARS; fusion construct; cytostatic;
KW apoptotic; tumour; leukaemia; immunisation; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Mus musculus.
OS
XX DE10109854-A1.
PN
XX 12-SEP-2002.
PD
XX 01-MAR-2001; 2001DE-01009854.
PF
XX 01-MAR-2001; 2001DE-01009854.
PR
XX (STAN/) STANISLAWSKI T.
PA
XX Theobalt M, Voss H, Stanislawski T;
PI WPI; 2002-714556/78.
XX
XX New polypeptide of a murine alpha/beta T-cell receptor, useful for
PT treating tumors and leukemia, induces specific lysis or apoptosis of cells
PT expressing hdm2 protein.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 27; 52pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel murine alphabeta T-cell receptor (TCR)
XX that mediates a hdm2 protein-specific T cell response, a fusion protein
CC (FP) that includes the TCR and nucleic acid encoding it, alpha or beta-
CC chains of a TCR that include the antigen-recognizing sequence (ARS) of an
CC antibody specific for aa 81-88 of hdm2 (or its complex with HLA-A2-
CC specific antibody) and a method for identifying hdm2-specific antigens.
CC The TCR of the invention has cytostatic and apoptotic activity. The
CC products of the invention are useful for treatment, prevention and
CC diagnosis of hdm2-associated diseases, particularly tumours and
CC leukaemia, including use for passive or active immunisation. They can
CC also be used to screen for therapeutic agents. This sequence represents a
CC PCR primer used in the construction of the fusion constructs described in
CC the disclosure of the invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.7e-02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1173 CATCCTCTATGAGAT 1187
|||||
Db 17 CATCCTCTATGAGAT 3

RESULT 1535
ABS64429/C
ID ABS64429 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ABS64429;
XX
XX 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human NOVX forward PCR primer Ag2496.
DE

XX Human; NOVX; neurodegenerative disease; Alzheimer's disease; anxiety;
KW Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; neurological disorder;
KW schizophrenia; manic depression; mental retardation; angina pectoris;
KW cardiovascular disease; acute heart failure; myocardial infarction;
KW muscular disease; muscular disorder; retinal disease; photoreception;
XX deafness; keratinisation disorder; cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
KW immunological disorder; inflammatory disease; immune disease; diabetes;
KW bacterial infection; fungal infection; protozoal infection; obesity;
KW viral infection; reproductive system disorder; metabolic disturbance;
KW anorexia; wasting disorder; chronic disease; infectious disease;
KW dyslipidaemia; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200264791-A2.
PN
XX 22-AUG-2002.
PD
XX 10-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048369.
PF
XX 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254329P.
PR
XX 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255648P.
PR
XX 15-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291037P.
PR
XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0297173P.
PR
XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0309258P.
PR
XX 29-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315639P.
PR
XX 01-OCT-2001; 2001US-0326393P.
PR
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
PA
XX Alsobrook JP, Anderson DW, Burgess CE, Boldog FL, Casman SJ;
PI Colman SD, Edinger SR, Ellerman K, Gerlach V, Gorman L, Grosse WM;
PI Guo X, Herzmann JL, Kekuda R, Lepley DM, Li L, Macdougall JR;
PI Millet I, Pena CE, Peyman JA, Rastelli L, Rieger DK, Shinkets RA;
PI Smithson G, Spytek KA, Stone DJ, Tchernev VT, Vernet CM, Voss EZ;
PI Zerhusen BD, Zhong H, Zhong M;
XX WPI; 2002-643486/69.
XX
XX New NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides useful for treating or
PT preventing e.g. neurodegenerative diseases, neurological disorders,
PT cardiovascular diseases, muscular diseases and disorders, or
PT immunological diseases.

XX Example 2; Page 264; 299pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to new NOVX polypeptides. The polypeptides,
CC polynucleotides and antibodies are useful in the manufacture of a
CC medicament for treating or preventing neurodegenerative diseases (e.g.
CC Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, or Huntington's disease),
CC neurological disorders (e.g. anxiety, schizophrenia, manic depression or
CC mental retardation), cardiovascular disease (e.g. acute heart failure,
CC angina pectoris or myocardial infarction), muscular diseases and
CC disorders, retinal diseases (including those involving photoreception,
CC deafness and keratinisation disorders), cancer (e.g. ovarian cancer or
CC melanoma), immunological disorders, inflammatory and immune diseases,
CC bacterial, fungal, protozoal and viral infections, and reproductive
CC system disorders. The proteins of the invention may be used to screen
CC drugs or compounds that modulate the NOVX protein activity or expression,
CC as well as to treat disorders characterised by insufficient or excessive
CC production of NOVX protein or protein forms that have decreased or
CC aberrant activity compared to NOVX wild type protein, such as diabetes,
CC obesity, metabolic disturbances associated with obesity, anorexia and
CC wasting disorders associated with chronic diseases and various cancers,
CC infectious diseases and various dyslipidaemias. The nucleic acid
CC sequences of the invention may be used in chromosome mapping, identifying
CC an individual from minute biological samples (tissue typing), and in
CC forensic identification of a biological sample. The present nucleic acid
CC sequence represents a PCR primer that was used in the methods of the
CC invention for amplification of NOVX genes

XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1391 TCACCAAGCTGTTC 1405
DB 15 TCACCATGCTGTTC 1

RESULT 1536
ADC39346/c
ID ADC39346 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC ADC39346;
XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Novel human NOVX gene forward primer SEQ ID NO: 290.
XX KW antidiabetic; cytostatic; immunomodulator; anorectic; antilipemic;
KW neurotropic; neuroprotective; immunostimulant; antiparkinsonian; anti-HIV;
KW antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory; hypotensive; antiarteriosclerotic;
KW hemostatic; osteopathic; gene therapy.; NOVX; diabetes; obesity; cancer;
KW lymphoma; uterus cancer; prostate cancer; dyslipidemia; anorexia;
KW wasting disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; cachexia;
KW cardiomyopathy; AIDS; asthma; Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW hypertension; atherosclerosis; hemophilia; graft-versus-host disease;
KW Albright hereditary osteodystrophy; ss; primer.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003010327-A2.
XX PD 06-FEB-2003.
XX PF 02-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014199.
XX PR 02-MAY-2001; 2001US-0288063P.
PR 03-MAY-2001; 2001US-0288395P.
PR 07-MAY-2001; 2001US-0289087P.
PR 09-MAY-2001; 2001US-0289817P.
PR 09-MAY-2001; 2001US-0289818P.
PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290194P.
PR 14-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290753P.
PR 15-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291181P.
PR 16-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291243P.
PR 18-MAY-2001; 2001US-0292001P.
PR 21-MAY-2001; 2001US-0292374P.
PR 22-MAY-2001; 2001US-0292587P.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0293107P.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-0293747P.
PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294109P.
PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294110P.
PR 30-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294434P.
PR 31-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294827P.
PR 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304879P.
PR 31-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308901P.
PR 14-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312270P.
PR 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313416P.
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318463P.
PR 27-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325683P.
PR 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330292P.
PR 28-NOV-2001; 2001US-0333873P.
PR 03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0336909P.
PR 03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337552P.
PR 21-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359245P.
PR 01-MAY-2002; 2002US-00136826.
XX PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX PF
XX PI Miller CE, Kekuda R, Malyankar UM, Li L, Pena CEA, Spytek KA;
PI Gorman L, Guo X, Fernandes ER, Smithson G, Stone DJ, Zerhusen BD;

PI Patturajan M, Anderson DW, Mezes PS, Peyman JA, Macdougall JR;
PI Padigaru M, Rastelli L, Shenoy SG, Gerlach VL, Shinkets RA, Zhong M;
XX Edinger SR, Ellerman K;
XX WPI; 2003-239445/23.
XX PT New NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful in gene therapy,
PT particularly for treating or preventing a syndrome associated with a
PT human disease e.g. diabetes, obesity, cancer, Alzheimer's disease,
PT hypertension or hemophilia.
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 290; 748pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to new isolated NOVX polypeptides, the genes
CC encoding them or sequences having at least 93% identity to the amino acid
CC or nucleotide sequences. The NOVX polypeptide is useful as a therapeutic,
CC particularly in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a syndrome
CC associated with a human disease, which includes a pathology associated
CC with NOVX polypeptide. The NOVX polypeptide is particularly useful for
CC treating, preventing or alleviating pathology associated with NOVX
CC polypeptide in a mammal, e.g. a human. The NOVX nucleic acid and
CC polypeptide are especially useful for treating or preventing e.g.
CC diabetes, obesity, cancers (e.g. lymphoma, uterus cancer or prostate
CC cancer), dyslipidemias, anorexia, wasting disorders, Alzheimer's disease,
CC Parkinson's disorder, cachexia, cardiomyopathy, AIDS, asthma, Crohn's
CC disease, multiple sclerosis, hypertension, atherosclerosis, hemophilia,
CC graft-versus-host disease or Albright hereditary osteodystrophy. The DNA
CC encoding the protein is useful in gene therapy for treating the above
CC conditions. These are also useful in developing powerful assay system for
CC functional analysis of various human disorders, as well as in diagnostic
CC applications. This sequence represents a forward PCR primer used to
CC amplify and isolate one of the NOVX genes of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1391 TCACCAAGCTGTTC 1405
DB 15 TCACCATGCTGTTC 1

RESULT 1537
ADE29716/c
ID ADE29716 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX AC ADE29716;
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:338.
XX KW short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;
XX mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; MAPK; RNA interference;
XX cytostatic; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
XX antipsoriasis; Gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;
XX inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;
XX genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO2003072590-A1.
XX PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX PF 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.
XX PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
 PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
 PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
 PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
 PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
 PA (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haerberli P, Chowrira B;
 XX WPI; 2003-689980/65.

XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
 PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated
 PT protein kinase genes.

XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 338; 164pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
 CC that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase
 CC (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for
 CC modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or
 CC organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
 CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4)
 CC vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs
 CC have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiinflammatory,
 CC antiarthritic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic,
 CC siNAs can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes. The MAPK
 CC tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I
 CC and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma,
 CC septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel
 CC disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
 CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
 CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used
 CC in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 105 CGCGCCCCCGCGCAT 119
 DB 15 CGCGCCCTCGCGCAT 1

RESULT 1538
 ADE29821
 ID ADE29821 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX ADE29821;

XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:443.
 DE short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;
 KW mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; MAPK; RNA interference;
 KW cytosolic; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic;
 KW immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
 KW antipsoriatic; gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;
 KW inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;
 KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO2003072590-A1.

XX 04-SEP-2003.

XX 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US0002510.
 XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
 PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
 PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0366782P.
 PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
 PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
 PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
 PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haerberli P, Chowrira B;
 XX WPI; 2003-689980/65.

XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
 PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated
 PT protein kinase genes.

XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 443; 164pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
 CC that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase
 CC (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for
 CC modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or
 CC organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
 CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4)
 CC vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs
 CC have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiinflammatory,
 CC antiarthritic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic,
 CC siNAs can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes. The MAPK
 CC tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I
 CC and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma,
 CC septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel
 CC disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
 CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
 CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used
 CC in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 105 CGCGCCCCCGCGCAT 119
 DB 5 CGCGCCCTCGCGCAT 19

RESULT 1539

AAL61769
 ID AAL61769 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAL61769;

XX 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)

XX Human PCTAIRE protein kinase 1 antisense oligo, ISIS 204206.

XX Human; PCTAIRE protein kinase 1; PCTAIRE-1; sideroblastic anaemia;
 KW hyperproliferative disease; neurological disease; thrombocytopaenia;
 KW retinitis pigmentosa; X-linked Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease; therapy;
 KW mental retardation; Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome; dystonia; Parkinsonism;
 KW PTK1; crk5; incontinentia pigmenti; phosphothioate backbone;
 KW antisense; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

```
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX WO2003049691-A2.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US039138.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00017621.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Freier SM, Roach MP;
XX WPI; 2003-577271/54.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating PCTAIRE protein kinase 1
XX gene expression, particularly useful for treating hyperproliferative or
XX neurological disorders for example, mental retardation, or
XX thrombocytopenia.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 75; 104pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
XX for modulating the expression of PCTAIRE protein kinase 1 (also known as
XX PCTAIRE-1, FICK1 and crk5). The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for
XX treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with PCTAIRE
XX protein kinase 1, particularly a hyperproliferative disease or a
XX neurological disease. These diseases include thrombocytopaenia, mental
XX retardation, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, retinitis pigmentosa, dystonia
XX with Parkinsonism, sideroblastic anaemia, X-linked Charcot-Marie-Tooth
XX disease, or incontinentia pigmenti. The antisense oligonucleotide is
XX particularly useful for inhibiting the expression of PCTAIRE protein
XX kinase 1 in cells or tissues. It is useful for diagnostics, prophylaxis,
XX or as research reagents or kits. The present sequence is an antisense
XX oligonucleotide targeted to human PCTAIRE protein kinase 1 DNA. This
XX sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1565 TGCTGACTCAGGCA 1579
XX
XX 4 TGCTGAGTCAGGCA 18
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1540
XX AAQ15414
XX ID AAQ15414 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAQ15414;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX 19-MAR-1992 (first entry)
XX
XX Probe to mutant sequence #4 of exon 3 of human c-Ha-ras gene.
XX
```

```
XX polymerase chain reaction; PCR; nested primer; mutation; screening;
XX ras oncogene; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH misc_feature 10..13
FT /tag= a
FT /note= "mutant TagI site"
XX
XX EF461496-A.
XX
XX 18-DEC-1991.
XX
XX 01-JUN-1991; 91EP-00108976.
XX
XX 08-JUN-1990; 90EP-00110907.
XX
XX (BEHW ) BEHRINGWERKE AG.
XX
XX Cerutti PA, Felleybosc E, Sandy M, Amstad P, Zijlstra J;
XX Pourzand C;
XX WPI; 1991-370527/51.
XX
XX Quantitative determination of DNA sequences - contg. mutationally
XX eliminated restriction site(s), chain reaction using polymerase
XX amplification and elimination of wild-type sequences.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 9; 16pp; English.
XX
XX This is one of 12 probes which differ only in the sequence at the TagI
XX site in the wild-type c-Ha-ras corresponding to nucleotides 2508-2511.
XX The "mutant" probes are used to detect the 12 possible base-pair
XX mutations potentially induced by treatment of cells with the carcinogen
XX ethylnitrosurea. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 970 CTACACCGAGACCTC 984
XX
XX 5 CTACACCGAGACCTC 19
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1541
XX AAQ15283
XX ID AAQ15283 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAQ15283;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX 19-MAR-1992 (first entry)
XX
XX Probe to wild-type TagI site of exon 3 of human c-Ha-ras gene.
XX
XX polymerase chain reaction; PCR; nested primer; mutation; screening;
XX ras oncogene; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH misc_feature 10..13
FT /tag= a
FT /label= TagI_site
XX
XX EF461496-A.
XX
XX 18-DEC-1991.
XX
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XX PF 01-JUN-1991; 91EP-00108976.
XX XX
XX PR 08-JUN-1990; 90EP-00110907.
XX XX
XX PA (BEHW ) BEHRINGERWERKE AG.
XX XX
XX PI Cerutti PA, Felleybosc E, Sandy M, Amstad P, Zijlstra J;
XX PI Pourzand C;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 1991-370527/51.
XX XX
XX XX Quantitative determination of DNA sequences - contg. mutationally
XX PT eliminated restriction site(s), chain reaction using polymerase
XX PT amplification and elimination of wild-type sequences.
XX PS Example 2; Page 9; 16pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC This probe specifically hybridises to the wild-type TaqI restriction
XX CC corresponding to nucleotides 2508-2511 of human Ha-ras. It is used for
XX CC quantitative determination of a specific region of the c-Ha-ras following
XX CC PCR amplification with nested primers of the target sequence from cells
XX CC treated with the carcinogen ethylnitrosurea. A set of 12 probes are also
XX CC used in the plaque hybridisation which differ only in the sequence at the
XX CC TaqI site in order to detect the 12 possible base-pair mutations.
XX CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Indels 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 970 CTACACCGAGACCTC 984
Db 5 CTACATCGAGACCTC 19

RESULT 1542
AAQ15416
ID AAQ15416 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAQ15416;
XX XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 19-MAR-1992 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Probe to mutant sequence #6 of exon 3 of human c-Ha-ras gene.
XX KW polymerase chain reaction; PCR; nested primer; mutation; screening;
XX KW ras oncogene; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT misc_feature 10..13
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /note= "mutant TaqI site"
XX XX
XX PN EP461496-A.
XX XX
XX PD 18-DEC-1991.
XX XX
XX PF 01-JUN-1991; 91EP-00108976.
XX XX
XX PR 08-JUN-1990; 90EP-00110907.
XX XX
XX PA (BEHW ) BEHRINGERWERKE AG.
XX XX
XX PI Cerutti PA, Felleybosc E, Sandy M, Amstad P, Zijlstra J;
XX PI Pourzand C;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 1991-370527/51.

```

```

XX XX
XX PT Quantitative determination of DNA sequences - contg. mutationally
XX PT eliminated restriction site(s), chain reaction using polymerase
XX PT amplification and elimination of wild-type sequences.
XX XX
XX PS Example 2; Page 9; 16pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC This is one of 12 probes which differ only in the sequence at the TaqI
XX CC site in the wild-type c-Ha-ras corresponding to nucleotides 2508-2511.
XX CC The "mutant" probes are used to detect the 12 possible base-pair
XX CC mutations potentially induced by treatment of cells with the carcinogen
XX CC ethylnitrosurea. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Indels 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 970 CTACACCGAGACCTC 984
Db 5 CTACACCGAGACCTC 19

RESULT 1543
AAQ48260
ID AAQ48260 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAQ48260;
XX XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 16-FEB-1994 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Glucocerebrosidase gene intron 5' antisense PCR primer.
XX KW Mutant; polymerase chain reaction; PvuII polymorphism; detection;
XX KW screening method; GC alleles; Gaucher's disease; amplification; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX PN EP558257-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 01-SEP-1993.
XX XX
XX PF 23-FEB-1993; 93EP-00301301.
XX XX
XX PR 24-FEB-1992; 92US-00841652.
XX XX
XX PA (SCRI.) SCRIPPS RES INST.
XX XX
XX PI Beutler E;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 1993-274677/35.
XX XX
XX PT Detection of Gaucher's disease - by screening DNA for a substitution of
XX PT adenine for guanine at position 1 of glucocerebrosidase gene intron 2.
XX XX
XX PS Example; Page 14; 42pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The sequence is that of a 5' antisense PCR primer corresponding to a
XX CC region in the glucocerebrosidase gene exon 6 which was used in amplifying
XX CC intron 6 in a PCR to assay the PvuII polymorphism. This method may be
XX CC used for screening humans to diagnose Gaucher's disease or a heterozygous
XX CC carrier state. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Indels 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 189 CAAGACCAATCGTGC 203

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Db      2 CAGACCAATGGAGC 16

RESULT 1544
AAQ56208/c
ID      AAQ56208 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      AAQ56208;
XX
XX      30-AUG-1994 (first entry)
XX
XX      pol amplification primer (Backward).
XX
XX      HTLV-I; human T-lymphotrophic virus; monoclonal antibody; amplification;
XX      PCR; polymerase chain reaction; assay; diagnosis; kit; detection; ss.
XX
XX      Synthetic.
XX
XX      AU9341863-A.
XX
XX      13-JAN-1994.
XX
XX      09-JUL-1993; 93AU-00041863.
XX
XX      10-JUL-1992; 92AU-00003450.
XX
XX      (MENZ-) MENZIES SCHOOL HEALTH RES.
XX
XX      Kemp DJ, Bastian IB;
XX
XX      WPI; 1994-057700/08.
XX
XX      Australian variant of HTLV-I - for developing diagnostic assays and
XX      vaccines.
XX
XX      Disclosure; Page 25; 43pp; English.
XX
XX      The primers (AAQ56207-22) are used to amplify various target sequences of
XX      a new specific HTLV-I variant. The virus can be used to develop vaccines
XX      and diagnostic aids specific to Australian Aborigines
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX      Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy      868 CAGTACTGGATGAC 882
Db      20 CAGTACTGGATGAC 6

RESULT 1545
AAV01136/c
ID      AAV01136 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      AAV01136;
XX
XX      23-MAR-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX      c-RAF protooncogene PCR primer for universal mammalian STS's.
XX
XX      PCR primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; UM-STS;
XX      universal mammalian sequence tagged site; genomic map; clone; ss.
XX
XX      Synthetic.
XX
XX      WO9731012-A1.
XX
XX      28-AUG-1997.
XX
XX      18-FEB-1997; 97WO-US002403.
XX
XX      The present sequence represents a specifically claimed oligonucleotide

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PR      22-FEB-1996; 96US-0012061P.
XX
XX      (UNMI ) UNIV MICHIGAN.
XX
XX      (UNMS ) UNIV MICHIGAN STATE.
XX
XX      Brewer GJ, Venta PJ, Yuzbasiyan-Gurkan V;
XX
XX      WPI; 1997-435083/40.
XX
XX      New oligonucleotide primers amplifying gene regions conserved among
XX      mammals - useful for developing genomic maps, isolating clones and making
XX      cross-species comparisons.
XX
XX      Claim 1; Page 9; 26pp; English.
XX
XX      The present sequence represents a specifically claimed oligonucleotide
XX      PCR primer. The oligonucleotide can be used for polymerase chain reaction
XX      (PCR) amplification of DNA, specifically regions of specific genes that
XX      are conserved among mammalian species, i.e. pairs of oligonucleotides
XX      from the present specification represent universal mammalian sequence-
XX      tagged site (UM-STS) primers. The primers are used to develop genomic
XX      maps, to isolate clones from libraries, to make cross-species comparisons
XX      and to develop additional genetic markers. UM-STS allow genomic
XX      comparisons to be made between more species
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX      Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy      453 CACTGAGGACATCAA 467
Db      18 CACTGAGGACATCAA 4

RESULT 1546
AAV01150/c
ID      AAV01150 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      AAV01150;
XX
XX      23-MAR-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX      Homeobox 7 PCR primer for universal mammalian STS's.
XX
XX      PCR primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; UM-STS;
XX      universal mammalian sequence tagged site; genomic map; clone; ss.
XX
XX      Synthetic.
XX
XX      WO9731012-A1.
XX
XX      28-AUG-1997.
XX
XX      18-FEB-1997; 97WO-US002403.
XX
XX      22-FEB-1996; 96US-0012061P.
XX
XX      (UNMI ) UNIV MICHIGAN.
XX
XX      (UNMS ) UNIV MICHIGAN STATE.
XX
XX      Brewer GJ, Venta PJ, Yuzbasiyan-Gurkan V;
XX
XX      WPI; 1997-435083/40.
XX
XX      New oligonucleotide primers amplifying gene regions conserved among
XX      mammals - useful for developing genomic maps, isolating clones and making
XX      cross-species comparisons.
XX
XX      Claim 1; Page 9; 26pp; English.
XX
XX      The present sequence represents a specifically claimed oligonucleotide

```


ID	AAT68356 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC	AAT68356;
XX	
DT	11-AUG-1997 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Loci-specific primer for assessing integrity of human Y chromosome.
XX	
XX	Y chromosome; integrity; chromosome locus; primer; amplification; PCR;
KW	polymerase chain reaction; fertility; azoospermia; oligospermia;
KW	infertile; diagnosis; DYS209; DYF43S1; DYS210; DYS211; DYS33; DYS1; SMCX;
KW	DAZ(1); DYS218; DYS219; DYS212; DYF53S1; DYS205; DYS281; MIC2; DYS201;
KW	DYS241; DYS198; SKY; DYS197; DYS196; DYS240; DYS271; DYS221; KAL182;
KW	DAZ(2); DYS224; DYS226; DYS227; DYS229; DYZ1; DYS230; DAZ(3);
KW	DAZ(4); DAZ(5); SMCY; DYS217; DYS220; DYS223; DYS7; DYS215; DYS7;
KW	DYS237; DAZ(6); DAZ(7); DAZ(8); DAZ(9); DAZ(10); DAZ(11); YRRL1; ZFY;
KW	BKM; ss.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO9641007-Al.
XX	
PD	19-DEC-1996.
XX	
PF	06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009421.
PR	07-JUN-1995; 95US-00472416.
PR	18-SEP-1995; 95US-00531556.
XX	(PROM-) PROMEGA CORP.
PA	First MK, Agoulnik AI, Muallem A;
PI	WPI; 1997-099942/09.
DR	
XX	
XX	Assessing integrity of Y chromosome - by amplification of selected human
PT	chromosome loci by multiplex PCR and comparison with normal control DNA.
PT	
XX	Claim 2; Page 68; 11pp; English.
PS	
CC	AAT68355-T68368 are a set of primers used in a method for
CC	assessing the integrity of a Y chromosome. The primers are capable of
CC	priming the chromosome loci: SMCY, DYS217, DYS220, DYS223, DYS7, DYS237,
CC	DYS215, MIC2 and DAZ(6) and MIC2. The method can be used to rapidly and
CC	reproducibly assess the integrity of specific regions of the Y chromosome
CC	that are associated with male fertility. It can be used to assess the
CC	integrity of the Y chromosome in males exhibiting azoospermia or
CC	oligospermia (no or very little spermatozoa in the semen) or to assess
CC	the genotype of infants of phenotypically ambiguous sexuality. The method
CC	can also be used in diagnosis and quality control
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
	Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	18 ATGCACAGGAATGCA 32
DB	19 ATGGAAAGGAATGCA 5
RESULT 1550	
AAT68376	
ID	AAT68376 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	AAT68376;
XX	
DT	11-AUG-1997 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Loci-specific primer for assessing integrity of human Y chromosome.
XX	
XX	Y chromosome; integrity; chromosome locus; primer; amplification; PCR;
KW	polymerase chain reaction; fertility; azoospermia; oligospermia;
KW	infertile; diagnosis; DYS209; DYF43S1; DYS210; DYS211; DYS33; DYS1; SMCX;
KW	DAZ(1); DYS218; DYS219; DYS212; DYF53S1; DYS205; DYS281; MIC2; DYS201;
KW	DYS241; DYS198; SKY; DYS197; DYS196; DYS240; DYS271; DYS221; KAL182;
KW	DAZ(2); DYS224; DYS226; DYS227; DYS229; DYZ1; DYS230; DAZ(3);
KW	DAZ(4); DAZ(5); SMCY; DYS217; DYS220; DYS223; DYS7; DYS215; DYS7;
KW	DYS237; DAZ(6); DAZ(7); DAZ(8); DAZ(9); DAZ(10); DAZ(11); YRRL1; ZFY;
KW	BKM; ss.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO9641007-Al.
XX	
PD	19-DEC-1996.
XX	
PF	06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009421.
PR	07-JUN-1995; 95US-00472416.
PR	18-SEP-1995; 95US-00531556.
XX	(PROM-) PROMEGA CORP.
PA	First MK, Agoulnik AI, Muallem A;
PI	WPI; 1997-099942/09.
DR	
XX	
XX	Assessing integrity of Y chromosome - by amplification of selected human
PT	chromosome loci by multiplex PCR and comparison with normal control DNA.
PT	
XX	Claim 2; Page 59; 11pp; English.
PS	
CC	AAT68355-T68368 are a set of primers used in a method for assessing the
CC	integrity of a Y chromosome. The primers are capable of priming the
CC	chromosome loci: DYF53S1, DYS229, DYZ1, DYS230, DAZ(3), DAZ(4), DAZ(5)
CC	and MIC2. The method can be used to rapidly and reproducibly assess the
CC	integrity of specific regions of the Y chromosome that are associated
CC	with male fertility. It can be used to assess the integrity of the Y
CC	chromosome in males exhibiting azoospermia or oligospermia (no or very
CC	little spermatozoa in the semen) or to assess the genotype of infants of
CC	phenotypically ambiguous sexuality. The method can also be used in
CC	diagnosis and quality control (kits are provided within the scope of the
CC	invention)
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
	Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	18 ATGCACAGGAATGCA 32
DB	19 ATGGAAAGGAATGCA 5
RESULT 1550	
AAT68376	
ID	AAT68376 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	AAT68376;
XX	
DT	11-AUG-1997 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Loci-specific primer for assessing integrity of human Y chromosome.
XX	
XX	Y chromosome; integrity; chromosome locus; primer; amplification; PCR;
KW	polymerase chain reaction; fertility; azoospermia; oligospermia;
KW	infertile; diagnosis; DYS209; DYF43S1; DYS210; DYS211; DYS33; DYS1; SMCX;
KW	DAZ(1); DYS218; DYS219; DYS212; DYF53S1; DYS205; DYS281; MIC2; DYS201;
KW	DYS241; DYS198; SKY; DYS197; DYS196; DYS240; DYS271; DYS221; KAL182;
KW	DAZ(2); DYS224; DYS226; DYS227; DYS229; DYZ1; DYS230; DAZ(3);
KW	DAZ(4); DAZ(5); SMCY; DYS217; DYS220; DYS223; DYS7; DYS215; DYS7;
KW	DYS237; DAZ(6); DAZ(7); DAZ(8); DAZ(9); DAZ(10); DAZ(11); YRRL1; ZFY;
KW	BKM; ss.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX</	

XX 14-MAY-1998.
 PD 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020313.
 PF 06-NOV-1996; 96US-0030455P.
 PR (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 PA Lander ES, Wang D, Hudson T;
 XX MPI; 1998-286974/25.
 DR New isolated nucleic acid segments from the human genome - used for
 XX determining polymorphic forms for use in e.g. forensics, paternity
 PT testing or phenotypic typing for disease.
 PT Claim 15; Page 53; 310pp; English.
 PS AAX09121-X10268 are allele-specific oligonucleotide primers used in the
 XX isolation of various biallelic polymorphic markers found in the human
 CC genome (represented in AAX10269-X12937). These primers can be used in a
 CC method for determining polymorphic forms in an individual for use in e.g.
 CC forensics, paternity testing or for phenotypic typing for diseases such
 CC as agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
 CC dystrophy, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease, familial
 CC hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary
 CC spherocytosis, von Willebrand's disease, tuberous sclerosis, hereditary
 CC haemorrhagic telangiectasia, familial colonic polyposis, Ehlers-Danlos
 CC syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, acute intermittent porphyria,
 CC autoimmune diseases, inflammation, cancer, diseases of the nervous
 CC system, infection by pathogenic microorganisms, and characteristics such
 CC as longevity, appearance (e.g. baldness, obesity), strength, speed,
 CC endurance, fertility, and susceptibility or receptivity to particular
 CC drugs or therapeutic treatments. The isolated polymorphic nucleic acid
 CC segments can also be used to produce medicaments for the treatment or
 CC prophylaxis of such diseases
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Indels 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 721 CATGAAGAGTGGGCA 735
 Db 1 CATGAAGAGTGGGCA 15
 RESULT 1552
 AAV27092/c
 ID AAV27092 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAV27092;
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 16-SEP-1998 (first entry)
 XX Primer YA6.
 XX ss; Human; double-stranded adenosine deaminase; neurological disorder;
 KW CNS disorder; PCR; primer; amplification.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS US5763174-A.
 PN 09-JUN-1998.
 PD 13-NOV-1995; 95US-00555678.
 XX 17-FEB-1994; 94US-00197794.
 DT 25-JUL-1994; 94US-00280443.
 XX 01-JUN-1995; 95US-00457459.
 XX (WIST-) WISTAR INST ANATOMY & BIOLOGY.
 PA Nishikura K;
 XX MPI; 1998-347307/30.
 DR Diagnosis of disorders characterised by inappropriate expression of
 XX enzyme - comprises contacting tissue sample with labelled antibodies,
 PT oligonucleotides or protein reagent and measuring association of enzyme.
 PT Example 10; Col 21; 66pp; English.
 PS The primers AAV27072-V27099 were used in the isolation, amplification and
 XX characterisation of double-stranded adenosine deaminase (DRADA). DRADA is
 CC specific for double-stranded RNA and is useful for the diagnosis of
 CC disorders characterised by inappropriate double-stranded ribonucleic acid
 CC adenosine deaminase expression. Particularly for diagnosis of certain
 CC neurological or CNS disorders, e.g. Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's
 CC disease, subacute sclerosing panencephalitis, measles inclusion body
 CC encephalitis or stroke, or other neurological conditions associated with
 CC aging. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Indels 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 377 CTTGAGCCAGCTCT 391
 Db 19 CTTGAGCCAGCTCT 5
 RESULT 1553
 AAV27081
 ID AAV27081 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAV27081;
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 16-SEP-1998 (first entry)
 XX Primer YS5.
 DE ss; Human; double-stranded adenosine deaminase; neurological disorder;
 KW CNS disorder; PCR; primer; amplification.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS US5763174-A.
 PN 09-JUN-1998.
 PD 13-NOV-1995; 95US-00555678.
 XX 17-FEB-1994; 94US-00197794.
 DT 25-JUL-1994; 94US-00280443.
 XX 01-JUN-1995; 95US-00457459.
 XX (WIST-) WISTAR INST ANATOMY & BIOLOGY.
 PA Nishikura K;
 XX MPI; 1998-347307/30.
 DR Diagnosis of disorders characterised by inappropriate expression of
 XX enzyme - comprises contacting tissue sample with labelled antibodies,
 PT oligonucleotides or protein reagent and measuring association of enzyme.
 PT Example 10; Col 21; 66pp; English.
 PS

CC The primers AAV27072-V27099 were used in the isolation, amplification and
 CC characterisation of double-stranded adenosine deaminase (DRADA). DRADA is
 CC specific for double-stranded RNA and is useful for the diagnosis of
 CC disorders characterised by inappropriate double-stranded ribonucleic acid
 CC adenosine deaminase expression. Particularly for diagnosis of certain
 CC neurological or CNS disorders, e.g. Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's
 CC disease, subacute sclerosing panencephalitis, measles inclusion body
 CC encephalitis or stroke, or other neurological conditions associated with
 CC aging. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 377 CTTGAGCCAGCCTT 391
 Db 2 CTTGAGCCAGCCTT 16

RESULT 1554
 AAV2487/C
 ID AAV42487 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAV42487;
 XX 02-OCT-1998 (first entry)
 DT PCR primer 2 used to amplify human loci DY21 DNA.
 DE Assay; Y chromosome; Y chromosome loci; human; male fertility; detection;
 KW deletion mutation; male infertility; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9824937-A2.
 PN 11-JUN-1998.

XX 04-DEC-1997; 97WO-US023136.
 XX 04-DEC-1996; 96US-00753979.

XX (PROM-) PROMEGA CORP.

XX First MK, Muallem A;

XX WPI; 1998-333352/29.

XX Assessing Y chromosome integrity in predicting human male infertility -
 PT by amplifying specific regions of human Y chromosome linked to normal
 PT fertility by multiplex PCR and detecting deletion mutations.

XX Claim 2; Page 30; 47pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAV42472-511 are used in a method for assessing the integrity
 CC of a Y chromosome. Genomic DNA, or blood, from a subject is combined with
 CC several distinct oligonucleotide primer pairs capable of simultaneously
 CC priming several human Y chromosome loci which are linked to normal
 CC fertility in human males. The present primer pair (AAV42486-87) amplify
 CC loci DY21. The primer pairs are amplified by multiplex PCR, yielding
 CC amplified chromosomal DNA fragments which are isolated and compared with
 CC those from normal male subjects. The method is useful to detect deletion
 CC mutations on a Y chromosome which are predictive of human male
 CC infertility

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 18 ATGCACAGGAATGCA 32
 Db 19 ATGGAAAGGAATGCA 5

RESULT 1555

AAV42508
 ID AAV42508 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAV42508;
 XX 02-OCT-1998 (first entry)
 DT PCR primer 1 used to amplify human loci DYS215 DNA.
 DE Assay; Y chromosome; Y chromosome loci; human; male fertility; detection;
 KW deletion mutation; male infertility; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9824937-A2.

PN 11-JUN-1998.

XX 04-DEC-1997; 97WO-US023136.

XX 04-DEC-1996; 96US-00753979.

XX (PROM-) PROMEGA CORP.

XX First MK, Muallem A;

XX WPI; 1998-333352/29.

XX Assessing Y chromosome integrity in predicting human male infertility -
 PT by amplifying specific regions of human Y chromosome linked to normal
 PT fertility by multiplex PCR and detecting deletion mutations.

XX Claim 2; Page 37; 47pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAV42472-511 are used in a method for assessing the integrity
 CC of a Y chromosome. Genomic DNA, or blood, from a subject is combined with
 CC several distinct oligonucleotide primer pairs capable of simultaneously
 CC priming several human Y chromosome loci which are linked to normal
 CC fertility in human males. The present primer pair (AAV42508-09) amplify
 CC loci DYS215. The primer pairs are amplified by multiplex PCR, yielding
 CC amplified chromosomal DNA fragments which are isolated and compared with
 CC those from normal male subjects. The method is useful to detect deletion
 CC mutations on a Y chromosome which are predictive of human male
 CC infertility

XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1574 CAGGACGCCAGCTT 1588
 Db 1 CAGGACGCCAGCTT 15

RESULT 1556

AAV05848
 ID AAV05848 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAV05848;

XX 01-JUN-1998 (first entry)

DE 3' primer for human huntingtin gene translocation probe.

XX Human; huntingtin gene; Huntington's disease; chromosome; marker; locus;
 KW antisense; gene therapy; diagnosis; primer; amplification; PCR; probe;
 KW hybridisation; translocation; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US5693757-A.
 XX
 PD 02-DEC-1997.
 XX
 PF 30-MAY-1995; 95US-00453265.
 XX
 PR 05-MAR-1993; 93US-00027498.
 PR 01-JUL-1993; 93US-00085000.
 PR 20-MAY-1994; 94US-00246982.
 XX
 PA (GENO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
 XX
 PI Gusella JF, Duyao MP, Ambrose CM, Macdonald ME;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-031815/03.
 XX
 XX Huntingtin protein and related nucleic acid - for diagnosis or therapy of
 PT Huntington's disease.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Col 8; 112pp; English.
 XX
 CC Primers AAV05845-46 were used to amplify a 210 bp fragment of the human
 CC huntingtin gene (AAV05848) for the analysis of a translocation breakpoint
 CC at locus t(4;12), which disrupts the Huntington's disease (HD) gene. The
 CC huntingtin protein, or the gene encoding it, is useful for detecting a
 CC predisposition to develop HD, for diagnosis and treatment of HD,
 CC especially by antisense and gene therapy
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 340 GACTTGAAGATGGG 354
 DB 3 GACTTGAAGATGGG 17
 RESULT 1557
 AAV08608
 ID AAV08608 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAV08608;
 XX
 DT 15-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer ACE/184PB for human ACE gene.
 XX
 KW PCR primer; human; ACE; angiotensin converting enzyme; angiotensinogen;
 KW cardiovascular status; AGT; AT1; type 1 angiotensin II receptor; stroke;
 KW polymorphic pattern; blood pressure; electrocardiographic profile;
 KW cardiac condition diagnosis; myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis;
 KW hypertension; cardiovascular disease; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN W09845477-A2.
 XX
 PD 15-OCT-1998.
 XX
 PF 01-APR-1998; 98WO-18000475.
 XX
 PR 04-APR-1997; 97US-0042930P.

XX (EURO-) EURONA MEDICAL AB.
 PA Norberg LT, Andersson MK, Lindstroem PHR;
 PI WPI; 1998-568361/48.
 XX
 DR Assessing cardiovascular status in humans by polymorphic analysis - of
 XX genes for angiotensin converting enzyme, angiotensinogen and angiotensin
 PT II receptor, used to diagnose predisposition to disease and to predict
 PT effect of therapy.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 28; 71pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer for the human ACE (angiotensin
 CC converting enzyme) gene, and can be used in the method of the invention.
 CC The method is for assessing cardiovascular status in humans by
 CC determining the sequence of at least one polymorphic site in the ACE
 CC (angiotensin converting enzyme), AGT (angiotensinogen) and/or AT1 (type 1
 CC angiotensin II receptor) genes, and comparing the polymorphic pattern
 CC with that in patients with predetermined markers of status. The method is
 CC used to assess blood pressure or electrocardiographic profile, to
 CC diagnose a cardiac condition such as (silent) myocardial infarction (MI),
 CC hypertension, atherosclerosis or stroke. They can also be used to predict
 CC response to treatments with ACE inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor
 CC antagonists, diuretics, alpha- or beta-adrenergic receptor antagonists,
 CC etc. It is also used to identify susceptibility to cardiovascular
 CC disease. Libraries of nucleic acids containing polymorphic positions in
 CC the 3 genes, and libraries of targets corresponding to the peptides from
 CC the genes are used to screen for cardiovascular agents. The nucleic acids
 CC contained in the library can be used as source of probes
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1544 CCAGCCTTCGGTCTT 1558
 DB 4 CCAGCCTTCGGTCTT 18
 RESULT 1556
 AAZ31321
 ID AAZ31321 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ31321;
 XX
 DT 24-JAN-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE CXCR4 gene inhibiting antisense oligo AS(s)-78.
 XX
 KW HIV cofactor inhibitor; HIV infection; CXCR4 gene; CCR5 gene;
 KW drug composition; antisense; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN W09951751-A1.
 XX
 PD 14-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 01-APR-1999; 99WO-JP001722.
 XX
 PR 02-APR-1998; 98JP-00125452.
 XX
 PA (MARI-) MARINE BIO CO LTD.
 XX
 PI Takaku H, Yamamoto N, Kimura T, Takai K, Wada A;
 XX WPI; 1999-620207/53.
 XX
 PT Antisense oligonucleotide-based HIV cofactor inhibitors, as drug

PT compositions for treatment of HIV infection.

XX Claim 6; Page 17; 59pp; Japanese.

XX The invention provides HIV cofactor inhibitors that contain
CC oligonucleotides with a base sequence complementary to the CXCR4 or CCR5
CC genes. Such inhibitors can be formulated into drug compositions for
CC prevention or treatment of HIV infection, with inhibition of expression
CC of CXCR4 or/and CCR5 gene. Sequences AA231307-362 represent antisense
CC oligonucleotides to the CXCR4 gene

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1378 GGGCGCGACCTCTC 1392

Db 6 GTGGCGACCTCTC 20

RESULT 1559

AAZ05007

ID AAZ05007 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAZ05007;

XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)

XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;
KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
KW Bartholinitis; pneumonia; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX WO9928475-A2.

XX 10-JUN-1999.

XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.

XX 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.

XX 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.

XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.

XX (GSEST) GENSEST.

XX Griffiths R;

XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.

XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX Disclosure; Page 1735; 1755pp; English.

XX PCR primers AA201426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AA201425). These ORFs
CC encode polypeptides (see AA36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
CC conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,
CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perithepatitis, Bartholinitis;
CC pneumonia in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
CC diseases

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 220 CTGGATGACAGTGGT 234

Db 1 CTGGATGACAGTGGT 15

RESULT 1560

AAZ23146

ID AAZ23146 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAZ23146;

XX 11-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX Rat high/low molecular weight kininogen PCR primer #1.

XX Kallikrein; rat; atrial natriuretic peptide; treatment; renal disorder;
KW cardiac disorder; nephrotoxicity; renal damage; tubular injury; ischemia;
KW glomerulosclerotic lesion; renal failure; nephrotic syndrome; restenosis;
KW diabetic nephropathy; cardiac hypertrophy; heart failure; angioplasty;
KW myocardial infarction; cerebrovascular disorder; tubular regeneration;
KW occlusive artery disorder; vascular smooth muscle cell growth;
KW neointimal formation; blood vessel; kininogen; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Rattus sp.

XX WO9912576-A2.

XX 18-MAR-1999.

XX 11-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019267.

XX 11-SEP-1997; 97US-0058511P.

XX (MUSC-) MUSC FOUND RES DEV.

XX Chao L, Chao J;

XX WPI; 1999-214919/18.

XX Delivering tissue kallikrein and atrial natriuretic peptide to a cell -
PT for prevention and treatment of non-hypertension-associated renal and
PT cardiac disorders.

XX Example 1; Page 63; 120pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel method for delivering tissue kallikrein
CC and atrial natriuretic peptide to a cell which can be used in the
CC treatment of non-hypertension-associated renal and cardiac disorders. Non
CC -hypertension-associated renal disorders include renal injury,
CC nephrotoxicity, nonhypertension-associated renal disease, salt-induced
CC renal damage, glomerulosclerotic lesions, tubular injury, drug-induced
CC nephropathy, and non-hypertension-associated cardiac disorders include
CC cardiac hypertrophy, nonhypertension-associated cardiac disease, heart
CC failure after cardiac surgery, cardiac injury after myocardial
CC infarction, myocardial ischemia, congestive heart failure and restenosis
CC following angioplasty. The encoding nucleic acids can also be used for
CC preventing and/or treating the following: cerebrovascular disorders,
CC occlusive artery disorders e.g. restenosis, renal damage and/or renal
CC injury caused by drug induced and/or salt-induced nephrotoxicity and
CC chronic renal failure and inhibiting vascular smooth muscle cell growth
CC and/or inhibiting neointimal formation in blood vessel and stimulating
CC renal tubular regeneration and/or reversing pre-existing renal injury

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 307 CCACCTCAGCTCTGCA 321
DB 2 CCACCCAGCTCTGCA 16

RESULT 1562
AA23149
ID AA23149 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AA23149;
XX
DT 11-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat T kininogen PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Kallikrein; rat; atrial natriuretic peptide; treatment; renal disorder;
KW cardiac disorder; nephrotoxicity; renal damage; tubular injury; ischemia;
KW glomerulosclerotic lesion; renal failure; nephrotic syndrome; restenosis;
KW diabetic nephropathy; cardiac hypertrophy; heart failure; angioplasty;
KW myocardial infarction; cerebrovascular disorder; tubular regeneration;
KW occlusive artery disorder; vascular smooth muscle cell growth;
KW neointimal formation; blood vessel; T kininogen; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Rattus sp.
XX
XX
PN WO9912576-A2.
XX
PD 18-MAR-1999.
XX
PF 11-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019267.
XX
PR 11-SEP-1997; 97US-0058511P.
XX
PA (MUSC-) MUSC FOUND RES DEV.
XX
PI Chao L, Chao J;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-214919/18.
XX
PT Delivering tissue kallikrein and atrial natriuretic peptide to a cell -
PT for prevention and treatment of non-hypertension-associated renal and
PT cardiac disorders.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 63; 120pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for delivering tissue kallikrein
CC and atrial natriuretic peptide to a cell which can be used in the
CC treatment of non-hypertension-associated renal and cardiac disorders. Non
CC -hypertension-associated renal disorders include renal injury,
CC nephrotoxicity, nonhypertension-associated renal disease, salt-induced
CC renal damage, glomerulosclerotic lesions, tubular injury, drug-induced
CC renal damage, chronic renal failure, nephrotic syndrome and diabetic
CC nephropathy, and non-hypertension-associated cardiac disorders include
CC cardiac hypertrophy, nonhypertension-associated cardiac disease, heart
CC failure after cardiac surgery, cardiac injury after myocardial
CC infarction, myocardial ischemia, congestive heart failure and restenosis
CC following angioplasty. The encoding nucleic acids can also be used for
CC preventing and/or treating the following: cerebrovascular disorders,
CC occlusive artery disorders e.g. restenosis, renal damage and/or renal
CC injury caused by drug induced and/or salt-induced nephrotoxicity and
CC chronic renal failure and inhibiting vascular smooth muscle cell growth
CC and/or inhibiting neointimal formation in blood vessel and stimulating
CC renal tubular regeneration and/or reversing pre-existing renal injury

Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 307 CCACCTCAGCTCTGCA 321
DB 2 CCACCCAGCTCTGCA 16

RESULT 1562
AA23551/c
ID AA23551 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AA23551;
XX
DT 18-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Deletion sequence oligonucleotide 4.
XX
KW Deletion sequence oligonucleotide; sensor array; eukaryotic pathogen;
KW probe; cellular adhesion modulator; cellular proliferation modulator;
KW human retrovirus; human immunodeficiency virus; non-human retrovirus;
KW HIV; primer; ss.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9911820-A1.
XX
PD 11-MAR-1999.
XX
PF 01-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018084.
XX
PR 02-SEP-1997; 97US-00923771.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Chen D, Srivatsa GS;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-205198/17.
XX
PT New compositions comprising sensor arrays made up of unique probe
PT oligonucleotides - useful for characterizing a sample of target deletion
PT oligonucleotides.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 90; 163pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition comprising a number of
CC sensor arrays, where each array comprises a unique probe oligonucleotide,
CC which is the reverse complement of part of a unique target
CC oligonucleotide present in a mixture of target deletion sequence
CC oligonucleotides. The compositions form a method for characterizing a
CC sample of target deletion oligonucleotides which are labelled and
CC hybridize with the probe oligonucleotides of the sensor arrays. Such
CC oligonucleotides and their targets are represented in AAX23548-X23709.
CC Oligonucleotides characterized by the method form pharmaceutical
CC compositions that are useful for modulating cellular adhesion or
CC proliferation, and being active against a eukaryotic pathogen, a human
CC retrovirus, a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), or a non-human
CC retrovirus, including influenza virus, Epstein-Barr virus, Respiratory
CC Syncytial Virus or cytomegalovirus (CMV). The compositions enable
CC characterization of deletion sequence oligonucleotides having related,
CC but different nucleobase sequences, and quantification of different
CC species of deletion sequence ("target") oligonucleotides in a mixture.
CC Also, if the specificity of the oligonucleotide's nucleobase sequence for
CC its reverse complement is not modified, the method may be performed using
CC oligodeoxynucleotides

Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 135 GAAGAAGATCAACG 149
DB 135 GAAGAAGATCAACG 149

Db 16 GAAGAGACGACACG 2
 RESULT 1563
 AAX93254
 ID AAX93254 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AAX93254;
 XX DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 XX DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
 KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX WO9927105-A2.
 XX PN 03-JUN-1999.
 XX PD 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
 XX PF 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
 XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
 XX PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX PI Griffais R;
 XX DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.
 XX XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX PS Page 1575; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
 XX CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
 CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
 CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
 CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
 CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
 CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
 CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAX34584- AAX35879) can be used
 CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
 CC nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
 CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
 CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1224 GGAGGACGACGCTACA 1238
 Db 1 GGAGGACGACGCTACA 15
 RESULT 1564
 AAX96164/C
 ID AAX96164 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AAX96164;
 XX DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 XX DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;

KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
 KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX WO9927105-A2.
 XX PN 03-JUN-1999.
 XX PD 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
 XX PF 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
 XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
 XX PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX PI Griffais R;
 XX DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.
 XX XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX PS Page 1804; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
 XX CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
 CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
 CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
 CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
 CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
 CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
 CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAX34584- AAX35879) can be used
 CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
 CC nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
 CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
 CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 778 AAACACGCGCAACATC 792
 Db 20 AAACATGCCACATC 6
 RESULT 1565
 AAA40720
 ID AAA40720 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AAA40720;
 XX DT 15-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 XX DE Mouse multidrug resistance protein primer SEQ ID NO:157.
 XX KW Human; rat; CD36; SHR; spontaneous hypertensive rat; diagnosis; therapy;
 KW screening; polymorphism; variant; detection; mutant; blood; mutation;
 KW insulin; glucose metabolism; fatty acid metabolism; catecholamine;
 KW malaria; infection; parasite; antiparasitic; antidiabetic; primer; ss.
 XX OS Mus sp.
 XX PN WO200019883-A2.
 XX PD 13-APR-2000.
 XX PF 07-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023418.
 XX PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00167750.
 PR 28-DEC-1998; 98US-00221222.

PR 17-MAR-1999; 99US-00270542.
 XX (MEDI-) MEDICAL RES COUNCIL.
 PA (SCIO-) SCIOS INC.
 PA (AITM/) AITMAN T J.
 PA (SCOT/) SCOTT J.
 PA (STAN/) STANTON L W.
 XX

PI Aitman TJ, Scott J, Stanton LW;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2000-303596/26.

XX Nucleic acids encoding mutant CD36 proteins useful for preventing,
 PT diagnosing and treating parasitic infections, especially malaria.
 XX

PS Example 1; Page 125; 167pp; English.

XX The present invention describes isolated nucleic acid molecules (A)
 CC encoding mutant CD36 proteins (B). Parasites such as Plasmodium
 CC falciparum (the major cause of malaria) are unable to utilise the mutated
 CC proteins to gain entry to, and infect cells. The mutant CD36 proteins do
 CC not function correctly preventing parasites utilising them to infect
 CC cells. The nucleic acids may be used for the recombinant production of
 CC mutant CD36 proteins according to standard methodologies. They may be
 CC used in this way to prevent and treat parasitic infections that utilise
 CC the CD36 protein to infect cells, such as P. falciparum, the major cause
 CC of malaria. For example, the protein may be used to identify modulators
 CC of CD36 expression and activity or a patient's CD36 DNA may be screened
 CC to determine whether there are any mutations present that may confer
 CC resistance to parasitic infections. The proteins and nucleic acids may
 CC also be used to prevent, diagnose and treat diseases associated with
 CC defects in insulin action and/or glucose metabolism and/or fatty acid
 CC metabolism and/or catecholamine action in subjects possessing mutations
 CC in the CD36 genes. AAA40606 to AAA40759, and AAB02515 to AAB02564,
 CC represent nucleotide and amino acid sequences respectively which are used
 CC in the exemplification of the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 538 CCCATCTTGACAAG 552
 DB 4 CCCATCTTGAGAAG 18

RESULT 1566
 AAZ72882/C
 ID AAZ72882 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAZ72882;

DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7238.

XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 XX haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 XX amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 XX diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO954500-A2.

XX 28-OCT-1999.

XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-1B000822.

XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.

PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.

XX (GEST) GENSET.

XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.

XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 PT map of the human genome.

XX Claim 9; Page 1774; 2745pp; English.

XX AAZ5654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
 CC present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1235 TACACTTCATCTCC 1249

DB 17 TTCATTCATCTCC 3

RESULT 1567

AAZ79748/C
 ID AAA79748 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAA79748;

DT 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)

XX Hepatitis B virus related oligonucleotide probe #11.

XX Hepatitis B virus; HBV; Hepatitis A virus; HAV; probe; detection;
 XX mutation; high-density gene chip; ss.

XX Hepatitis B virus.

XX CN1252452-A.

XX 10-MAY-2000.

XX 24-SEP-1999; 99CN-00114460.

XX 24-SEP-1999; 99CN-00114460.

XX (UYDO-) UNIV DONGNAN.

XX Sun X, Lu Z, Wang Y;

XX WPI; 2000-443233/39.

XX High-density gene chip making process.

XX Example 1; Fig 15; 19pp; Chinese.

XX

CC The present invention describes a method which comprises making a high-
 CC density gene chip, specifically for making high-density micro-array of
 CC oligonucleotide probes. An oligonucleotide probe selecting process to
 CC seek preferentially length variable and coverage variable probes is
 CC provided to ensure identical cross melting temperature of probes to the
 CC maximum limit, and this can make the cross control of gene chip
 CC relatively simple and raise the reliability of the gene chip detecting
 CC results. The process proposes a specific probe selection method for
 CC detecting target sequence directly, detecting mutation in both specific
 CC and non-specific sites and a probe overall arrangement scheme. AAA79738
 CC to AAA80201 represent oligonucleotide probe sequences which are used in
 CC examples from the present invention

XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 828 CCTCACCTTGGTCTT 842
 Db ||| ||||| |||||
 15 CCTAACCTTGGTCTT 1

RESULT 1569
 AAA38236
 ID AAA38236 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAA38236;

XX DT 21-AUG-2000 (first entry)

XX DE Human angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:36.

XX KW Angiotensin-converting enzyme gene; ACE; polymorphism;
 XX KW polymorphic marker; cardiovascular disease; myocardial infarction;
 XX KW unstable angina; hypertension; atherosclerosis; stroke; prognosis;
 XX KW drug screening; treatment outcome; human; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200022166-A2.

XX PD 20-APR-2000.

XX PF 13-OCT-1999; 99WO-IB001678.

XX PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104286P.

XX PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104302P.

XX PA (EURO-) EURONA MEDICAL AB.

XX PI Norberg LT, Andersson MK, Lindstrom PHR, Jonsson L;

XX DR WPI; 2000-318010/27.

XX PT Assessing cardiovascular status in humans involves comparing test
 XX PT polymorphic pattern comprising polymorphic positions within genes
 XX PT encoding specific proteins, with reference polymorphic pattern.

XX PS Example 1; Page 49; 126pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel method of assessing the cardiovascular
 XX CC status in an individual and to newly identified polymorphisms in the
 XX CC genes encoding angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE), angiotensin II
 XX CC receptor type 1 (AT1) and type 2 (AT2), angiotensinogen (AGT), renin,
 XX CC aldosterone synthase, endothelin receptor type A and beta-adrenergic
 XX CC receptors 1 and 2. The method comprises determining the sequence at
 XX CC or more polymorphic positions within these genes, and comparing the
 XX CC pattern of polymorphisms from the individual with a reference polymorphic
 XX CC pattern obtained from a population of individuals exhibiting a
 XX CC predetermined cardiovascular disease status. The polymorphic markers are
 XX CC useful for determining the predisposition of an individual to

CC cardiovascular disorders such as myocardial infarction, unstable angina,
 CC hypertension, atherosclerosis and stroke. They are also useful for
 CC predicting the likely cardiovascular status of a patient given a
 CC treatment regimen comprising administration of cardiovascular drugs
 CC (e.g., ACE inhibitors, beta-adrenergic receptor antagonists (beta-
 CC blockers) or calcium channel blockers). One or more polymorphic markers
 CC provides a basis for predicting the outcome of a treatment regimen.
 CC Fragments of the genes comprising a polymorphic site may be used as
 CC primers and probes for detecting genetic polymorphisms or in molecular
 CC library arrays for high throughput screening. The genes, and the proteins
 CC they encode are useful in the screening of potential cardiovascular
 CC drugs. Determination of an individual's polymorphic pattern reduces or
 CC eliminates trial and error in selecting a treatment for a particular
 CC individual cardiovascular patient. It also provides the ability to
 CC eliminate patients from clinical trials who are predicted to be non-
 CC responsive, or at a risk for an adverse response, to a particular
 CC treatment regimen. Adverse results in an early trial can be evaluated to
 CC identify polymorphic patterns so that the adverse results can be
 CC correlated with a sub-population of the test population, permitting
 CC exclusion of such sub-populations from the treatment group. Beneficial
 CC drugs can be approved for use in the appropriate population, thereby
 CC decreasing the number of patients required for a clinical trial, which in
 CC turn decreases the duration and cost of such trials. Sequences AAA38201-
 CC A38239 represent PCR primers used in an exemplification of the invention
 CC to amplify short fragments of the human ACE gene (AAA38328- AAA38330) for
 CC sequence determination

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1544 CCAGCCTTCGGTCTT 1558
 Db ||||| ||||| |||||
 4 CCAGCCTTCGGTCTT 18

RESULT 1569

AAC61236

ID AAC61236 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAC61236;

XX DT 30-JAN-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Human ACE, AGT and AT1 genes polymorphisms PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 36.

XX KW Human; genetic polymorphism; disease diagnosis; treatment; cancer;
 XX KW cardiovascular system; nervous system; glaucoma; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200056922-A2.

XX PD 28-SEP-2000.

XX PF 23-MAR-2000; 2000WO-GB001102.

XX PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0126046P.

XX PR 23-MAR-1999; 99WO-IB000497.

XX PR 24-MAR-1999; 99US-0126243P.

XX PR 23-DEC-1999; 99US-00471890.

XX PA (GEMI-) GEMINI GENOMICS AB.

XX PI Lindstrom PHR, Norberg LT, Jonsson L, Olaisson E, Sanders R;

XX DR WPI; 2000-638268/61.

XX PT Assessing disease status in individual by determining sequence(s) at one
 XX PT or more polymorphic positions within the human genes encoding the
 XX PT protein(s) involved in physiological pathway associated with treatment

```

Best Local Similarity   78.9%;   Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1022 TCAAGCTGGCTGACTTTGG 1040
DB       19 TGAAGATGCCGACTTTGG 1

RESULT 1571
AAA66189
ID AAA66189 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAA66189;
XX
XX 09-OCT-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Dog genomic marker oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:51.
XX
XX Dog; genome; genomic marker; radiation hybrid map; identification;
KW chromosome location; gene marker; polymorphic microsatellite marker;
XX phenotype; behaviour; pedigree; ss.
XX
XX Canis familiaris.
XX
XX WO200029615-A2.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2000.
XX
XX 15-NOV-1999; 99WO-IB001907.
XX
XX 13-NOV-1998; 98US-0108193P.
XX
XX (CNRS ) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.
XX
XX Galibert F, Andre C;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-387821/33.
XX
XX New radiation hybrid map of the dog, Canine familiaris, genome, useful
PT for e.g. identifying genes implicated in phenotypic and behavioral traits
PT or in genetic diseases and for studying dog pedigrees.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 55; 87pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a radiation hybrid map of the dog (Canine
CC familiaris) genome comprising the genome location of a marker selected
CC from AAA66139 to AAA66942. The radiation hybrid map is useful for
CC identifying and localising dog genes, since it covers approximately 80 %
CC of the dog genome and provides a dense map integrating different types
CC (i.e. Type I and Type II) of markers. The map and the dog genome markers
CC (or complementary sequences) are especially useful to identify genes
CC responsible for phenotypic and behavioural traits in dogs, to identify
CC morbid genes, to analyse diseases and identify implicated genes in such
CC diseases and their alleles, and to study dog pedigrees. They may also be
CC useful for isolating corresponding human gene sequences e.g. Genes
CC involved in genetic diseases
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1637 GGCAGCGCGCTGGAGG 1651
DB       6 GGCAGAGCGCTGGAGG 20

RESULT 1572
AAA66813/c
ID AAA66813 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAA66813;
AC

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XX DT 09-OCT-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Dog genomic marker oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:675.
XX KW Dog; genome; genomic marker; radiation hybrid map; identification;
XX KW chromosome location; gene marker; polymorphic microsatellite marker;
XX KW phenotype; behaviour; pedigree; ss.
XX OS Canis familiaris.
XX XX WO200029615-A2.
XX PN 25-MAY-2000.
XX PD 15-NOV-1999; 99WO-IB001907.
XX PF 13-NOV-1998; 98US-0108193P.
XX PR (CNRS) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.
XX PA Galibert F, Andre C;
XX PI WPI; 2000-387821/33.
XX DR New radiation hybrid map of the dog, Canine familiaris, genome, useful
XX FT for e.g. identifying genes implicated in phenotypic and behavioral traits
XX FT or in genetic diseases and for studying dog pedigrees.
XX XX Claim 1; Page 82; 87pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a radiation hybrid map of the dog (Canine
XX CC familiaris) genome comprising the genome location of a marker selected
XX CC from AA66139 to AA66942. The radiation hybrid map is useful for
XX CC identifying and localising dog genes, since it covers approximately 80 %
XX CC of the dog genome and provides a dense map integrating different types
XX CC (i.e. Type I and Type II) of markers. The map and the dog genome markers
XX CC (or complementary sequences) are especially useful to identify genes
XX CC responsible for phenotypic and behavioural traits in dogs, to identify
XX CC morbid genes, to analyse diseases and identify implicated genes in such
XX CC diseases and their alleles, and to study dog pedigrees. They may also be
XX CC useful for isolating corresponding human gene sequences e.g. genes
XX CC involved in genetic diseases
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 718 GAACATGAGAGGGG 732
Db 16 GAGCATGAGAGGGG 2

RESULT 1573
AAC79540/C
ID AAC79540 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAC79540;
XX DT 07-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Murine p38beta antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID 65.
XX KW Antisense oligonucleotide; p38 mitogen activated protein kinase; MAPK;
XX KW antirheumatic; antiarthritic; immunosuppressive; cardiant; heart disease;
XX KW antiinflammatory; autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; apoptosis;
XX KW phosphorothioate; ss.
XX OS Mus sp.
XX PN WO200059919-A1.

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XX 12-OCT-2000.
XX PD 04-APR-2000; 2000WO-US008794.
XX PF 06-APR-1999; 99US-00286904.
XX PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PA Monia BP, Gaarde WA, Nero PS, McKay R, Popoff I;
XX PI WPI; 2000-664982/64.
XX DR Antisense compound targeted to p38 mitogen activated protein kinase
XX XX inhibits protein kinase and is useful for diagnosing and treating
XX FT inflammatory, autoimmune and heart disease.
XX PF Example 5; Page 53; 90pp; English.
XX PS This invention relates to antisense compounds 8-30 nucleobases in length
XX CC targeted to the 5'-untranslated region, translational start site,
XX CC translational termination region or 3'-untranslated region of a nucleic
XX CC acid encoding a p38 mitogen activated protein kinase (MAPK), where the
XX CC antisense oligonucleotides inhibit the expression of MAPK. Sequences
XX CC AAC79480 and AAC79501 represent human p38alpha MAPK and p38beta MAPK cDNA
XX CC sequences. AAC79481 - AAC79500 and AAC79553 - AAC79570 represent human
XX CC p38alpha antisense oligonucleotides, while AAC79502 - AAC79521 and
XX CC AAC79571 - AAC79580 represent human p38beta antisense oligonucleotides.
XX CC Also included in the invention are a p38alpha cDNA sequence AAC79523 and
XX CC antisense oligonucleotides AAC79523 - AAC79536 isolated from rat tissue.
XX CC Murine p38beta MAPK cDNA is represented in AAC79537 and antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides targeting the sequence are given in AAC79538 - AAC79552.
XX CC The antisense oligonucleotides have antirheumatic, antiarthritic,
XX CC immunosuppressive, cardiant and antiinflammatory activity. The antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of p38 MAPK in
XX CC cells or tissues. The oligonucleotides are used for treating an animal
XX CC with diseases such as inflammatory or autoimmune diseases e.g. rheumatoid
XX CC arthritis, or heart disease. The oligonucleotides are also useful for
XX CC inhibiting inflammation or apoptosis
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1638 GCAGCGGCTGGAGGG 1652
Db 15 GCAGCGGCTGGAGGG 1

RESULT 1574
AAF55056
ID AAF55056 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAF55056;
XX XX 15-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX DT PCR primer used to amplify a fragment of the mumps genome.
XX DE Encapsidation protein; transcription protein; replication protein;
XX KW cell targeting; gene therapy; attenuated virus; vaccine; mumps;
XX KW PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Mumps virus.
XX XX WO200109309-A2.
XX PN 08-FEB-2001.
XX PD 02-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US021192.
XX PF
XX XX

```

PR 02-AUG-1999; 99US-0146664P.
XX 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213654P.
PA (AMHP) AMERICAN HOME PROD CORP.
XX
PI Clarke DK, Johnson EJ, Sidhu MS, Udem SA;
XX WPI; 2001-123320/13.
XX
XX Producing a recombinant mumps virus (MUV), useful as a mumps vaccine, by
PT transfecting or transforming a host cell with a transcription vector
PT comprising a MUV genome or antigenome, and an expression vector encoding
PT trans-acting proteins.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 37; 133pp; English.
PS
XX PCR primers AAF5055-56 were used to amplify a fragment of the Mumps
CC virus genome. The amplified fragment was used in the course of the
CC invention. The specification describes a method for producing a
CC recombinant mumps virus. The method comprises transfecting or
CC transforming, in a rescue composition media, a host cell with a
CC transcription vector comprising a genome or antigenome of mumps virus,
CC and an expression vector encoding trans-acting proteins (NP, P and L)
CC necessary for encapsidation, transcription and replication. The method is
CC carried out under conditions sufficient to permit the co-expression of
CC the vectors and the production of the recombinant virus. The recombinant
CC virus has an ability to induce long-lasting immunity with a single dose
CC and a relatively low level of genome recombination. The recombinant
CC produced Mumps viruses are useful in antibody generation, diagnostic,
CC prophylactic and therapeutic applications, cell targeting, gene therapy,
CC mutant virus preparation and immunogenic composition preparation. The
CC method may also produce an attenuated virus for use as a vaccine for
CC preventing or ameliorating mumps infection
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. NO. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 828 CCTCACCCCTTCTT 842
Db |||||
5 CCTCACCCCTTCTT 19
RESULT 1575
AAH75317
ID AAH75317 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAH75317;
XX
XX 02-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Mouse inducible NOS antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 161.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide; inducible nitric oxide synthase; NOS;
KW modulate expression; immunomodulator; antidiabetic; cardiovascular;
KW cardiant; neuroprotective; vasotropic; ischaemia; reperfusion injury;
KW 2'-O-methoxyethyl; phosphorothioate; mouse; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone, 5' and 3' five
FT nucleotide 2'-MOE (2'-O-methoxyethyl) wings, all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines and a deoxy gap"
XX
XX WO200152902-A1.
XX
XX 26-JUL-2001.

XX 15-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US001381.
XX
XX 24-JAN-2000; 2000US-00490208.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Bennett CF, Dean NM, Cowsert LM;
XX WPI; 2001-465340/50.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating the expression of inducible
PT nitric oxide synthase in cells or tissues, particularly useful for
PT treating e.g. immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorders, or
PT ischemia.
XX
XX Example 17; Page 87; 144pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, especially
CC oligonucleotides, which are targeted to a nucleic acid encoding inducible
CC nitric oxide synthase and which specifically hybridise to and modulate
CC expression of inducible nitric oxide synthase. The antisense compounds
CC have immunomodulator, antidiabetic, cardiovascular, cardiant,
CC neuroprotective, disorder and vasotropic activity. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of inducible
CC nitric oxide synthase in cells or tissues. In particular, the antisense
CC oligonucleotides are useful for treating diseases or disorders associated
CC with inducible nitric oxide synthase, e.g. diabetes, immunological
CC disorder, cardiovascular disorder, neurological disorder or
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for research and diagnostics. The present sequence is that of an
CC antisense 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer oligonucleotide with a
CC phosphorothioate backbone, a central "gap" region of ten nucleotides
CC flanked by five nucleotide 2'-MOE (2'-methoxyethyl) wings and 5-
CC methylcytidine residues throughout the oligonucleotide. The antisense
CC oligonucleotide is targeted to mouse inducible nitric oxide synthase (NOS)
CC mRNA (AAH47974).
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. NO. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1416 TCGAATCGATCTC 1430
Db |||||
1 TCTAATCGATCTC 15
RESULT 1576
AAC92776/c
ID AAC92776 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAC92776;
XX
XX 27-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX Human hnRNP A1 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:48.
DE
XX Human hnRNP A1; heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein A1;
KW heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein core protein A1; p40CRS;
KW mRNA processing; transport; stabilisation; alternative splicing;
KW donor splice site selection; telomere biogenesis; oncogenesis;
KW apoptosis-associated protein; cancer; tumour formation;
KW expression inhibition; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US6165789-A.
XX
XX 26-DEC-2000.
PD
XX 27-OCT-1999; 99US-00428696.
XX
XX

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XX PR 27-OCT-1999; 99US-00428696.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Monia BP, Cowser LM;
XX FI WPI; 2001-090484/10.
XX DR
XX PT Novel antisense compound targeted to human hnRNP A1 which specifically
XX PT hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of human hnRNP A1, useful for
XX PT modulating the expression of hnRNP A1 in cells.
XX PS
XX PS Claim 3; Col 41-42; 38pp; English.
XX CC
XX CC Sequences AAC92738-C92817 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
XX CC to the heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein A1 (hnRNP A1) gene, which
XX CC inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were designed to
XX CC target different regions of the human hnRNP A1 mRNA, and were analysed
XX CC for their effect on hnRNP A1 mRNA levels by quantitative real-time PCR.
XX CC hnRNP A1 (also known as heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein core
XX CC protein A1 and p40CRS) is thought to function in the stabilisation,
XX CC transport and processing (including alternative splicing) of newly
XX CC synthesised mRNAs. It facilitates the annealing of single-stranded
XX CC nucleic acids, modulates the binding of snRNPs to RNA intron sequences,
XX CC and shuttles continuously between the nucleus and the cytoplasm acting as
XX CC a carrier protein for mRNAs. hnRNP A1 also participates in telomere
XX CC biogenesis, with low levels of hnRNP correlating with shortened
XX CC telomeres. In addition, hnRNP A1 has also been classified as an apoptosis
XX CC -associated protein on the basis that it is specifically cleaved into
XX CC three fragments during antibody-mediated apoptosis. Due to its ability to
XX CC control splicing events, particularly donor splice site selection, hnRNP
XX CC A1 is implicated in the process of oncogenesis. The oligonucleotides of
XX CC the invention are useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of
XX CC conditions associated with hnRNP A1 expression, such as cancer.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 229 AGTGGTGGTGGTGGC 243
Db 16 AGTGGTGGTGGTGGC 2

RESULT 1577
AAC92806/c
ID AAC92806 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAC92806;
XX DT 27-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE Human hnRNP A1 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:78.
XX KW Human hnRNP A1; heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein A1;
XX KW heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein core protein A1; p40CRS;
XX KW mRNA processing; transport; stabilisation; alternative splicing;
XX KW donor splice site selection; telomere biogenesis; oncogenesis;
XX KW apoptosis-associated protein; cancer; tumour formation;
XX KW expression inhibition; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX XX US6156789-A.
XX XX
XX XX 26-DEC-2000.
XX XX
XX XX 27-OCT-1999; 99US-00428696.
XX XX
XX XX 27-OCT-1999; 99US-00428696.

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XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Monia BP, Cowser LM;
XX DR WPI; 2001-090484/10.
XX PT Novel antisense compound targeted to human hnRNP A1 which specifically
XX PT hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of human hnRNP A1, useful for
XX PT modulating the expression of hnRNP A1 in cells.
XX PS
XX PS Example 15; Col 41-42; 38pp; English.
XX CC
XX CC Sequences AAC92738-C92817 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
XX CC to the heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein A1 (hnRNP A1) gene, which
XX CC inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were designed to
XX CC target different regions of the human hnRNP A1 mRNA, and were analysed
XX CC for their effect on hnRNP A1 mRNA levels by quantitative real-time PCR.
XX CC hnRNP A1 (also known as heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein core
XX CC protein A1 and p40CRS) is thought to function in the stabilisation,
XX CC transport and processing (including alternative splicing) of newly
XX CC synthesised mRNAs. It facilitates the annealing of single-stranded
XX CC nucleic acids, modulates the binding of snRNPs to RNA intron sequences,
XX CC and shuttles continuously between the nucleus and the cytoplasm acting as
XX CC a carrier protein for mRNAs. hnRNP A1 also participates in telomere
XX CC biogenesis, with low levels of hnRNP correlating with shortened
XX CC telomeres. In addition, hnRNP A1 has also been classified as an apoptosis
XX CC -associated protein on the basis that it is specifically cleaved into
XX CC three fragments during antibody-mediated apoptosis. Due to its ability to
XX CC control splicing events, particularly donor splice site selection, hnRNP
XX CC A1 is implicated in the process of oncogenesis. The oligonucleotides of
XX CC the invention are useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of
XX CC conditions associated with hnRNP A1 expression, such as cancer.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1115 ACATCCTGCTGGT 1129
Db 20 ACACCTGCTGGT 6

RESULT 1578
AAF62218
ID AAF62218 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAF62218;
XX DT 21-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE PCR primer for factor H (AM binding protein) gene sequence.
XX KW Adrenomedullin; AM; factor H; AM binding protein; heart disease; sepsis;
XX KW pulmonary disease; liver cirrhosis; cancer; diabetes; inflammation;
XX KW tumour; PCR primer; ss; mouse.
XX OS Mus sp.
XX XX
XX XX WC200118550-A2.
XX XX
XX XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX XX
XX XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024722.
XX XX
XX XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153397P.
XX XX
XX XX (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX XX
XX XX Cuttitta F, Elsasser TH, Martinez A, Pio R;
XX XX

```

DR WPI; 2001-235224/24.

XX Measuring adrenomedullin (AM) level, useful for diagnosing a disease, or

PT determining severity of a disease characterized by abnormal AM level,

PT comprises incubating the sample with a chaotropic agent to dissociate AM

PT and factor H.

XX Example 14; Page 52; 89pp; English.

XX A method for measuring adrenomedullin (AM) levels in a sample, comprises

CC incubating the sample with a chaotropic agent to dissociate AM and

CC factor H. After dissociation, the sample is fractionated to obtain a

CC peptide fraction, and the AM levels in the peptide fraction are

CC quantified. The method for measuring AM levels, particularly circulating

CC AM levels, is useful for disease diagnosis, for determining disease

CC severity, and for following the course of treatment of diseases

CC characterised by altered or abnormal AM levels. These diseases include

CC heart diseases, pulmonary diseases, liver cirrhosis, cancer, diabetes,

CC sepsis, and inflammation. AM-binding proteins such as factor H, are

CC useful for the diagnosing, treating or monitoring AM-related diseases,

CC particularly those diseases associated with abnormally elevated AM

CC levels, and for quantifying plasma AM to diagnose and/or monitor the

CC presence or progression of diseases characterised by altered

CC concentrations of circulating AM. Peptides derived from factor H may be

CC used as therapeutics for the inhibition of growth and proliferation of

CC cancer or tumour cells, including urinary bladder, urethral, renal,

CC rectal, colon, small intestine, gastric, oesophageal, salivary gland,

CC gallbladder, liver, breast, vaginal, endometrial, ovarian, cervical,

CC prostate, skin, lung, and brain cancers. The present sequence represents

CC a PCR primer specific for the murine factor H gene. The primer is used to

CC confirm the expression of the factor H gene in murine pancreas

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1502 CTTCCTATTGGAC 1516

DB 3 CTTCCTATTGGAC 17

RESULT 1579

AA04441

ID AAD04441 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD04441;

AC AAD04441;

XX 04-JUL-2001 (first entry)

DT Forward PCR primer used for sequencing fragment 5 of human HTR1B gene.

XX Human; 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 1B; HTR1B; serotonin; gene therapy;

XX therapeutic; forensic application; migraine; neurological disorder;

XX PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200125194-A2.

FN 12-APR-2001.

PD 05-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US027486.

PF 07-OCT-1999; 99US-0158114P.

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

PA Choi JY, Denton RR, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;

XX WPI; 2001-290602/30.

DR

XX

PT Polynucleotide useful for therapeutic purposes, comprises nucleotide

PT polymorphisms in 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) receptor 1B gene.

XX Example 1; Page 27; 47pp; English.

XX The patent discloses a polynucleotide comprising one or more of 3 novel

CC single nucleotide polymorphisms in the human 5-hydroxytryptamine

CC (serotonin) receptor 1B (HTR1B) gene. The polymorphic variant comprises

CC at least one polymorphism selected from guanine at P51, thymine at P52,

CC and adenine at P54, or adenine at position corresponding to nucleotide

CC 540. The HTR1B gene is useful for therapeutic purposes. It is useful in

CC studying the expression and biological function HTR1B, as well as in

CC developing drugs targeting this protein. It is also useful in

CC diagnostic and forensic applications. Identification of an association

CC between a trait and at least one genotype or haplotype of HTR1B is useful

CC for developing tests and therapeutic treatments for migraine and other

CC neurological disorders. It is also used in gene therapy. The present DNA

CC sequence is a forward PCR primer which is used for sequencing fragment 5

CC of HTR1B gene. This primer corresponds to 1242-1261 bases of the HTR1B

CC gene

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1131 CACGACACTCTCCAC 1145

DB 1 CACGACACTCTCCAC 15

RESULT 1580

AA00813/C

ID AA00813 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AA00813;

AC AA00813;

XX 24-JUL-2001 (first entry)

DT Cryptosporidium parvum nucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:804.

DE Species specific; genus specific; family specific; probe; detection;

XX identification; algal; archaeal; bacterial; fungal; parasitic;

XX microorganism; diagnosis; translation elongation factor Tu; toxin;

XX translation elongation factor G; RecA recombinase; resistance;

XX catalytic subunit of proton-translocating ATPase; antimicrobial; vaccine;

XX primer; ss.

XX Cryptosporidium parvum.

OS WO200123604-A2.

FN 05-APR-2001.

PD 28-SEP-2000; 2000WO-CA001150.

XX 28-SEP-1999; 99CA-02283458.

PR 19-MAY-2000; 2000CA-02307010.

XX (INFE-) INFECTIO DIAGNOSTIC (IDI) INC.

PA Bergeron MG, Boissinot M, Huletsky A, Menard C, Ouellette M;

XX Picard FU, Roy PH;

PI WPI; 2001-245006/25.

DR Nucleic acid sequences are used to generate universal probes and primers

XX which can be used to identify and detect the presence of algal, archaeal,

PT bacterial, fungal and parasitological species in a test sample.

XX Claim 11; Page 860; 1580pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a method for generating a repertoire of
 CC nucleic acids of tuf, fus, atpD and/or rca genes from which probes
 CC and/or primers are derived. The method comprises amplifying the nucleic
 CC acids of determined algal, archaeal, bacterial, fungal and parasitical
 CC species with a combination of defined primer pairs. The method can be
 CC used for producing probes and/or primers for detecting one or more
 CC related microorganisms e.g. algae, archaea, bacteria, fungi and
 CC parasites, for universal detection and for specific and ubiquitous
 CC parasitological and identification of an algal, archaeal, bacterial, fungal and
 CC parasitological species, genus, family and group. A nucleic acid (I) obtained
 CC using the method of the invention can be used for the universal detection of
 CC of any bacterium, fungus or parasite in a sample and for the detection of
 CC at least one antimicrobial agent resistance gene or at least one toxin
 CC gene. hexA nucleic acids are used for the specific and ubiquitous
 CC detection and for identification of Streptococcus pneumoniae. (I) can be
 CC used to design a therapeutic agent which is effective against
 CC microorganisms. Microbial species or genus or family or phylum or group
 CC which can be detected include Abiotrophia adiacens, Bordetella sp.,
 CC Corynebacterium sp., Enterobacteriaceae group, Escherichia coli,
 CC Mycobacteriaceae family, Pseudomonads group, Streptococcus sp., Neisseria
 CC gonorrhoeae and Staphylococcus sp.. Using DNA based tests provides faster
 CC results than substrate specificity tests as results can be determined in
 CC an hour and improved accuracy is also achieved. AAH00010 to AAH002304
 CC represent nucleotide sequences and primers/probes which are given in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1189 GCCACAGCGCGTCCC 1203

DB 18 GCCACAGCGCGTCCC 4

RESULT 1581

AAH22573/c

ID AAH22573 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAH22573;

DT 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE PK-2 transgene detecting primer.

KW Protein kinase stress-related protein; PKSRP; stress-tolerance; CDPK;
 KW receptor protein kinase; RPK; receptor-like kinase; protein kinase; PK-1;
 KW calcium dependent protein kinase; SNF1 serine/threonine protein kinase;
 KW mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAPK; RUK; PK-2; transgenic; drought;
 KW salinity; PCR primer; ss.

OS Physcomitrella patens.

XX WO200145492-A2.

PN 28-JUN-2001.

PF 22-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034970.

PR 22-DEC-1999; 99US-0171745P.

XX (BADI) BASF PLANT SCI GMBH.

PI Costa E SilvaOD, Ishitani M, Henkes S, Van Thiel N, Chen R;

DR WPI; 2001-417952/44.

PT Protein kinase stress-related protein and nucleic acid encoding the
 PT proteins, for producing transgenic plants having increased tolerance to
 PT environmental stress including salinity, drought and temperature.

XX

Example 8; Page 60; 86pp; English.

XX The invention relates to protein kinase stress-related protein (PKSRP)
 CC useful for increasing stress-tolerance in plants, obtained from
 CC Physcomitrella patens. The PKSRP protein is selected from receptor
 CC protein kinases (RPK), receptor-like kinases (RLK), calcium dependent
 CC protein kinases (CDPK), SNF1 serine/threonine protein kinases, mitogen-
 CC activated protein kinases (MAPK), intermediate upstream mitogen-activated
 CC protein kinases (MAPKK) and upstream mitogen-activated protein kinases
 CC (MAPKKK). PKSRP is preferably protein kinase-1 (PK-1), PK-2 or mitogen-
 CC activated protein kinase-1 (MAPK-1). PKSRP coding nucleic acid is useful
 CC for producing transgenic plants, such as maize, wheat, rye, oat, rice,
 CC triticale, barley, soybean, peanut, cotton, rape seed, canola, manihot,
 CC pepper, sunflower, tagetes, solanaceous plants, potato, tobacco, tomato,
 CC eggplant, vicia species, pea, alfalfa, cacao, coffee, tea, Salix species,
 CC oil palm, coconut, perennial grass and forage crops with increased
 CC tolerance to environmental stress, including drought, salinity or
 CC temperature, as compared to a wild type variety of the plant. Sequences
 CC AAH22573-75 represent primers for PK-2 transgene in transgenic
 CC Arabidopsis lines

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 574 CGTGTCAGCGTATCT 588

DB 19 CGTGTCAGCGTATCT 5

RESULT 1582

AAH24592/c

ID AAH24592 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAH24592;

DT 07-AUG-2001 (first entry)

DE Human endometrium cDNA clone 3-9-SF6 PCR primer #2.

KW Human; endometrium; gynaecological; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW peptide therapy; endometriosis; gene expression; drug screening;
 KW PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200132920-A2.

PD 10-MAY-2001.

XX 03-NOV-2000; 2000WO-GB004228.

PR 03-NOV-1999; 99GB-00026074.

PR 03-NOV-1999; 99GB-00026076.

PR 03-NOV-1999; 99GB-00026079.

PR 03-NOV-1999; 99GB-00026081.

XX (METR-) METRIS THERAPEUTICS LTD.

XX Pappa H, Lnenicek M;

XX WPI; 2001-328804/34.

PT Screening for a gene or gene product associated with endometriosis, for
 PT diagnosing or treating endometriosis, comprises selecting a gene whose
 PT level of expression differs between healthy and diseased endometrium
 PT tissues.

XX Example; Fig 3; 105pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method for screening for a gene or gene

CC product associated with endometriosis. The method comprises comparing the
CC pattern of gene expression in a diseased endometrium tissue from a
CC patient suffering from endometriosis to the pattern of gene expression in
CC healthy endometrium tissue from the same patient, and selecting a gene
CC whose level of expression differs between healthy and diseased tissues.
CC The gene, gene product and their antagonists and agonists are useful in
CC the manufacture of a medicament for diagnosing or treating endometriosis.
CC The method is useful for screening genes or gene products that are
CC implicated in endometriosis. It is particularly useful in diagnosing
CC endometriosis, as well as for screening for agents for treating
CC endometriosis. Prior methods of diagnosing endometriosis are more
CC difficult to perform and are more expensive, normally involving surgery.
CC The present method allows the disease to be diagnosed and treated at
CC earlier stage. The present sequence is a primer used in a reverse
CC transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) procedure to validate
CC the results of differential gene expression studies. It was used to
CC amplify human endometrium cDNA encoding cathepsin D
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 458 AGGACATCAACAGC 472
|||||
DB 16 AGGACATCAAGAGC 2

RESULT 1593
AAD11810/c
ID AAD11810 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAD11810;

DT 25-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Salmonella typhimurium DNA amplifying PCR primer MDH31.

KW MDH31; MDH2; malic acid dehydrogenase; Krebs cycle; PCR primer; ss.

OS Salmonella typhimurium.

FN US6251607-B1.

PD 26-JUN-2001.

PF 09-DEC-1999; 99US-00457474.

PR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-00457474.

XX (NASC-) NAT SCI COUNCIL.

XX Tsien H, Lin J;

XX WPI; 2001-431963/46.

XX New PCR primer composition comprising primers MD31 and MDH2 that
FT specifically amplifies a DNA of Salmonella typhimurium, useful for
FT detecting the presence of S. typhimurium in a sample.

PS Claim 1; Col 3; 15pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a PCR primer composition that
CC specifically amplifies a 261 base pair DNA of Salmonella typhimurium. The
CC composition comprises compounds MDH31 and MDH2. The primer composition is
CC useful for detecting the presence of S. typhimurium in a sample. The
CC present sequence is PCR primer MDH31 designed based on a gene encoding
CC malic acid dehydrogenase (MDH) which is essentially involved in krebs
CC cycle and a specific DNA of S. typhimurium

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1237 CACTTCATCTTCGGT 1251
|||||
DB 20 CACTTCACACTTCGGT 6

RESULT 1584

AAC83279

ID AAC83279 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAC83279;

DT 16-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE PCR primer used specific for DNA encoding E. coli H antigens SEQ ID 19.

XX Escherichia coli; H antigen; antibody; H4; PCR primer; ss.

OS Escherichia coli.

PN JP2000279176-A.

PD 10-OCT-2000.

PF 31-MAR-1999; 99JP-00092890.

PR 31-MAR-1999; 99JP-00092890.

PA (KAIY-) KAIYO BIOTECHNOLOGY KENKYUSHO KK.

XX WPI; 2001-027455/04.

PT Preparation of an Escherichia coli H antigen.

PS Example 2; Page 35; 36pp; Japanese.

XX This invention relates to gene sequences AAC83269 - AAC83276 which encode
CC Escherichia coli H antigens. Also included in the invention is a method
CC for the preparation of an E. coli H antigen, in which a gene encoding the
CC antigen is introduced to a host E. coli, expressed and recovered. The H
CC antigen is useful for the preparation of an antibody against a specific H
CC antigen. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
CC isolation of DNA encoding the H antigens of the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1564 ATGCTGACTCAGGC 1578
|||||
DB 6 AGGCTGACTCAGGC 20

RESULT 1585

AAH48612/c

ID AAH48612 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAH48612;

DT 20-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Human fascin associated primer SEQ ID 64.

XX Fascin; regulatory sequence; human; dendritic cell; antiviral; tumor;
KW antibacterial; antifungal; antiparasitic; anti-allergic; neurological;
KW immunomodulatory; apoptotic; expression regulator; vaccine; allergen;
KW Creutzfeld-Jakob disease; Alzheimer's disease; gene therapy;
KW autoimmune disease; transplant rejection; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200151631-A2.
 XX 19-JUL-2001.
 XX 12-JAN-2001; 2001WO-EP000362.
 XX 13-JAN-2000; 2000DE-01001169.
 XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000DE-01010188.
 XX (RESK/) RESKE-KUNZ A.
 XX (ROSS/) ROSS X.
 XX (ROSS/) ROSS R.
 XX (BROS/) BROS M.
 XX Reske-Kunz A, Ross X, Ross R, Bros M;
 XX WPI; 2001-451858/48.
 XX
 XX New regulatory sequences from the fascin gene, useful for providing
 XX dendritic cell-specific expression of e.g. antigens, e.g. for vaccination
 XX against tumors and infections.
 XX
 XX Claim 2b; Page 110; 117pp; German.
 XX
 XX This invention describes novel regulatory sequences (A) derived from
 XX human fascin that provide specific expression in dendritic cells (DC) and
 XX which have antiviral, antibacterial, antifungal, antiparasitic, anti-
 XX allergic, neurological, immunomodulatory and apoptotic activity. (A) are
 XX used to regulate expression of antigens, immunoregulators, antisense
 XX sequences etc. in DC-specific fashion. Recombinant DNA, vectors and host
 XX cells that contain (A) are useful: (i) in vaccines against viruses,
 XX bacteria, fungi, parasites, tumors, allergens and plaques in Creutzfeld-
 XX Jakob and Alzheimer's disease; and (ii) for gene therapy of tumors,
 XX allergies, infections, autoimmune diseases and transplant rejection. They
 XX can also be provide specific expression of antigens and immunoregulators
 XX in DC; for isolation and identification of cell factors and cis-elements
 XX from regulatory sequences that mediate DC-specific expression; to
 XX determine the degree of binding of DC and to block transcription
 XX factors, by providing binding sites in DC. (A) provide DC-specific
 XX expression of nucleic acid under their control, allowing a more specific
 XX regulation of the immune response and eliminating the long and laborious
 XX purification of DC (since a complete leucocyte population may be
 XX transformed), including transformation in vitro. This sequence represents
 XX a primer associated with the human fascin gene described in the invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 1200 TCCCTCTTCCGGG 1214
 XX |||||
 XX 19 TCCCTCTTCTGGG 5
 XX
 XX RESULT 1586
 XX AAC86079/c
 XX ID AAC86079 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAC86079;
 XX
 XX 29-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Primer to detect CABF-2 and LZ-1 in transgenic plants.
 XX
 XX Transcription factor stress-related protein; TFSRP; stress-tolerance;
 XX CAAT-box like binding factor; CABF; DNA binding factor; DBF; primer;
 XX homeo domain/leucine zipper; HDZ; zinc-finger; ZF; leucine zipper; LZ;
 XX CABF-1; CABF-2; DBF-1; CRT/DRE binding factor-1; CBF-1; HDZ-1; ZF-1;

KW LZ-1; transgenic plant; environmental stress; drought; salinity; PCR;
 KW temperature; metal; chemical; pathogen; oxidative stress; amplify;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; expressed sequence tag; EST; RACE PCR;
 KW Physcomitrella patens; RT-PCR; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX WO200145493-A2.
 XX 28-JUN-2001.
 XX 22-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034972.
 XX 22-DEC-1999; 99US-0171745P.
 XX (BADI) BASF PLANT SCI GMBH.
 XX Costa E SilvaOD, Van Thiel N, Chen R;
 XX WPI; 2001-417953/44.
 XX
 XX Novel transcription factor stress-related protein and nucleic acid
 XX encoding the proteins, for producing transgenic plants having increased
 XX tolerance to environmental stress including salinity, drought and
 XX temperature.
 XX
 XX Example 8; Page 69; 115pp; English.
 XX
 XX The sequences given in AAC86072-81 are primers which were used to detect
 XX DNA's encoding transcription factor stress-related proteins (TFSRP's)
 XX from Physcomitrella patens as transgenes in transgenic plants. TFSRP's
 XX are used for conferring stress-tolerance in plants. The TFSRP's of the
 XX invention are selected from CAAT-box like binding factor (CABF), DNA
 XX binding factor (DBF), homeo domain/leucine zipper (HDZ), zinc-finger (ZF)
 XX and leucine zipper (LZ), preferably CABF-1, CABF-2, DBF-1, CRT/DRE
 XX binding factor-1 (CBF-1), HDZ-1, ZF-1, LZ-1, or their homologs. The
 XX nucleic acid encoding the TFSRP's are useful for producing transgenic
 XX plants, with increased tolerance to environmental stress, including
 XX drought, salinity or temperature, as compared to a wild type variety of
 XX the plant. TFSRP nucleic acid is also useful for increasing the
 XX expression of a gene of interest within a host cell as compared to a wild
 XX type variety of a host cell, by transforming the host cell with an
 XX expression vector comprising the TFSRP coding nucleic acid and expressing
 XX TFSRP in the cell. The environmental stress can also be metal, chemical,
 XX pathogenic and oxidative stresses or their combinations. TFSRP nucleic
 XX acid molecules, proteins, vectors and host cells are useful for
 XX identification and mapping of genomes of P.patens and related organisms,
 XX identification and localization of P.patens sequences of interest
 XX evolutionary and protein structural studies, determination of TFSRP
 XX regions required for function, modulation of a TFSRP activity, metabolism
 XX of one or more cell functions, transmembrane transport of one or more
 XX compounds and stress resistance. TFSRP protein and nucleic acid molecules
 XX also serve as markers for specific regions of the genome and to generate
 XX algae, ciliates, plants, fungi or other microorganisms expressing mutated
 XX TFSRP nucleic acid and protein molecules such that the stress tolerance
 XX is improved
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 574 CGTGTGAGCTATCT 588
 XX |||||
 XX 19 CGTGTGAGCTATCT 5
 XX
 XX RESULT 1587
 XX AAC86072/c
 XX ID AAC86072 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAC86072;
 XX

XX 29-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX Primer to detect TFSRP's in transgenic Arabidopsis plants.
XX
XX
XX
XX Transcription factor stress-related protein; TFSRP; stress-tolerance;
KW CAAT-box like binding factor; CABF; DNA binding factor; DBF; primer;
KW homeo domain/leucine zipper; HDZ; zinc-finger; ZF; leucine zipper; LZ;
KW CABF-1; CABF-2; DBF-1; CRT/DRE binding factor-1; CBF-1; HDZ-1; ZF-1;
KW LZ-1; transgenic plant; environmental stress; drought; salinity; PCR;
KW temperature; metal; chemical; pathogen; oxidative stress; amplify;
KW polymerase chain reaction; expressed sequence tag; EST; RACE PCR;
KW Physcomitrella patens; RT-PCR; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200145493-A2.
XX
XX 28-JUN-2001.
XX
XX 22-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034972.
XX
XX 22-DEC-1999; 99US-0171745P.
XX
XX (BADI) BASF PLANT SCI GMBH.
XX
XX Costa E SilvaOD, Van Thielén N, Chen R;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-417953/44.
XX
XX Novel transcription factor stress-related protein and nucleic acid
XX encoding the proteins, for producing transgenic plants having increased
XX tolerance to environmental stress including salinity, drought and
XX temperature.
XX
XX Example 8; Page 68; 115pp; English.
XX
XX The sequences given in AAC86072-81 are primers which were used to detect
CC DNA's encoding transcription factor stress-related proteins (TFSRP's)
CC from Physcomitrella patens as transgenes in transgenic plants. TFSRP's
CC are used for conferring stress-tolerance in plants. The TFSRP's of the
CC invention are selected from CAAT-box like binding factor (CABF), DNA
CC binding factor (DBF), homeo domain/leucine zipper (HDZ), zinc-finger (ZF)
CC and leucine zipper (LZ), preferably CABF-1, CABF-2, DBF-1, CRT/DRE
CC binding factor-1 (CBF-1), HDZ-1, ZF-1, LZ-1, or their homologs. The
CC nucleic acid encoding the TFSRP's are useful for producing transgenic
CC plants, with increased tolerance to environmental stress, including
CC drought, salinity or temperature, as compared to a wild type variety of
CC the plant. TFSRP nucleic acid is also useful for increasing the
CC expression of a gene of interest within a host cell as compared to a wild
CC -type variety of a host cell, by transforming the host cell with an
CC expression vector comprising the TFSRP coding nucleic acid and expressing
CC TFSRP in the cell. The environmental stress can also be metal, chemical,
CC pathogenic and oxidative stresses or their combinations. TFSRP nucleic
CC acid molecules, proteins, vectors and host cells are useful for
CC identification and mapping of genomes of P.patens and related organisms,
CC identification and localization of P.patens sequences of interest,
CC evolutionary and protein structural studies, determination of TFSRP
CC regions required for function, modulation of a TFSRP activity, metabolism
CC of one or more cell functions, transmembrane transport of one or more
CC compounds and stress resistance. TFSRP protein and nucleic acid molecules
CC also serve as markers for specific regions of the genome and to generate
CC algae, ciliates, plants, fungi or other microorganisms expressing mutated
CC TFSRP nucleic acid and protein molecules such that the stress tolerance
XX is improved
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 574 CGTGTACGCTATCT 588

Db 19 CGTGTACGCTATCT 5
|||||
RESULT 1588
AAC89125/c
ID AAC89125 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAC89125;
XX
XX 07-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Canine retroviral PCR primer MLVRT3250-
XX
XX PCR primer; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy; retrovirus;
KW canine; autoimmune disease; haematopoietic malignancy; malignant tumour;
KW ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200070024-A2.
XX
XX 23-NOV-2000.
XX
XX 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-EP004467.
XX
XX 17-MAY-1999; 99EP-00401192.
XX
XX 18-MAY-1999; 99EP-00401199.
XX
XX (FRSA-) ETAB FR DU SANG.
XX
XX Rigal D, Ghernati I, Corbine A, Darlix J;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-016224/02.
XX
XX New infectious retrovirus isolated from a canine cell line, useful for
XX producing medicaments to treat autoimmune diseases, hematopoietic
XX malignancies or malignant tumors and in diagnosis and gene therapy.
XX
XX Claim 31; Fig 11; 131pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a retrovirus of type C morphology, which
XX sediments in a sucrose gradient at a density of 1.16-1.18 g/l. The
XX retrovirus is infectious for canine cells and belongs to the oncovirinae
XX group. The present sequence is a PCR primer for the retrovirus of the
XX present invention. The retrovirus can be included in pharmaceutical
XX compositions or medicaments to treat autoimmune diseases, haematopoietic
XX malignancies or malignant tumors, especially in humans. The retrovirus
XX can also be used in gene therapy to introduce a transgene into an animal,
XX especially a human
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1357 GCACCCGACTTGAT 1371
|||||
Db 17 GCACCCGACTTGAT 3
RESULT 1589
AAF91350
ID AAF91350 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAF91350;
XX
XX 04-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human E2F transcription factor 1 antisense oligonucleotide #56.
XX
XX Antisense; E2F transcription factor 1; human; infection; inflammation;
KW

KW tumour; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6187587-B1.
XX
XX 13-FEB-2001.
XX
XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00517584.
XX
XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00517584.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Popoff I, Brown-Driver VL, Cowser LM;
XX WPI; 2001-190991/19.
XX
XX Antisense compound capable of inhibiting the expression of E2F
PT transcription factor 1, useful for preventing or delaying infection,
PT inflammation or tumor formation.
XX
XX Example 15; Col 43; 40pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds up to 30 nucleobases
CC in length targeted to a E2F transcription factor 1. The invention is
CC useful for inhibiting the expression of E2F transcription factor 1 in
CC cells or tissues. The antisense oligonucleotides may also be used as a
CC research agent and to prevent infection, inflammation or tumours
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 10 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1161 GGCTGTGGCTGCAT 1175
DB 5 GGCTGTAGGCTGCAT 19
RESULT 1590
AAH03059/C
ID AAH03059 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAH03059;
XX
XX 15-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Microorganism detection method related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 83.
XX
XX Microorganism identification; pathogen; DNA sequencing; HLA type;
KW bi-directional sequencing; infection; mutation detection; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX US6214555-B1.
XX
XX 10-APR-2001.
XX
XX 13-MAY-1999; 99US-00311260.
XX
XX 01-MAY-1996; 96US-00640672.
XX 19-JUL-1996; 96US-00684498.
XX 27-FEB-1997; 97US-00807138.
XX 20-JAN-1998; 98US-00009483.
XX
XX (VISI-) VISIBLE GENETICS INC.
XX
XX Leushner J, Hui M, Dunn JM, Lacroix J;
XX WPI; 2001-289718/30.
XX

PT Composition for detecting microorganisms, comprising deoxynucleotide
PT triphosphates, dideoxynucleotide triphosphate, and thermostable
PT polymerase to incorporate dideoxynucleotide triphosphate into extending
XX polymer.
XX
XX Disclosure; Col 63; 62pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a composition containing 4 dNTPs and at
CC least one ddNTP and a thermally stable polymerase which incorporates
CC ddNTPs into an extending nucleic acid polymer at a rate of not less than
CC 0.4 times the rate of dNTP incorporation. This can be used with the PCR
CC primers provided in the invention to detect the presence of
CC microorganisms, such as Chlamydia trachomatis, HIV or human
CC papillomavirus, in a sample. In addition, it can be used to detect
CC mutations in a specific gene, to determine HLA type, and to produce
XX sequencing fragments for further study
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1278 GTGGCCAGGCATCCT 1292
DB 16 GTGTCCAGGCATCCT 2
RESULT 1591
AAH26635
ID AAH26635 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAH26635;
XX
XX 26-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human MADH6 mRNA antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 101931/101971.
XX
XX MADH6; SMAD; transcription factor; human; antisense; inhibition;
KW antitumour; antiinflammatory; therapy; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "in the chimeric oligonucleotide, nucleotides 1-5
FT are replaced by 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 8
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 9
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 11
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 14
FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 15..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "in the chimeric oligonucleotide, nucleotides 16-
FT 20 are replaced by 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 18
FT /tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT

```

FT modified_base 20
FT /*tag= i
FT /*mod_base= m5c
XX
XX US6277636-B1.
XX
XX 21-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 14-SEP-2000; 2000US-00662249.
XX
XX 14-SEP-2000; 2000US-00662249.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-588921/66.
XX
XX New antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of human Mad
XX gene family MADH6, useful for diagnosis, prophylaxis, treatment of
XX diseases associated with MADH6 expression, e.g. inflammation, infections
XX and tumors.
XX
XX Claim 1; Col 43; 34pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of phosphorothioate oligonucleotide ISIS
XX 101931, an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to nucleotides 37-56
XX (flanking the ATG start codon) of the human MADH6 mRNA sequence given in
XX AAH26681. A related chimeric oligonucleotide (ISIS 101971) has a 'gap'
XX region of 10 2'-deoxynucleotides, flanked on both sides (5' and 3'
XX directions) by 5-nucleotide 'wings' composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE)
XX nucleotides. The effects of these oligonucleotides on human MADH6 mRNA
XX levels were determined by quantitative real-time PCR. Inhibition was 58%
XX with the original oligonucleotide and 72% with the chimeric
XX oligonucleotide. MADH6 (also known at MADH9 and SMAD9) is a putative
XX member of a subgroup of SMAD family transcription factors which are
XX regulated by bone morphogenetic proteins, and may be involved in signal
XX transduction, growth inhibition and tumour suppression. Claimed antisense
XX oligonucleotides are used to inhibit expression of MADH6 in cells or
XX tissues (claimed), as a means of treating an animal, particularly a
XX human, having or being prone to a disease or condition associated with
XX MADH6 expression, e.g. to prevent, delay or treat infection, inflammation
XX or tumour formation
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1625 GAGGCCCGCAGGC 1639
XX ||||| |||||
XX 4 GAGGCCCGCAGGC 18
XX
XX RESULT 1592
XX AAH26636
XX ID AAH26636 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAH26636;
XX
XX 26-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human MADH6 mRNA antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 101932/101972.
XX
XX MADH6; SMAD; transcription factor; human; antisense; inhibition;
XX antitumour; antiinflammatory; therapy; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a

```

```

FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "in the chimeric oligonucleotide, nucleotides 1-5
FT are replaced by 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT 1
FT /*tag= d
FT /*mod_base= m5c
FT 10
FT /*tag= e
FT /*mod_base= m5c
FT 11
FT /*tag= f
FT /*mod_base= m5c
FT 13
FT /*tag= g
FT /*mod_base= m5c
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "in the chimeric oligonucleotide, nucleotides 16-
FT 20 are replaced by 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT 16
FT /*tag= h
FT /*mod_base= m5c
FT 20
FT /*tag= i
FT /*mod_base= m5c
XX
XX US6277636-B1.
XX
XX 21-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 14-SEP-2000; 2000US-00662249.
XX
XX 14-SEP-2000; 2000US-00662249.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-588921/66.
XX
XX New antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of human Mad
XX gene family MADH6, useful for diagnosis, prophylaxis, treatment of
XX diseases associated with MADH6 expression, e.g. inflammation, infections
XX and tumors.
XX
XX Claim 1; Col 43; 34pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of phosphorothioate oligonucleotide ISIS
XX 101931, an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to nucleotides 37-56
XX (flanking the ATG start codon) of the human MADH6 mRNA sequence given in
XX AAH26681. A related chimeric oligonucleotide (ISIS 101971) has a 'gap'
XX region of 10 2'-deoxynucleotides, flanked on both sides (5' and 3'
XX directions) by 5-nucleotide 'wings' composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE)
XX nucleotides. The effects of these oligonucleotides on human MADH6 mRNA
XX levels were determined by quantitative real-time PCR. Inhibition was 58%
XX with the original oligonucleotide and 72% with the chimeric
XX oligonucleotide. MADH6 (also known at MADH9 and SMAD9) is a putative
XX member of a subgroup of SMAD family transcription factors which are
XX regulated by bone morphogenetic proteins, and may be involved in signal
XX transduction, growth inhibition and tumour suppression. Claimed antisense
XX oligonucleotides are used to inhibit expression of MADH6 in cells or
XX tissues (claimed), as a means of treating an animal, particularly a
XX human, having or being prone to a disease or condition associated with
XX MADH6 expression, e.g. to prevent, delay or treat infection, inflammation
XX or tumour formation
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1625 GAGGCCCGCAGGC 1639
XX ||||| |||||
XX 4 GAGGCCCGCAGGC 18
XX
XX RESULT 1592
XX AAH26636
XX ID AAH26636 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAH26636;
XX
XX 26-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human MADH6 mRNA antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 101932/101972.
XX
XX MADH6; SMAD; transcription factor; human; antisense; inhibition;
XX antitumour; antiinflammatory; therapy; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a

```

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1625 GAGGCCCGCAGGC 1639
DB 6 GAGGCCCGCAGGC 20

RESULT 1593
AAH42529/c
ID AAH42529 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAH42529;
XX
DT 01-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify pyrophosphatase-1 (PPase-1) cDNA.
XX
KW Pyrophosphatase stress-related protein; PPSRP; pyrophosphatase-1;
KW PPase-1; stress-tolerance; transgenic plant; environmental stress;
KW drought; salinity; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Physcomitrella patens.
XX
PN WO200145494-A2.
XX
PD 28-JUN-2001.
XX
PF 22-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US035100.
XX
PR 22-DEC-1999; 99US-0171745P.
XX
PA (BADI) BASF PLANT SCI GMBH.
XX
PI Henkes S, Chen R, Van Thielien N, Da Costa E SilvaO;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-475787/51.
XX
PT Novel pyrophosphatase stress-related protein and nucleic acids for
PT conferring increased drought, cold and/or salt tolerance to plants.
XX
PS Example 8; Page 52; 73pp; English.
XX
CC PCR primers AAH42529-30 were used to amplify cDNA encoding a plant
CC pyrophosphatase stress-related protein (PPSRP) in transgenic plants.
CC PPSRP is a pyrophosphatase-1 (PPase-1). PPSRP is useful for increasing
CC stress-tolerance in plants, and is obtained from Physcomitrella patens.
CC PPSRP coding nucleic acid is useful for producing a transgenic plants
CC with increased tolerance to environmental stress, including drought,
CC salinity or temperature, as compared to a wild type variety of the plant.
CC PPSRP nucleic acid molecules, proteins, vectors and host cells are useful
CC for identification and mapping of genomes of P. patens and related
CC organisms, identification and localization of P. patens sequences of
CC interest, evolutionary and protein structural studies, determination of
CC PPSRP regions required for function, modulation of a PPSRP activity,
CC metabolism of one or more cell functions, transmembrane transport of one
CC or more compounds and stress resistance
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

QY 574 CGTGTCAGCCTATCT 588
DB 19 CGTGTCAGCCTATCT 5

RESULT 1594
AAD41542
ID AAD41542 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC AAD41542;
XX
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Cystatin M gene specific reverse RT-PCR primer.
XX
KW Marker; vitamin D analogue; antiproliferative; cancer; osteodystrophy;
KW multiple sclerosis; osteoporosis; osteomalacia; hyperparathyroidism;
KW genoprotective; epidermal wound; chemoprotective; DNA repair mechanism;
KW cytostatic; psoriasis; neuroprotective; vulnerary; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200244403-A2.
XX
PD 06-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-CA001689.
XX
PR 29-NOV-2000; 2000US-0253746P.
PR 02-MAY-2001; 2001US-0287729P.
XX
PA (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
XX
PI White JH;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-537458/57.
XX
PT Novel marker for testing analogs of vitamin D expected to be effective in
PT reducing aberrant activity of vitamin D-responsive cell, comprises gene
PT pertinent to action of vitamin D for testing the analogs.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 48; 89pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a marker for testing analogues of vitamin D
CC expected to be effective in reducing aberrant activity of vitamin D-
CC responsive cell, comprises at least one gene pertinent to the action of
CC vitamin D for testing the analogues and determining analogues capable of
CC regulating the gene, and is indicative of a chemopreventive or
CC chemotherapeutic agent. The invention is useful for testing analogues of
CC vitamin D expected to be effective in reducing aberrant activity of
CC vitamin D-responsive cell or for testing analogues of vitamin D suspected
CC to have antiproliferative activity. The invention is useful for reducing
CC aberrant activity of vitamin D-responsive cell, and for treating a
CC disorder characterised by an aberrant activity of vitamin D-responsive
CC cell, where the disorder is selected from cancer, psoriasis, multiple
CC sclerosis, osteoporosis, osteodystrophy, osteomalacia and
CC hyperparathyroidism. The invention is useful for identifying regulated
CC target genes correlated with the antiproliferative effect of vitamin D
CC and its analogues. The invention is useful for protecting against in vivo
CC DNA damage, for inducing in vivo DNA repair mechanisms in a mammal, or
CC for reducing or preventing DNA damage to the skin of a mammal, preferably
CC human. The invention is useful as a genoprotective or chemoprotective
CC agent. The invention is useful as a marker for the activity of DNA repair
CC mechanisms. The invention is useful for testing compounds susceptible of
CC inhibiting an enzyme which metabolises 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3. The
CC invention is useful for treating epidermal wounds. The present sequence
CC is cystatin M gene specific RT-PCR primer
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

QY 766 CTCAGGACCTCAAA 780
DB 6 CACAGGACCTCAAA 20

RESULT 1595
AAD41116

ID AAD41116 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD41116;
 XX
 DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer ON-DinBI-F3 used for DNA sequencing.
 XX
 KW Tumour necrosis-factor; TNF; promoter; autoimmune disorder; cancer;
 KW therapy; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO200246433-A2.
 XX
 PD 13-JUN-2002.
 XX
 XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP014412.
 PF
 XX 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254649P.
 XX
 XX (SAUS/) SAUS J.
 PA
 XX Saus J;
 PI
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-519670/55.
 DR
 XX
 XX Novel tumor necrosis-factor inducible promoter useful for identifying
 PT candidate compounds for treating/preventing autoimmune disorders/cancer,
 PT or for identifying promoters that are regulated by tumor necrosis factor.
 XX
 XX Example; Page 18; 95pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a tumour necrosis-factor TNF inducible promoter.
 CC The invention is useful for identifying candidate TNF inducible promoters
 CC by aligning a test sequence consisting of a nucleic acid sequence with a
 CC comparison sequence selected from the invention, using a gap opening
 CC penalty of 50 and a gap extension penalty of 3 to define a test
 CC alignment, shuffling the nucleic sequence of the test sequence at least
 CC one hundred times, while maintaining its length and composition, to
 CC produce a series of randomised sequences, aligning the randomised
 CC sequences with the comparison sequence using a gap opening penalty of 50
 CC and a gap extension penalty of 3, to produce a series of randomised
 CC alignments, determining an average alignment quality of the randomised
 CC alignments, where the average alignment quality of the randomised
 CC alignments represent an alignment expected by chance, comparing the test
 CC alignment with the average alignment quality of the randomised alignments
 CC and identifying a test alignment with a probability value of less than
 CC 0.05 that the alignment is obtained by chance as a candidate TNF
 CC inducible promoter. The invention is useful for identifying candidate
 CC compounds for treating or preventing autoimmune disorders or cancer. The
 CC present sequence is a primer used in the exemplification of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 537 CCCCATCTTTGACAA 551
 Db 4 CCCCACTTTGACAA 18
 RESULT 1596
 ABN89213
 ID ABN89213 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN89213;
 XX
 XX 29-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human Talin antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:26.
 DE

XX Human; Talin; antimicrobial; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; inhibitor;
 KW antisense gene therapy; infection; inflammation; Talin inhibitor; tumour;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 XX
 FH Location/Qualifiers
 modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"
 modified_base 1..5
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 modified_base 16..20
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 XX
 XX US6372492-B1.
 PN
 XX
 XX 16-APR-2002.
 PD
 XX
 XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702251.
 PF
 XX
 XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702251.
 PR
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX
 XX Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-470102/50.
 DR
 XX
 XX New antisense compound useful for inhibiting expression of Talin and for
 PT preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumor formation.
 PT
 XX
 XX Claim 14; Col 41; 46pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 XX The present invention describes an antisense compound (I), 16 to 30 bases
 CC in length targeted to specific base regions of a nucleic acid encoding
 CC human Talin. Also described: (a) an antisense compound up to 30 bases in
 CC length which inhibits the expression of human Talin; (b) a composition
 CC (ii) comprising (i) or (a); and (c) inhibiting the expression of human
 CC Talin in human cells or tissues comprising contacting the cells or
 CC tissues in vitro with (i) or (a). (i) has antimicrobial, antiinflammatory
 CC and cytostatic activities, and can be used in antisense gene therapy and
 CC as a Talin expression inhibitor. (i) can be used to inhibit the
 CC expression of human Talin in human cells or tissues; to prevent or delay
 CC infection, inflammation or tumor formation; and in diagnostics,
 CC therapeutics, prophylaxis, and in research reagents and kits. The present
 CC sequence represents a human Talin antisense chimeric phosphorothioate
 CC oligonucleotide, having 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings of 5 nucleotides
 CC at the 5' and 3' ends and a 10 nucleotide deoxy gap in the middle, which
 CC is used in an example from the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1537 AAGGAGGCCAGCCTT 1551
 Db 1 AAGGAGGCCAGCCTT 15
 RESULT 1597
 AAL40334
 ID AAL40334 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX
 AC AAL40334;

```
XX 19-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX Human caspase 6 antisense inhibition related oligo SEQ ID No 53.
XX Muscular; cytostatic; nootropic; neuroprotective; ophthalmological;
XX antilipemic; osteopathic; caspase 6; Rieger's syndrome; bone metabolism;
XX ataxia telangiectasia; hyperproliferative disorder; cholesterol disorder;
XX haematopoietic disorder; cancer; neurological; Alzheimer's disease;
XX apoptotic; human; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200229066-A1.
XX 11-APR-2002.
XX 03-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US030871.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000US-00679299.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Brown-Driver VL, Zhang H, Watt AT;
XX WPI; 2002-471315/50.
XX An antisense oligonucleotide of 8 to 50 nucleotides in length that
XX inhibits caspase 6, is useful for treating Rieger's syndrome.
XX Example 15; Page 89; 141pp; English.
XX The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide compound of 8 to 50
XX nucleotides in length that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
XX encoding caspase 6, where the oligonucleotide specifically hybridises
XX with and inhibits the expression of caspase 6. The oligonucleotide of the
XX invention specifically hybridises to and inhibits expression of caspase 6
XX in cells or tissues. The oligonucleotides can be administered
XX therapeutically or prophylactically to treat an animal having a disease
XX or condition associated with caspase 6, such as Rieger's syndrome or
XX ataxia telangiectasia, hyperproliferative disorder, a haematopoietic
XX disorder, a bone metabolism or cholesterol disorder, various types of
XX cancer, neurological conditions such as Alzheimer's disease and other de-
XX regulated apoptotic pathological conditions. This polynucleotide sequence
XX represents a human caspase 6 oligonucleotide relating to the invention.
XX NOTE: This phosphorothioate oligonucleotide sequence has 2'-MOE wings and
XX a deoxy gap
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1628 GCCCAGCAGCAGC 1642
Db 6 GCTCCAGCAGCAGC 20
RESULT 1598
AAD40926/C
ID RAD40926 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAC
XX AAD40926;
XX DT
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123707.
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
XX viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
```

```
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX Key
XX modified_base
XX Location/Qualifiers
XX 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX modified_base
XX 1..5
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX modified_base
XX 6
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX /tag= d
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base
XX 9
XX /tag= e
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base
XX 11..12
XX /tag= f
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base
XX 16..20
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX modified_base
XX 18
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX /tag= g
XX modified_base
XX 20
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base
XX /tag= h
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX HDAL DNA
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
```


Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 844 GAGTACCTGGACAAG 858
|||||
Db 20 GAGTACCTGGAGAAG 6

RESULT 1599
ABZ31413
ID ABZ31413 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ31413;
AC ABZ31413;
DT 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 5632.
XX KW Fungus; Yeast; tetracycline; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;
KW signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;
KW proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Candida albicans.
XX WO200253728-A2.
XX PN 11-JUL-2002.
XX PD 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.
XX PF 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.
XX PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.
XX PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.
XX XX (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.
XX X Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KJ;
XX WPI; 2002-566694/60.
XX DR Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets
PT for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of
PT a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.
XX Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 5632; 167bp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal
CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying
CC one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an
CC expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by
CC recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous
CC promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the
CC promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal
CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal
CC cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that
CC is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that
CC contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene
CC that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal
CC agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus
CC and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian
CC disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the
CC activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon
CC compound catabolism, biosynthesis, transporter, transcriptional,
CC translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division
CC activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the
CC ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for
CC treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR
CC primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for
CC this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based
CC on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 656 CCGTCTACACAGGCA 670
|||||
Db 3 CCGTCTACACAGGCA 17

RESULT 1600
AAL48224/C
ID AAL48224 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAL48224;
AC AAL48224;
DT 03-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human IL-10 coding sequence PCR primer #1.
XX KW Human; autoimmune disease; systemic lupus erythematosus; SLE;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; Sjogren's disease; polymyositis; dermatomyositis;
KW histone hyperacetylating agent; immunosuppressive; dermatological;
KW antiinflammatory; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200255017-A2.
XX PN 18-JUL-2002.
XX PD 19-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US043871.
XX PF 21-NOV-2000; 2000US-00718195.
XX PR (UYWA-) UNIV WAKE FOREST.
XX PI Kammer GM, Mishra N;
XX WPI; 2002-566708/60.
XX DR Use of a histone hyperacetylating agent in the treatment of an autoimmune
PT disease.
XX Example 1; Page 16; 3lpp; English.
XX The present invention relates to the use of histone hyperacetylating
CC agents in the treatment of autoimmune diseases. In particular, they can
CC be used to treat systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), rheumatoid
CC arthritis, Sjogren's disease, polymyositis and dermatomyositis. The
CC present sequence is a PCR primer described in the exemplification of the
CC invention
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 38 AGGCGAGGAGCCAG 52
|||||
Db 19 AGTCCAGGAGCCAG 5

RESULT 1601
ABI97181/C
ID ABI97181 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABI97181;
AC ABI97181;
DT 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Capture oligonucleotide zip ID#4268 oligo #9.
XX KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;

KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
 KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
 KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
 KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO200179548-A2.
 PN
 XX 25-OCT-2001.
 PD
 XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
 PF
 XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
 PR
 XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 PA
 XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.
 DR
 XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
 XX complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
 PT
 XX Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
 CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
 CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
 CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
 CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
 CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
 CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
 CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
 CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
 CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
 CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
 CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
 CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
 CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
 CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
 CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
 CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
 CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
 CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
 CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
 CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 to
 CC ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
 CC of the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 669 CAAAAGCAGCTCAC 683
 DB 19 CAAAAGCAAGCGCAC 5
 |||||
 RESULT 1602
 ABK49768/c
 ID ABK49768 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK49768;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human atopic dermatitis related cDNA 2298-09 real time PCR primer #2.
 XX
 KW Atopic dermatitis; human; ss; differential display; primer; PCR;

KW eosinophil; allergic disease; antiallergic; dermatological; TagMan;
 KW 2298-09.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200226962-A1.
 PN
 XX 04-APR-2002.
 PD
 XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-JP008247.
 PF
 XX 26-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00293021.
 PR
 XX (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
 PA (NIGE-) JAPAN GEN NAT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
 XX
 XX Sugita Y, Hashida R, Ogawa K, Fujishima T, Nagasu T, Saito H;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-330097/36.
 DR
 XX Examining allergic diseases by differential display of genes showing
 XX different expression particularly increase in remission stage in
 PT eosinophils in patients.
 FT
 XX Example 1; Page 60; 74pp; Japanese.
 PS
 XX This invention relates to gene sequences that are differentially
 CC expressed in eosinophils from patients with atopic dermatitis in the
 CC increment stage as compared with those in the remission stage. These
 CC sequences are used in a novel method for examining allergic diseases
 CC comprising determining the expression levels of these genes and comparing
 CC the expression level with that in the eosinophils of a healthy
 CC individual. The method of the invention may have antiallergic or
 CC dermatological activities. The method can be used to diagnose allergic
 CC diseases particularly atopic dermatitis, and may also be used to screen
 CC candidate compounds for remedies. The method of the invention can be
 CC performed in high throughput, at low cost. The present sequence
 CC represents a real time PCR primer specific for the differentially
 CC expressed atopic dermatitis related cDNA sequence 2298-09. This primer is
 CC used to quantify expression of the 2298-09 gene of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 407 CTCACGTGAGATGC 421
 DB 16 CTCACGTGAGATGC 2
 |||||
 RESULT 1603
 ABK69328
 ID ABK69328 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK69328;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #80 for caspase 9 inhibition.
 XX
 KW Antisense compound; caspase 9; C9; hyperproliferative disorder; stroke;
 KW haematopoietic disorder; cholesterol disorder; bone metabolism disorder;
 KW brain injury; neurodegenerative disease; infection; inflammation; tumour;
 KW phosphorothioate backbone linkage; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Chimeric.
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20

```
FT FT      /*tag= b
FT FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT      /note= "Phosphorothioate nucleotides, all cytidine
FT FT      residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base
FT 1. .5
FT FT      /*tag= a
FT FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base
FT 15. .20
FT FT      /*tag= c
FT FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT      /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX WO200222641-A1.
XX
XX 21-MAR-2002.
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028233.
XX
XX 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659845.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Zhang H, Watt AT;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-351874/38.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotide which modulates expression of caspase 9,
XX useful to treat tumor, inflammation or to prevent infection in humans.
XX
XX Claim 26; Page 94; 145pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a new antisense compound targeted to a
XX nucleic acid molecule encoding caspase 9 (C9). The compound specifically
XX hybridises with and inhibits the expression of caspase 9. The invention
XX also describes an antisense compound that specifically hybridises with an
XX 8 nucleotide portion of an active site of the nucleic acid. The invention
XX is useful for inhibiting the expression of C9 in cells or tissues and is
XX also useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition
XX associated with C9, including a hyperproliferative, haematopoietic or
XX cholesterol disorder, bone metabolism disorder, stroke, brain injury or
XX neurodegenerative disease. The compound is commonly useful as a research
XX and diagnostics reagent. It is also useful to distinguish between
XX functions of various members of a biological pathway. The invention is
XX also be useful prophylactically e.g. to prevent or delay infection.
XX inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense compound of the invention
XX is often preferred over native form because of enhanced cellular uptake,
XX enhanced affinity for nucleic acid target and increased stability in
XX presence of nucleases. The present nucleic acid sequence represents one
XX of a collection (ABK69249-ABK69396) of chimeric phosphorothioate
XX oligonucleotides having 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings. This sequence was
XX used in the methods of the invention for inhibition of caspase 9
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

```
XX
XX Human; pol kappa 76; Goodpasture antigen binding protein; GPBP;
XX chromosome 5q12-13; apoptosis; autoimmune disorder; cancer; cytostatic;
XX immunosuppressive; PCR; primer; sequencing; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200246378-A2.
XX 13-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP014409.
XX
XX 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254649P.
XX (SAUS/) SAUS J.
XX Saus J;
XX WPI; 2002-537563/57.
XX
XX Novel isolated pol kappa76 polypeptide, a 76 kDa alternatively spliced
XX variant of DNA polymerase kappa, useful as target for treating a patient
XX with autoimmune disorder or cancer.
XX
XX Example; Page 17; 90pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of human
XX DNA polymerase pol kappa 76. The gene is found on human chromosome 5q12-
XX 13, in a head-to-head arrangement with the Goodpasture antigen binding
XX protein (GPBP). The detection of the coding sequence can be used for
XX diagnosing an autoimmune condition and identifying cells undergoing
XX apoptosis, and the sequences can be used in the treatment of autoimmune
XX diseases and cancer. The present sequence is a sequencing primer
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 537 CCCCATCTTTTGACAA 551
|||||
Db 4 CCCCAACTTTTGACAA 18

RESULT 1605
AAD41680/c
ID AAD41680 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD41680;
XX
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human IL-12 p35 subunit DNA antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #138990.
XX
XX Human; interleukin-12; IL-12 p35 subunit; therapeutic; infection; tumour;
XX inflammation; antisense therapy; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX prophylactic; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1. .20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1. .5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (MOE) residues"

FT modified_base 5 /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 8
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 11
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16
FT .20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base 16
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (MOE) residues"
FT /*tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 19
FT /*tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT
FT
PN US6399379-B1.
XX
XX
PD 04-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-MAY-2001; 2001US-00851520.
XX
XX 07-MAY-2001; 2001US-00851520.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Baker BF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-535980/57.
XX
XX Novel antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding interleukin-
PT 12 p35 subunit, useful for modulating interleukin-12 p35 subunit
PT expression and treating diseases associated with expression of the
PT subunit in humans.
XX
XX Claim 3; Col 47-48; 44pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides which
CC specifically hybridise with specific regions of nucleic acids encoding
CC interleukin-12 (IL-12) p35 subunit and inhibit the expression of human IL
CC -12 p35 subunit. Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of human IL-12 p35 subunit in human cells or tissues and for
CC treating animals, particularly humans suspected of having or being prone
CC to diseases or conditions associated with expression of IL-12 p35
CC subunit. They are useful for diagnostics, therapeutics and as research
CC reagent, e.g. prophylactically to prevent or delay infection, tumour
CC formation or inflammation. Sequences of the invention are useful for
CC antisense therapy. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human IL-12 p35 subunit DNA. This sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 337 GAGGACTTGAAGATG 351
DB 19 GAAGACTTGAAGATG 5

RESULT 1606
ABZ92732/c
ID ABZ92732 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ92732;
XX
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.
DE
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7974; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: the sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1299 CGAGGAGTTCAAGAC 1313
DB 16 CCAGGAGTTCAAGAC 2

RESULT 1607
ABZ87042
ID ABZ87042 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ87042;
XX
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

```
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX DE
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; gene therapy;
XX KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN W0200285308-A2.
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX PT ubiquinone.
XX PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2284; 872pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX CC has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. NO. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1473 GGAGCGGATCCACAA 1487
DB 3 GGAGCGGATCCACAA 17
RESULT 1608
ABZ86781/c
ID ABZ86781 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ86781;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
Human oligonucleotide sequence.
Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; gene therapy;
antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
Homo sapiens.
W0200285308-A2.
31-OCT-2002.
23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
WPI; 2003-229219/22.
Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
ubiquinone.
Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2284; 872pp; English.
The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. NO. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 515 TGGAGGAGCTGATCC 529
DB 19 TGGAGGAGCTGATCC 5
RESULT 1609
ABZ90932
ID ABZ90932 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ90932;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
```

XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX DE Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX WO200285308-A2.
XX PN 31-OCT-2002.
XX PD 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PF 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PR (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX PA Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX PT WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX DR Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX FT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX PT ubiquinone.
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6174; 872pp; English.
XX XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1480 ATCCCAAACTTCTCT 1494
DB 3 ATCCAGAACTTCTCT 17
RESULT 1610
ID ABZ92011 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ92011;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX DE Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX WO200285308-A2.
XX PN 31-OCT-2002.
XX PD 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PF 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PR (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX PA Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX PT WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX DR Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX FT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX PT ubiquinone.
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7253; 872pp; English.
XX XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 11 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 236 GTGCTGGCGGCGAGT 250
DB 5 GTGCTGGCGGCGAGT 19
RESULT 1611
ID ABZ75745 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ75745;
XX DT 15-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Sorting nexin 3 gene specific forward primer AF034546-83P.
XX KW Gene expression; nucleic acid detection; drug development; forensic;
XX KW sorting nexin 3; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX WO2003008542-A2.
XX XX 30-JAN-2003.
XX XX 12-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US021821.
XX XX 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-0305154P.
XX XX (GENE-) GENE LOGIC INC.
XX XX Scherf U;
XX XX WPI; 2003-229568/22.
XX XX Identifying at least one gene expressed across different cell or tissue
XX PT types by monitoring control genes, useful in medical and biotechnological
XX PT research and development, diagnostic testing, drug development and
XX PT forensics.
XX XX Disclosure; Page 41; 48pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to identifying at least one gene that is
XX CC consistently expressed across different cell or tissue types in an
XX CC organism. The method involves preparing gene expression profiles for
XX CC different cell or tissue types, calculating a variation coefficient for
XX CC at least one gene in each of the profiles across different cell or tissue
XX CC types, and selecting any gene whose coefficient indicates that the gene
XX CC is consistently expressed across the cell or tissue types. The methods
XX CC and compositions of the present invention of quantitative nucleic acid
XX CC detection assays, are useful in medical and biotechnological research and
XX CC development, diagnostic testing, drug development and forensics. The
XX CC present sequence represents a PCR primer specific for the sorting nexin 3
XX CC gene, used in the course of the invention
XX XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 985 AAGCCCGAGAACCTG 999
Db 1 AAGCCCGAGAACCTG 15
RESULT 1612
ADA26843/C
ID ADA26843 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADA26843;
XX XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human nuclear receptor subfamily 4 reverse PCR primer #127.
XX XX Metastasis; neoplastic growth; detection; prediction;
KW neoplastic growth marker; drug screening; cancer; tumour;
KW gastrointestinal; prostate; breast; colorectal; diagnostic imaging;
KW drug targeting; human; cytostatic; reverse transcription-PCR; RT-PCR;
KW primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX WO2003031930-A2.
XX PN

PD 17-APR-2003.
XX XX 02-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US031247.
XX XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327332P.
XX XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX XX Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW, Saha S, Bardelli A;
XX XX WPI; 2003-393457/37.
XX XX Identifying regions of neoplastic growth in a human body, useful for
XX PT detecting or predicting metastasis, comprises administering to the human
XX PT body an antibody or peptide that specifically binds to a protein marker
XX PT of neoplastic growth.
XX XX Example 2; Page 22; 42pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to methods for identifying regions of neoplastic
XX CC growth in a human patient, especially for detecting or predicting
XX CC metastasis. The methods involve determining whether a neoplastic growth
XX CC marker protein is overexpressed, either by the use of an antibody
XX CC specific for the protein, or by the use of PCR or hybridisation to detect
XX CC nucleic acids encoding the marker proteins. A set of neoplastic growth
XX CC markers are disclosed (SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tags for
XX CC these are given in ADA26759-ADA26796), with protein tyrosine phosphatase
XX CC type IVA member 3 (also known as PRL-3) being a preferred neoplastic
XX CC growth marker. The neoplastic growth markers are specifically expressed
XX CC at a higher level in metastatic cancers, compared with advanced and early
XX CC stage cancers and normal cells from which the cancer is derived.
XX CC Overexpression of the neoplastic growth markers is taken as an indication
XX CC that the tissue has a propensity to metastasise. The invention also
XX CC encompasses methods for treating a patient with an advanced or metastatic
XX CC cancer, and for identifying candidate drugs for treating advanced or
XX CC metastatic cancers. The methods of the invention are useful for
XX CC identifying regions of neoplastic growth, for detecting or predicting
XX CC metastasis, or identifying candidate drugs for treating advanced or
XX CC metastatic cancers. The invention is particularly applicable to
XX CC gastrointestinal, prostate, breast or colorectal cancers. Antibodies
XX CC which bind to the neoplastic growth marker proteins are additionally
XX CC useful for diagnostic imaging and for targeting cytotoxic or
XX CC chemotherapeutic drugs. The present sequence represents a reverse
XX CC transcription-PCR (RT-PCR) primer used to study the upregulation of
XX CC neoplastic growth marker genes in an example of the invention.
XX XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 538 CCCATCTTTGACAAAG 552
Db 16 CCCATCTTTGACAAAG 2
RESULT 1613
ACA97213
ID ACA97213 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ACA97213;
XX XX 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX DT Vpr-driven construct associated primer #46.
XX DE Vpr-driven construct associated primer #46.
XX XX PCR; primer; Vpr; ss; immune response; immunocompromise; HIV; cancer;
XX KW gene therapy.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX XX US2003017137-A1.
XX PN

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XX PD 23-JAN-2003.
XX PF
XX PP 22-JUL-1998; 98US-00120286.
XX PR
XX PP 22-JUL-1998; 98US-00120286.
XX PR
XX PA (ALFI/) ALFIERI C.
XX PA (TANN/) TANNER J.
XX PA (ROUX/) ROUX P.
XX PI
XX PI Alfieri C, Tanner J, Roux P;
XX WPI; 2003-438926/41.
XX DR
XX PT Novel DNA or RNA construct for increasing immune response of warm-blooded
XX PT animal, has vpr activated promoter, DNA segment encoding interleukin 2
XX PT and secretory DNA encoding signal peptide functional in mammary cells.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 16; 28pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a DNA or RNA construct capable of expressing
XX CC interleukin (IL)-2 in a warm-blooded animal or biological preparation,
XX CC comprising a vpr activated promoter, a transcribable DNA segment coding
XX CC for IL-2 and a secretory DNA encoding for a signal peptide functional in
XX CC mammary cells and operably linked between the promoter and the DNA
XX CC segment to facilitate secretion of IL-2. The construct is useful for
XX CC increasing the immune response of a warm-blooded animal or biological
XX CC preparation, by introducing the construct in stem cells, antigen
XX CC presenting cells or immune cell leukocytes, fibroblasts and epithelial
XX CC cells, of the warm-blooded animal or biological preparation to obtain a
XX CC transfected cell populations and administering a pharmaceutically
XX CC effective amount of the transfected cell populations to the warm-blooded
XX CC animal or biological preparation. The warm-blooded animal is an
XX CC immunocompromised patient. The method is useful for stimulating immune
XX CC response in immunocompromised patients affected with HIV, cancer and
XX CC other immunocompromised patients. The present sequence represents a vpr-
XX CC driven construct associated primer. Note: The present sequence is
XX CC displayed in the sequence listing but no further reference is made to it
XX CC in the specification
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 766 CTCAGGACCTCAAA 780
DB 6 CACAGGACCTCAAA 20

RESULT 1614
ABT34199/c
ID ABT34199 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX AC ABT34199;
XX DT
XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Mouse short heterodimer partner-1 expression oligo SEQ ID No 74.
XX KW Antiarteriosclerotic; cardiant; vasotropic; antiinfective; cytostatic;
XX KW antiinflammatory; inhibitor; antisense gene therapy; atherosclerosis;
XX KW short heterodimer partner-1; abnormal; lipid; cholesterol metabolism;
XX KW cardiovascular disease; infection; inflammation; tumour formation; mouse;
XX KW antisense; ds.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX PN WO2003012033-A2.
XX PN 13-FEB-2003.
XX PD

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XX PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US023245.
XX PP 31-JUL-2001; 2001US-00919197.
XX PR
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI
XX PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ;
XX WPI; 2003-248161/24.
XX DR
XX PT New antisense oligonucleotide targeted to a nucleic acid encoding short
XX PT heterodimer partner-1, useful for treating diseases involving abnormal
XX PT lipid or cholesterol metabolism, e.g atherosclerosis or cardiovascular
XX PT diseases.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 95; 121pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel compound of 8 - 50 nucleobases in length
XX CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a short heterodimer partner-
XX CC 1. The novel compound specifically hybridizes with a nucleic acid
XX CC molecule encoding the short heterodimer partner-1, and inhibits the
XX CC expression of the nucleic acid molecule. The compound, and a composition
XX CC comprising it are useful for treating a disease or condition associated
XX CC with the short heterodimer partner-1, particularly a condition involving
XX CC abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism such as atherosclerosis or a
XX CC cardiovascular disease. They are also useful in research and diagnostics
XX CC for modulating the expression of short heterodimer partner-1. They can
XX CC also be useful prophylactically in preventing or delaying infection,
XX CC inflammation or tumour formation. This polynucleotide sequence represents
XX CC a mouse antisense oligo relating to the heterodimer partner-1 of the
XX CC invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 169 CGAGGTGGCCGAGGC 183
DB 19 CGAGGTGGCTGAGGC 5

RESULT 1615
ABX78139/c
ID ABX78139 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX AC ABX78139;
XX DT
XX DT 16-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Murine p38-alpha MAPK antisense oligonucleotide ISIS NO 100802.
XX KW p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase; p38 MAPK; phosphorothioate;
XX KW antisense; antiarthritic; antiinflammatory; kinase inhibitor; mouse;
XX KW inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis; gene therapy; ss.
XX OS Mus musculus.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT (note= "nucleotides 1-5 & 16-20 are 2'-methoxyethoxy
XX FT (MOE) nucleotides, nucleotides 1-4 & 16-19 are linked
XX FT via phosphodiester linkages, nucleotides 6-15 are 2'-
XX FT deoxy- nucleotides, nucleotides 5-16 are linked via
XX FT phosphorothioate linkages, all C nucleotides are 5-
XX PN US6448079-B1.
XX PN
XX PD

```


PD 10-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PF 15-AUG-2000; 2000US-00640101.
 XX
 PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-00286904.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Monia BP, Gaarde WA, Nero P, McKay R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-089122/08.
 XX
 XX
 PT New antisense compound, useful for preparing a composition for
 PT diagnosing, treating or preventing inflammatory diseases, e.g. rheumatoid
 PT arthritis.
 XX
 PF Example 5; Col 27-28; 44pp; English.
 XX
 XX This invention describes a novel antisense compound, which is 8-30
 CC nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding p38
 CC mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK). The products of the invention
 CC have antiarthritic and antiinflammatory activity, can act as act as
 CC kinase inhibitors. The antisense compound is useful for preparing a
 CC composition for diagnosing, treating or preventing inflammatory diseases,
 CC e.g. rheumatoid arthritis or for use in antisense gene therapy. This
 CC sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide used in a method to
 CC inhibit p38 MAPK
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1638 GCAGCGGCTGCAGGG 1652
 Db 15 GCAGCGGCTGCAGGG 1
 RESULT 1616
 ID ABT43349
 XX ABT43349 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABT43349;
 XX
 DT 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Neuroblastoma-related DNA sequence #264.
 XX
 KW Neuroblastoma; prognosis; ds; oligonucleotide.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 XX WO2002103017-A1.
 XX
 XX 27-DEC-2002.
 XX
 XX 30-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP005295.
 XX
 PR 31-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00163666.
 PR 24-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00255260.
 XX
 XX (CHIB-) CHIBA PREFECTURE.
 PA (HISM) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.
 PA
 XX Nakagawara A;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-167523/16.
 XX
 XX Nucleic acids isolated from neuroblastoma showing enhanced expression in
 XX human neuroblastoma with good prognosis, useful in clarifying good/poor
 XX prognosis of neuroblastoma and providing genetic data.

PS Example 5; Page 25; 44pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention comprises DNA sequences that show enhanced expression in
 CC human neuroblastoma with good prognosis. The DNA sequences of the
 CC invention are useful in clarifying good/poor prognosis of neuroblastoma.
 CC The present DNA sequence was used in the exemplification of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1299 CGAGGAGTTCAGAC 1313
 Db 6 CCAGGAGTTCAGAC 20
 RESULT 1617
 ID ABX95014/C
 XX ABX95014 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABX95014;
 XX
 DT 05-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human MAGE-C2 gene amplification primer SL115.
 XX
 KW TRAP; ds; tumour rejection antigen precursor; cytolytic T-cell; CTL;
 KW tumour; seminoma; bladder transitional-cell carcinoma; NSCLC; adaptor;
 KW head-and-neck squamous-cell carcinoma; breast carcinoma; sarcoma;
 KW cutaneous melanoma; non-small cell lung cancer; PCR; primer; MAGE-C2;
 human.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US2002176865-A1.
 XX
 XX 28-NOV-2002.
 XX
 XX 01-MAR-2002; 2002US-00085108.
 XX
 XX 25-APR-1997; 97US-00845528.
 PR 24-APR-1998; 98US-00066281.
 PR 17-DEC-1999; 99US-00488433.
 PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-00501104.
 XX
 XX (LUCAS/) LUCAS S.
 PA (BOON/) BOON-FALLEUR T.
 PA
 XX Lucas S, Boon-Falleur T;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-328468/31.
 XX
 XX Novel isolated nucleic acid encoding tumor rejection antigen precursor
 PT MAGE-C3, MAGE-B5, or MAGE-B6, useful as diagnostic probes to determine
 PT presence of abnormal e.g., tumor cells expressing MAGE-C1, MAGE-B5 or
 PT MAGE-B6.
 XX
 XX Example 11; Page 12; 59pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule which encodes
 CC a tumour rejection antigen precursor (TRAP) having an amino acid sequence
 CC of a TRAP encoded by a fully defined MAGE-C3, MAGE-B5, or MAGE-B6
 CC polynucleotide sequence. Also disclosed is a method which is useful for
 CC determining presence of cytolytic T-cells specific for complexes of human
 CC leukocyte antigen (HLA) and a peptide derived from the nucleic acid in a
 CC cytotoxic T-lymphocyte (CTL)-containing sample. The nucleic acid is
 CC useful as a diagnostic probe to determine the presence of abnormal
 CC (tumour) cells such as seminoma, bladder transitional-cell carcinoma,
 CC head-and-neck squamous-cell carcinoma, breast carcinoma, sarcoma,
 CC cutaneous melanoma or non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) which express
 CC MAGE-C1, MAGE-B5 or MAGE-B6. The nucleic acid is useful for diagnosing a

CC disorder characterised by expression of MAGE-C1, MAGE-B5 or MAGE-B6 TRAPS
CC or tumour rejection antigens (TRAs). The present sequence represents the
CC human MAGE-C2 gene amplification primer S115
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1430 CCGCAGAGTGCCA 1444
Db 15 CCGCAGAGTGCCA 1

RESULT 1618
AAD52514
ID AAD52514 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD52514;
XX
DT 02-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Arabidopsis thaliana gene amplifying reverse PCR primer #14.
XX
KW Abscisic acid-inducible and stress responsive protein; ASR; A22; PKABA;
KW stress-inducible cysteine protease; late embryogenesis abundant protein;
KW LEA; dehydrin; DHN; abscisic acid-induced protein kinase; gene therapy;
KW CYS; seed development; plant tolerance; germination; plant protectant;
KW PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Arabidopsis thaliana.
XX
FN WO200290547-A1.
XX
PD 14-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 07-MAY-2002; 2002WO-AU000564.
XX
PR 07-MAY-2001; 2001AU-00004821.
XX
PA (AGRI-) AGRIC VICTORIA SERVICES PTY LTD.
XX
PA (AGRE-) AGRESEARCH LTD.
XX
PI Spangenberg G, Sawbridge TI, Ong EK, Emerling M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-129183/12.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid encoding ASR, A22, CYS, LEA, DHN or PKABA
XX proteins, useful as molecular genetic markers, and in modifying plant
PT and/or seed development and responses to stresses and adverse
PT environmental stimuli.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 35; 231pp; English.

The invention relates to nucleic acid encoding abscisic acid-inducible
CC and stress responsive proteins (ASR and A22), stress-inducible cysteine
CC proteases (CYS), late embryogenesis abundant proteins (LEA), dehydrins
CC (DHN) and abscisic acid-induced protein kinases (PKABA). The invention
CC also relates to a method for modification of plant and seed development
CC and plant responses to stresses and stimuli. The invention is useful as
CC molecular genetic markers. The method is useful for modifying plant
CC response to an environmental stimulus, modifying plant tolerance to
CC abiotic, osmotic and/or temperature stresses, modifying seed dormancy
CC and/or germination, development, maturation, and modifying a plant
CC developmental process. They are also useful for modifying plant tolerance
CC and adaptation to stresses and adverse environmental stimuli. The
CC invention is also used in gene therapy. The present sequence is a PCR
CC primer used for amplifying Arabidopsis thaliana gene. This sequence is
CC used in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1577 GCAGGCAGCTTCC 1591
Db 6 GCAGGCAGCTTCC 20

RESULT 1619
ABT32516
ID ABT32516 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABT32516;
XX
DT 08-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Neuroblastoma-related oligonucleotide #293.
XX
KW Neuroblastoma; prognosis; spontaneous regression; primer; probe; ds;
KW high malignancy.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FN WO200297093-A1.
XX
PD 05-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 30-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP005294.
XX
PR 30-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00162775.
XX
PR 24-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00255226.
XX
PA (CHIB-) CHIBA PREFECTURE.
XX
PA (HISM) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.
XX
PI Nakagawara A;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-140476/13.
XX
PT Nucleic acids having higher expression in human neuroblastoma with poor
XX prognosis for diagnostic prediction of neuroblastoma prognosis.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 28; 111pp; Japanese.

The invention comprises nucleic acids that show increased expression in
CC human neuroblastomas with poor prognosis over those with a good
CC prognosis. The nucleic acids of the invention are useful as a tool for
CC distinguishing neuroblastomas with a favourable prognosis (spontaneous
CC regression) from neuroblastomas with a poor prognosis (high malignancy).
CC The DNA sequences ABT3224 - ABT32571 represent oligonucleotides used in
CC an example of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1299 CGAGGAGTTCAAGAC 1313
Db 6 CGAGGAGTTCAAGAC 20

RESULT 1620
ACD23029
ID ACD23029 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACD23029;
XX
DT 25-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NEMO gene intron 7 donor sequence.

XX Human; ds; NF-kappaB essential modulator; nuclear factor kappa B;
KW incontinentia pigmenti; X-linked disorder; chromosome Xq28; NEMO;
KW immunomodulatory; dermatological; osteopathic; neuropathic;
KW apoptosis-related disease; immune-system related disease;
KW blood vessel-related disease; skin defect; dental defect; osteopetrosis;
XX ophthalmologic defect; neurological defect.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX US2003032055-A1.
XX 13-FEB-2003.
XX 22-MAY-2001; 2001US-0083049.
XX 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0206223P.
XX (KENW/) KENRICK S J.
PA (WOF/) WOFFENDIN H.
PA (MUNN/) MUNNICH A.
PA (SMAH/) SMAHI A.
PA (ISRA/) ISRAEL A.
PA (POUS/) POUSTKA A.
PA (HEIS/) HEISS N.
PA (DURS/) D'URSO M.
PA (LEWI/) LEWIS R A.
PA (NELS/) NELSON D L.
PA (ARAD/) ARADHYA S.
PA (LEVY/) LEVY M.
XX Kenrick SJ, Woffendin H, Munnich A, Smahi A, Israel A;
PI Poustka A, Heiss N, D'urso M, Lewis RA, Nelson DL, Aradhy S;
PI Levy M;
XX WPI; 2003-492063/46.
XX Detection of necrosis factor-kappa B related medical condition in
PT organism, by obtaining sample from the organism, and analyzing the sample
PT for alteration in specified amino acid sequences.
XX Claim 40; Page 19; 4pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a nuclear factor-kappa B (NF-kappa B) related
CC medical condition in an organism being detected by obtaining a sample
CC from the organism, and analysing the sample for an alteration in a the
CC nuclear factor kappaB essential modifier (NEMO) gene or protein sequence
CC (neither shown in the specification). The alteration results in
CC inactivation of NF-kappa B. Also included are treating or preventing NF-
CC kappa B related medical condition in an organism by administering the
CC NEMO protein to the organism and screening a test organism for a compound
CC for the treatment of NF-kappa B related medical condition (by
CC administering the compound to the organism, and assaying for an
CC improvement in the NF-kappa B related medical condition). The method
CC useful is for detecting NF-kappa B related condition, e.g. incontinentia
CC pigmenti (IP), apoptosis-related disease, immune-system related disease,
CC blood vessel-related disease, skin defect, dental defect, osteopetrosis,
CC ophthalmologic defect, or neurological defect, in an organism, i.e. human
CC including affected individual, carrier individual, or noncarrier
CC individual. The NEMO gene is located on chromosome Xq28, incontinentia
CC pigmenti being an X-linked disorder. Experiments in this study show
CC variations in exon 2, 10, 9 and particularly intron 3 to be linked to
CC familial incontinentia pigmenti. The present sequence is an intron donor
CC or acceptor site from the human NEMO gene
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 70 CCCAGGGAGGGGCC 84
|||||

Db 6 CCCAGGTGAGGGCCC 20
RESULT 1621
ACC99704/c
ID ACC99704 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ACC99704;
AC ACC99704;
XX 02-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX Cyclin D1 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:85.
DE Multiplex real-time quantitative PCR; PCR primer; copy number;
KW Alzheimer's disease; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO2003048377-A2.
XX 12-JUN-2003.
XX 02-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038806.
XX 30-NOV-2001; 2001US-0336095P.
PR 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397475P.
XX (UYRP) UNIV ROCHESTER.
PA (THER/) THERIANOS S.
XX Zhu M, Coleman P;
XX WPI; 2003-532841/50.
XX Determining the relative copy number of a group of target nucleic acid
PT molecules present in a sample by performing a first or second PCR in a
PT PCR mixture and quantifying the number of copies of the second target
PT nucleic acid product.
XX Disclosure; Fig 6; 118pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a multiplex real-time quantitative PCR
CC method for determining the relative copy number of a group of target
CC nucleic acid molecules present in a sample. The method comprises: (1)
CC performing a first PCR in a PCR mixture; (2) performing a second PCR in a
CC PCR mixture; and (3) quantifying the number of copies of the second
CC target nucleic acid product present in the sample containing the target
CC nucleic acid molecule. Also described: (1) quantifying the copy number of
CC a group of target nucleic acids in a sample; and (2) determining whether
CC a subject is at risk of acquiring Alzheimer's disease. The method is
CC useful for determining the relative copy number of a group of target
CC nucleic acid molecules present in a sample for determining whether a
CC subject is at risk of acquiring Alzheimer's disease. ACC99620 to ACC99730
CC represent PCR primer used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 275 CTGCTCTCTGGGAAC 289
|||||
Db 20 CTGCTCTCTGTGAC 6
RESULT 1622
ADA27483/c
ID ADA27483 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADA27483;
AC ADA27483;
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
DT

XX Microorganism sequencing primer #83.
DE
XX
XX Microorganism detection; bi-directional DNA sequencing;
KW HLA determination; human leukocyte antigen; reduced error risk;
KW reduced contamination risk; sequencing; primer; ss.
XX
OS Human herpesvirus 4.
XX
XX
XX US2003082535-A1.
XX
XX
XX 01-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 07-MAR-2001; 2001US-00802110.
XX
XX 01-MAY-1996; 96US-00640672.
XX 19-JUL-1996; 96US-00684498.
XX 27-FEB-1997; 97US-00807138.
XX 29-APR-1997; 97WO-US007134.
XX 20-JAN-1998; 98US-00009483.
XX 13-MAY-1999; 99US-00311260.
XX
XX (LEUS/) LEUSHNER J.
XX (HUIM/) HUI M.
XX (DUNN/) DUNN J M.
XX (LACR/) LACROIX J.
XX
XX Leushner J, Hui M, Dunn JM, Lacroix J;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-576607/54.
XX
XX Microorganism detecting composition comprises dideoxynucleotide
PT triphosphate(s) corresponding to one of four deoxynucleotide
PT triphosphate, and thermally stable polymerase enzyme.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 20; 94pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a microorganism detecting composition. The
CC composition is used for detecting a target microorganism. It is used in a
CC bi-directional DNA sequencing method in several contexts including
CC detection of mutations, particularly mutations of medical significance,
CC in samples derived from a human patient, animal, plant, or microorganism;
CC determination of HLA (human leukocyte antigen) type ancillary to
CC transplant procedures, detection and identification of microorganisms,
CC particularly pathogenic microorganisms, in a sample and in situ
CC sequencing reactions to produce sequencing fragments within a
CC histological specimen which are then removed from a selected location on
CC the tissue preparation and loaded onto a gel for sequence analysis. The
CC invention allows an evaluation to be directly performed on a natural
CC abundance DNA sample. It provides for bi-directional sequencing of DNA
CC which requires combining a complex DNA-containing sample with only a
CC single reaction mixture, thus reducing risk of error and contamination,
CC and increasing the ease with which the procedure can be automated. The
CC present sequence represents a sequencing primer for identification of a
CC microorganism.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1278 GTGGCCAGGCATCT 1292
DB 16 GTGTCAGGCATCT 2
RESULT 1623
ACD13554
ID ACD13554 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACD13554;
XX

DT 14-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human bi-directional promoter PCR/sequencing primer ON-DinB1-F3.
XX
XX Human; ss; Goodpasture antigen binding protein; GPBP; COL4A3BP;
KW collagen 4 alpha 3 binding protein; DNA polymerase kappa; Pol kappa;
KW Goodpasture disease; cutaneous lupus; polK76; bi-directional promoter;
KW autoimmune disease; cancer; antisense therapy; PCR; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003027165-A1.
XX
XX 06-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00010920.
XX
XX 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254649P.
XX
XX (SAUS/) SAUS J.
XX
XX Saus J;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-479531/45.
XX
XX New isolated DNA polymerase, pol kappa 76, useful in identifying
PT autoimmune disorders and in treating cancer and autoimmune disorders by
PT modifying its expression.
XX
XX Example; Page 7; 54pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated pol kappa (k) 76 polypeptide (an
CC alternatively spliced form of DNA polymerase kappa), appearing as
CC ABO07327 (encoded by the cDNA appearing as ACD13492). The gene for
CC POLKappa is located on chromosome 5q12-13 in a head-head arrangement with
CC the gene encoding Goodpasture antigen binding protein (GPBP or collagen 4
CC alpha 3 binding protein (COL4A3BP), associated with autoimmune diseases
CC such as Goodpasture's disease and cutaneous lupus) i.e. has a bi-
CC directional promoter. Also included are a recombinant expression vector
CC comprising the polK76 cDNA, a host cell transfected with the vector,
CC detecting (M1) polK76 (comprising providing a protein sample to be
CC screened, contacting the protein sample to be screened with an anti-
CC polK76 antibody and detecting the formation of an antibody-polypeptide
CC complexes, where the presence of the antibody-polypeptide complexes
CC indicates the presence of polK76), detecting (M2) the polK76 nucleic acid
CC in a sample (comprising contacting the sample with one or more polK76 PCR
CC primer, carrying out PCR to generate PCR products, and identifying the
CC polK76-specific PCR), detecting an autoimmune condition in a patient
CC (comprising providing a tissue or body fluid sample from the patient,
CC providing a control tissue or body fluid sample in which no autoimmune
CC condition is present, and detecting an increase in pol k76 RNA expression
CC in the tissue of body fluid samples compared to the control sample, where
CC the increase indicates the presence of an autoimmune condition) and
CC treating (M3) a patient with an autoimmune disorder or cancer by
CC modifying the expression or activity of pol k76 in the patient. Modifying
CC the expression or activity of polK76 or polK76 nucleic acid, such as by
CC increasing or decreasing their expression or activity using antibodies or
CC antisense therapy, is useful for treating an autoimmune disorder or
CC cancer. The present sequence is a PCR and/or sequencing primer used in
CC the analysis of bi-directional promoters of other genes (and/or of
CC polkappa/GPBP), whose structure and sequence were compared to the
CC polkappa/GPBP bi-directional promoter
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 537 CCCCATCTTTGACAA 551
DB 4 CCCCAACTTTGACAA 18

```
RESULT 1624
ADA97855
ID ADA97855 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC
AC ADA97855;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour necrosis factor (TNF) inducible promoter PCR primer #57.
XX
KW Human; tumour necrosis factor inducible promoter; TNF;
KW autoimmune disorder; cancer; PCR; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; ss;
KW primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
DN US2003082745-A1.
XX
XX 01-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00008721.
XX
XX 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254649P.
XX
XX (SAUS/) SAUS J.
XX
XX Saus J;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-606062/57.
XX
XX New tumor necrosis factor inducible promoters, useful for identifying
XX promoters that are regulated by tumor necrosis factor, or for identifying
XX candidate compounds for treating or preventing autoimmune disorders or
XX cancer.
XX
XX Example; Page 8; 57pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a tumour necrosis factor (TNF) inducible
XX promoter. Also disclosed are an expression vector comprising one or more
XX tumour necrosis factor inducible promoters and a recombinant host cell
XX transfected with one or more expression vectors. The TNF inducible
XX promoters, expression vectors and host cells are useful for identifying
XX promoters that are regulated by tumour necrosis factor or for identifying
XX candidate compounds for treating or preventing autoimmune disorders or
XX cancer. This sequence represents a PCR primer used for isolating a tumour
XX necrosis factor inducible promoter of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 537 CCCATCTTTGACAA 551
Db 4 CCCCAACTTTGACAA 18
XX
RESULT 1625
ADB90005/c
ID ADB90005 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADB90005;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide targeting mouse C3 component, ISIS140093.
XX
XX Mouse; ss; antisense; complement component C3; inflammation;
XX septic shock; multiple organ failure; hyperacute organ failure;
XX autoimmune disorder; CNS inflammation; multiple sclerosis;
XX atherosclerosis; tumour.
```

```
XX Mus musculus.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone and all cytosines are 5
XX -methyl cytosines"
XX
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003096775-A1.
XX
XX 22-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 23-OCT-2001; 2001US-00001076.
XX
XX 23-OCT-2001; 2001US-00001076.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Graham MJ, Watt AT;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-606441/57.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
XX encoding complement component C3, useful for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with complement component C3, e.g. autoimmune
XX disorder or infection.
XX
XX Example 16; Page 27; 72pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a compound 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted
XX to a nucleic acid molecule encoding complement component C3. The compound
XX specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX complement component C3 and inhibits the expression of complement
XX component C3, or specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleobase
XX portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding complement
XX component C3. Also included are a composition comprising the compound and
XX a pharmaceutical carrier or diluent, inhibiting the expression of
XX complement component C3 in cells or tissues (comprising contacting the
XX cells or tissues with the compound cited above) and treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with complement component C3
XX comprising administering to the animal the compound cited above so that
XX expression of complement component C3 is inhibited. The antisense
XX compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of complement
XX component C3 in cells or tissues, or for treating an animal having a
XX disease or condition associated with complement component C3 such as an
XX autoimmune disorder (e.g. multiple sclerosis), an infection, or
XX atherosclerosis, inflammation, septic shock, multiple organ failure,
XX hyperacute organ failure and CNS inflammation. The compounds are also
XX useful as research reagents and diagnostics, in distinguishing functions
XX of various members of a biological pathway, or for preventing or delaying
XX infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence is an
XX antisense oligonucleotide targeting mouse C3.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

```
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 338 AGACTTGAAGATGG 352
Db 20 AGCACTTGACATGG 6
```

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RESULT 1626
ADCT3020
ID ADC73020 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADC73020;
XX
DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX O-glycan alpha2,8-sialyltransferase-related oligo - SEQ ID 10.
XX
XX O-glycan alpha2,8-sialyltransferase;
KW beta-galactoside alpha2,6-sialyltransferase; cytotatic; virucide;
KW antiinflammatory; neuroprotective; cancer metastasis; viral infection;
KW inflammation; nerve tissue; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX WO2003064655-A1.
XX
XX 07-AUG-2003.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2003; 2003WO-JP000883.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2002; 2002JP-00021159.
XX
XX 24-APR-2002; 2002JP-00122673.
XX
XX (RIKE ) RIKEN KK.
XX
XX Takashima S, Tsujimoto M, Tsuji S;
PI WPI; 2003-627613/59.
XX
XX Sugar-chain synthases which are sialyltransferases and encoded genes,
XX applicable in drugs for inhibiting cancer metastasis, preventing viral
XX infection, inhibiting inflammation and potentiating nerve tissues.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 10; 97pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel O-glycan alpha2,8-sialyltransferase
XX having a novel substrate specificity and selectivity and a novel beta-
XX galactoside alpha2,6-sialyltransferase having a novel substrate
XX specificity and selectivity. The enzymes of the invention demonstrate
XX cytotatic, virucide, antiinflammatory and neuroprotective activities and
XX may be applicable in drugs for inhibiting cancer metastasis, preventing
XX viral infection, inhibiting inflammation and potentiating nerve tissues.
XX The current sequence is that of the sugar chain synthase-related
XX oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e-03; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1;
QY 1402 TTGCAGTTTGAGGT 1416
DB 3 TTGCAGTTTGAGGT 17
XX
RESULT 1627
AAQ26202/c
ID AAQ26202 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAQ26202;
AC
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 04-JAN-1993 (first entry)
XX
XX HLA-DR beta sub-type tailed probe DRB98 hybridising region.
DE
XX Tissue typing; identity determination; disease susceptible; ss.
KW
XX

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OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9210589-A1.
XX
XX 25-JUN-1992.
XX
XX 06-DEC-1991; 91WO-US009294.
XX
XX 06-DEC-1990; 90US-00623098.
XX
XX (HOFF ) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
XX
XX Erlich HA, Begovich AB, Bugawan T, Griffith RL, Scharf SJ;
PI Apple RJ;
XX
XX WPI; 1992-234644/28.
XX
XX Method for determining HLA-DR beta sub-type in DNA sample - comprises
XX amplification and hybridisation with probes and primers, useful in tissue
XX typing.
XX
XX Example; Page 39; 90pp; English.
XX
XX The sequence is that of the hybridising region of tailed probe DRB98 for
XX use in a method for determining HLA-DR beta sub-type in a nucleic acid
XX sample. The method allows specific nucleic acid sequences of the second
XX exon of HLA-DR beta genes to be amplified then probed for identification
XX of polymorphic sequences. The amplified DNA is useful for typing
XX homozygous or heterozygous samples from a variety of sources and for
XX detecting allelic variants not distinguishable by serological methods.
XX The typing system can be used in a reverse dot blot format which is
XX simple and rapid to perform, produces detectable signals in minutes and
XX can be utilised in tissue typing, determination of individual identity
XX and identifying disease susceptible individuals. See also AAQ26092-
XX Q26367. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e-03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;
QY 957 CCGCAGAGAGGTGCTACA 974
DB 18 CGGACAGAGGTCTTACA 1
XX
RESULT 1628
AAQ30876/c
ID AAQ30876 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAQ30876;
AC
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 26-MAR-1993 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide corresponding to c-kit cDNA codons 1-6.
XX
XX Haematological neoplasms; leukaemia; erythroid proliferation;
XX malignant melanoma; testicular; ovarian; tumours; erythropoiesis;
XX inhibitor; bone marrow purging agent; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX WO9219252-A1.
XX
XX 12-NOV-1992.
XX
XX 08-APR-1992; 92WO-US002854.
XX
XX 09-MAY-1991; 91US-00682812.
XX
XX (UTEM ) UNIV TEMPLE.
XX

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XX Gewirtz AM, Calabretta B;
XX WPI; 1992-398520/48.
XX Pharmaceutical compn. for in- or ex-vivo treatment of haematological
XX neoplasms - comprise carrier and oligo nucleotide having nucleotide
XX sequence complementary to (part of) m-RNA transcription of human C-kit
XX gene.
XX Example: Page 37; 47pp; English.
XX The sequence is that of an oligonucleotide synthesised corresponding to
XX CC codons 1-6 (scrambled sequence oligomer) of the human c-kit cDNA
XX CC sequence. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 953 GCCACCGCGCAGAGTGC 970
DB 18 GCGACTGCGCAGCGTGC 1

RESULT 1629
AAQ52831/C
ID AAQ52831 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAQ52831;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 26-MAY-1994 (first entry)
XX DE Cytomegalovirus target sequence 8.
XX RNA; enzyme; enzymatic RNA molecule; ERM; cleave; RNA; mRNA; HbRNA;
XX picornavirus; HIV; immunodeficiency virus; hepatitis B virus; HBV;
XX papilloma virus; HPV; Epstein-Barr virus; EBV; TGLV;
XX T-cell leukaemia virus; hepatitis C virus; HCV; cytomegalovirus;
XX influenza virus; HSV; herpes simplex virus; vector; immune response;
XX antibody; ribozyme; viral RNA; treatment; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO9323569-AL.
XX 25-NOV-1993.
XX 29-APR-1993; 93WO-US004020.
XX 11-MAY-1992; 92US-00882689.
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882712.
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882713.
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882714.
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882823.
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882824.
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882886.
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882888.
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882889.
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882921.
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882922.
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00883823.
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00883849.
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884073.
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884074.
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884333.
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884422.
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884431.
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884436.
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884521.

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PR 31-JUL-1992; 92US-00923738.
PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00935854.
PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00936086.
PR 18-SEP-1992; 92US-00948359.
PR 15-OCT-1992; 92US-00963322.
PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987129.
PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987130.
PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987133.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX Draper KG, Dudyecz LM, Mcswiggen JA, Macejak DG, Holecek JU;
XX Mamone JA;
XX WPI; 1993-386599/48.
XX Enzymatic RNA molecules - used to inhibit viral replication, infection
XX and gene expression.
XX Claim 5; Fig 13; 287pp; English.
XX The sequences (AAQ52824-Q52890) are pref. Cytomegalovirus target
XX sequences for enzymatic RNA molecules. The RNA molecules are
XX complementary to a substrate binding region in the specified gene target.
XX They also have enzymatic activity, in that they specifically cleave RNA
XX in the target. The ERMs interfere with viral replication and therefore
XX have anti-viral properties. They can be used to attenuate viruses to be
XX used in vaccines. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated
XX on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct
XX PI field.)
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 127 GATCGGATGAGAGATC 144
DB 18 GCTCGGATGAGAGATC 1

RESULT 1630
AAQ77635/C
ID AAQ77635 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAQ77635;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 02-JUN-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Ribonucleotide to tenascin gene consensus mRNA initiation site +10-+27.
XX Antisense; polynucleotide; sense strand; tenascin; complementary;
XX consensus; initiation; extracellular; glycoprotein; muscle; translation;
XX proliferation; growth stimulatory; transcription; vascular stenosis;
XX post-angioplasty; restenosis; cardiac hypertrophy; vascular surgery;
XX organ transplant; ds.
XX Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX misc_difference 1.18
XX /tag= a
XX /note= "phosphodiester bonds between nucleotides may be
XX replaced by phosphorothioate bonds"
XX WO9421664-AL.
XX 29-SEP-1994.
XX 24-MAR-1994; 94WO-US003206.

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XX WPI; 1994-316926/39.
 XX Synthetic anti-sense polynucleotide - hybridises to tenascin gene, useful
 XX for inhibiting vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation.
 XX
 XX Claim 5; Page 40; 64pp; English.
 XX
 XX A series of polynucleotides, either DNA (AAQ76388 and AAQ76392-400 and
 CC AAQ77614-18) or RNA (AAQ76390 and AAQ77633-46), directed against the
 CC consensus mRNA initiation site sequence (AAQ77661) for the tenascin gene.
 CC The polynucleotides are based on the degenerate sequence (AAQ76386) of
 CC the tenascin gene. Tenascin is an extracellular matrix glycoprotein
 CC consisting of six disulphide-linked subunits, each having molecular mass of
 CC 190-250 kDa. Tenascin may be important for smooth muscle cell
 CC proliferation as the protein has growth stimulatory activity. The
 CC polynucleotides can be used to inhibit transcription of the gene or
 CC translation of the mRNA encoding tenascin. The method is applicable to a
 CC number of diseases where the proliferation of smooth muscle is involved
 CC e.g. vascular stenosis, post-angioplasty restenosis and other non-
 CC angioplasty procedures such as cardiac hypertrophy, vascular surgery and
 CC organ transplant. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 368 GTGACCCAGGCTTCAGCCA 385
 Db 18 GTGACCTGGCTACTGCCA 1
 RESULT 1633
 AAQ77621
 ID AAQ77621 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AAQ77621;
 AC
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 01-JUN-1995 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Antisense polynucleotide binds to tenascin gene consensus at +10-+27.
 DE
 XX Antisense; polynucleotide; sense strand; tenascin; complementary;
 KW consensus; initiation; extracellular; glycoprotein; muscle; translation;
 KW proliferation; growth stimulatory; transcription; vascular stenosis;
 KW post-angioplasty; restenosis; cardiac hypertrophy; vascular surgery;
 KW organ transplant; ds.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH misc_difference 1..18
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "phosphodiester bonds between nucleotides may be
 FT replaced by phosphorothioate bonds"
 XX
 XX W09421664-A1.
 PN
 XX
 XX 29-SEP-1994.
 PD
 XX
 XX 24-MAR-1994; 94WO-US003206.
 PF
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-1993; 93US-00037025.
 PR
 XX (TEXA-) TEXAS BIOTECHNOLOGY CORP.
 PA
 XX Denner LA, Rege RA, Dixon RAF, Stacy DL;
 PI WPI; 1994-316926/39.
 XX
 XX

PT Synthetic anti-sense polynucleotide - hybridises to tenascin gene, useful
 PT for inhibiting vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation.
 XX
 XX Claim 10; Page 44; 64pp; English.
 XX
 XX A series of antisense polynucleotides, either DNA (AAQ76388 and AAQ77619-
 CC 32) or RNA (AAQ76390 and AAQ77647-60) directed against the sense strand
 CC of the gene encoding tenascin. The polynucleotides are based on the
 CC complementary sequence (AAQ76386) of the consensus mRNA initiation site
 CC sequence (AAQ77661) for the tenascin gene. Tenascin is an extracellular
 CC matrix glycoprotein consisting of six disulphide-linked subunits, each
 CC having molecular mass of 190-250 kDa. Tenascin may be important for
 CC smooth muscle cell proliferation as the protein has growth stimulatory
 CC activity. The polynucleotides can be used to inhibit transcription of the
 CC gene or translation of the mRNA encoding tenascin. The method is
 CC applicable to a number of diseases where the proliferation of smooth
 CC muscle is involved e.g. vascular stenosis, post-angioplasty restenosis
 CC and other non-angioplasty procedures such as cardiac hypertrophy,
 CC vascular surgery and organ transplant. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct
 CC PN field.)
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 368 GTGACCCAGGCTTCAGCCA 385
 Db 1 GTGACCTGGCTACTGCCA 18
 RESULT 1634
 AAQ77621
 ID AAQ77621 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AAQ77621;
 AC
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 13-MAR-1996 (first entry)
 DT
 XX CMV antisense oligonucleotide (ISIS 5482).
 DE
 XX Antisense; cytomegalovirus; CMV; human; therapy; prophylaxis; diagnosis;
 KW intermediate early complex; IE1; IE2; DNA polymerase gene; ss.
 KW
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH modified_base 1..18
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"
 XX
 XX US5442049-A.
 PN
 XX
 XX 15-AUG-1995.
 PD
 XX
 XX 25-JAN-1993; 93US-00009263.
 PF
 XX
 XX 19-NOV-1992; 92US-00927506.
 PR
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Baker B, Draper K, Anderson K;
 FI WPI; 1995-292538/38.
 DR
 XX New oligo-nucleotide inhibits cytomegalovirus replication - by binding to
 PT a portion of cytomegalovirus RNA, for the diagnosis, prophylaxis and
 PT treatment of CMV diseases.
 PT
 XX Example 10; Col 17; 66pp; English.
 XX PS
 XX

CC AAT11971-84 are antisense oligonucleotides (ONS) against human
 CC cytomegalovirus (CMV) that displayed activities of at least 50 % of
 CC control (ISIS 2922 shown in AAT11961). It was found that up to 4 internal
 CC mismatches could be tolerated without loss of antiviral activity.
 CC Antisense ONS targeting CMV DNA or RNA coding for the IE1, IE2 or DNA
 CC polymerase proteins have been shown to be effective in therapy,
 CC prophylaxis and diagnosis of CMV infection. The ONS may be modified to
 CC reduce nuclease resistance and to increase their efficacy. Modifications
 CC include phosphorothioate backbones, alkyl and halogen-substituted sugar
 CC moieties at the 2' position. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF
 CC field.)
 CC
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 3 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 130 CGGATGAGAGATCAAA 147
 ||| ||||| |||||
 Db 18 CGCAGAGAGAGAGCAAA 1

RESULT 1635
 AAT01680/c
 ID AAT01680 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAT01680;

XX DT 17-DEC-1995 (first entry)

XX DE Peptide nucleic acid targeting CMV IE2 nuc sig 2.

XX KW peptide nucleic acid; PNA; cytomegalovirus; CMV; papillomavirus;
 XX KW antiviral; diagnostic; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 XX misc_feature 1..18

FT /tag= a
 FT /notes "at least one (and preferably all) of the backbone
 FT subunits are composed of amide units, so that the
 FT oligomer consists of the nucleobases attached covalently
 FT to a polyamide backbone"

XX PN W09504748-A1.

XX PD 16-FEB-1995.

XX PF 09-AUG-1994; 94WO-US009039.

XX PR 09-AUG-1993; 93US-00104438.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Anderson KP, Crooke ST, Mirabelli CK, Becker DV, Cowsett LM;

XX PS WPI; 1995-090841/12.

XX PT New peptide nucleic acid oligomers hybridisable to cytomegalovirus or
 XX papillomavirus - are stable anti:sense molecules with high affinity for
 XX single stranded DNA, used for treating infections.

XX PS Claim 2; Page 44; 65pp; English.

XX CC New oligomers are claimed which (A) have at least one peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) subunit and (B) have a sequence hybridisable to AUG region, 5'
 CC untranslated region, intron/exon (I/E) junction or coding sequence of
 CC cytomegalovirus gene selected from DNA polymerase, IE1 and IE2, or
 CC hybridisable to the E, E2, E4, E5, E6, E7, L1 or L2 reading frames of a
 CC papillomavirus. The PNA can be used to target RNA and single stranded
 CC DNA (ssDNA) to produce antisense-type gene regulation moieties. Hence

CC they may be used therapeutically for modulating cytomegalovirus and
 CC papillomavirus processes and also as diagnostics (e.g., as probes for
 CC specific mRNAs). PNA oligomers have high affinity for complementary
 CC single stranded DNA. They are also able to form triple helices in which a
 CC first PNA strand binds with RNA or ssDNA and a second PNA strand binds
 CC with the resulting double helix or with the first PNA strand. The PNAs
 CC possess no significant charge and are water soluble, which facilitates
 CC cellular uptake. Further, since they contain amides of non-biological
 CC amino acids, they are biostable and resistant to enzymatic degradation by
 CC proteases. The present sequence targets CMV IE2 nuclear localisation
 CC signal 2

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 3 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 130 CGGATGAGAGATCAAA 147
 ||| ||||| |||||
 Db 18 CGCAGAGAGAGAGCAAA 1

RESULT 1636
 AAT91702/c

XX ID AAT91702 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAT91702;

XX DT 25-MAR-1998 (first entry)

XX DE Human p53 oncogene mutant exon 8 PCR primer 2.

XX KW p53 oncogene; mutation; neoplastic disease; cancer; tumour; malignant;
 XX KW diagnosis; extracellular nucleic acid; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN W09734015-A1.

XX PD 18-SEP-1997.

XX PF 14-MAR-1997; 97WO-US004010.

XX PR 15-MAR-1996; 96US-0013497P.

XX PR 17-SEP-1996; 96US-0026252P.

XX PR 15-OCT-1996; 96US-0028180P.

XX PA (PENN-) PENN STATE RES FOUND.

XX PI Gocke CD, Kopreski MS, Benko FA;

XX PS WPI; 1997-470891/43.

XX PT Detecting extracellular tumour-related nucleic acid in plasma or serum -
 XX by amplifying specific DNA, then eliminating wild type DNA with
 XX restriction nuclease digestion, for diagnosis, monitoring of tumours.

XX PS Example 3; Page 47; 86pp; English.

XX CC AAT91701 and AAT91702 are PCR primers used to amplify exon 8 of a mutant
 CC p53 oncogene in a novel method to detect extracellular tumour-derived or
 CC tumour-associated nucleic acid in a plasma or serum sample. Detection of
 CC such nucleic acid can be used for diagnosis, detection, monitoring,
 CC evaluation of treatment and prognosis of neoplastic (benign or malignant)
 CC or proliferative disease in humans or animals and provides an early and
 CC rapid detection of malignancies associated with DNA mutations, including
 CC pre-malignant tumours. The method could also be used to identify subjects
 CC at risk of developing tumours (by detecting a mutated or variant allele).
 CC Transcribed RNA can be used to produce proteins or peptides for
 CC generation of specific antibodies or antisense oligonucleotides, useful
 CC for regulating gene expression

```
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 270 ACGTCTCTCTCTCTGGGA 287
DB 18 ACGCTCTCTCTCTCTGGGA 1

RESULT 1637
ID AAX70292 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAX70292;
XX XX
XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human flt1 VEGF receptor hairpin ribozyme substrate #60.
XX XX
XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
XX KW KDR; hammetthead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
XX KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
XX KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
XX KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX WO9715662-A2.
XX PN
XX 01-MAY-1997.
XX PD
XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
XX PF
XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
XX PR
XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
XX XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX XX
XX Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
XX FI WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX XX
XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
XX PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
XX PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
XX XX
XX Claim 4; Page 94; 218pp; English.
XX XX
XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
XX CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
XX CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
XX CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
XX CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
XX CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
XX CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
XX CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
XX CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
XX CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 3 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1465 AGTCTGGGGGAGCGGATC 1482
DB 18 AGTCTGGGGGAGCGGATC 1
```

```
RESULT 1638
AAT58789/c
ID AAT58789 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAT58789;
XX XX
XX 25-SEP-1997 (first entry)
XX DT Primer (set B) for C-CAM1 recombinant adenovirus construction.
XX DE
XX C-CAM; cell adhesion molecule; tumour suppressor; detection; treatment;
XX KW cancer; prostate; breast; bladder; antisense; inhibit; immortal; primer;
XX KW PCR; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX WO9700954-A1.
XX PN
XX 09-JAN-1997.
XX PD
XX 21-JUN-1996; 96WO-US010696.
XX PF
XX 23-JUN-1995; 95US-00494622.
XX PR (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
XX PA
XX Hsieh J, Lin S;
XX PI WPI; 1997-087381/08.
XX DR
XX Expression constructs for C-CAM cell adhesion molecule - used for
XX PT expressing the C-CAM as a tumour suppressor for treating cancers or for
XX PT producing immortalised cells.
XX XX
XX Example 6; Page 77; 142pp; English.
XX XX
XX AAT58787-92 are primers used in the analysis of the structure of
XX CC recombinant adenovirus containing coding sequences for C-CAM1 (a cell
XX CC adhesion molecule). The C-CAM1 cDNA can be used in expression constructs
XX CC under the control of a promoter functional in eukaryotic cells. C-CAM can
XX CC act as a tumour suppressor, and the expression constructs can be used for
XX CC restoring C-CAM function in a cell that lacks C-CAM. The constructs can
XX CC also be used for the detection and treatment of cancers, eg. prostate,
XX CC breast or bladder cancer. The expression constructs with the nucleic acid
XX CC in an antisense orientation can be used for inhibiting C-CAM function in
XX CC a cell. They can be used for immortalising such cells
XX XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 66 GAAACCCAGGGGAGGGCC 83
DB 18 GAAGCCAGGGGTGGGCC 1

RESULT 1639
AAT53077
ID AAT53077 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAT53077;
XX XX
XX 18-NOV-1998 (first entry)
XX DT cdc2 kinase primer 1.
XX DE
XX Multiplex competitive PCR reaction; MC-PCR; reverse-transcriptase PCR;
XX KW RT-PCR; tagging reaction; competitive amplification reaction; primer;
XX KW housekeeping gene; cdc2 kinase; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
```

OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO9835058-A2.
FN XX
PD 13-AUG-1998.
XX
PF 27-JAN-1998; 98WO-US001471.
XX
PR 07-FEB-1997; 97US-0037841P.
PR 18-DEC-1997; 97US-00993731.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Thompson JD;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-447252/38.
DR
XX
PT Determining relative amounts of different nucleic acids by multiplex
PT competitive polymerase chain reaction - involves tagging target and
PT control sequences then amplification with generic primer pair
PT corresponding to tagging sequences, used e.g. to determine response to
PT drugs.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 20; 45pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides a method for determining the relative
CC amounts of two or more different nucleic acid molecules by using the
CC multiplex competitive PCR reaction (MC-PCR). A MC-PCR reaction involves a
CC reverse-transcriptase (RT-PCR) reaction followed by a tagging reaction
CC and a competitive amplification reaction. The RT-PCR reaction uses a
CC primer #2 to convert target mRNA into cDNA. Primer #1 in combination with
CC primer #2 is then used to convert the region of the resulting cDNA to be
CC amplified during the MC-PCR reaction into a double-stranded molecule.
CC Primers #3 and #4, nested relative to primers #1 and #2 respectively, are
CC used as tagging primers in the tagging reaction. A forward tagging primer
CC has a defined sequence at its 5' end (+TAG sequence) while a reverse
CC tagging primer has a different defined sequence at its 3' end (-TAG
CC sequence). The purpose of the tagging reaction is to introduce the two
CC defined sequences at the correct ends of the sequence to be amplified.
CC The competitive amplification reaction involves using a single pair of
CC generic primers, whose sequences are complementary to the +TAG and -TAG
CC sequences, to amplify the different products generated from the cDNAs
CC during the tagging step. This amplification reaction is competitive due
CC to the use of a single primer pair to amplify the different target RNAs.
CC Probe #5, complementary to the region of target RNA being amplified, is
CC used to specifically detect the amplified product. The MC-PCR reaction
CC can amplify one or more target mRNAs in a sample using the primer set #1-
CC #5 for each target mRNA. In the example given, primers #1, #2, #3, #4 and
CC probe #5 are the cdc2 kinase primers 1, 2 (AAV33078), 3 (AAV33079), 4
CC (AAV33080) and probe 5 (AAV33081) respectively. These primers/probes were
CC used to illustrate the method of the invention. The method claims to
CC allow detection of low-abundance mRNA in small samples (e.g. 10 ng is
CC sufficient) with high precision, and uses housekeeping genes as controls
CC for RNA input and integrity. Also, a large number of samples may be
CC processed simultaneously, making the process suitable for high throughput
CC screening, and does not require continuous monitoring
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 711 CAGACTGGAACATGAGAA 728
DB 1 CAGACTGGAACATGAGAA 18
RESULT 1640
AAAX17896/c
ID AAAX17896 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAAX17896;

XX 11-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX Anti-CMV oligonucleotide #5482.
XX
XX Antisense; oligonucleotide; immediate early; DNA polymerase; CMV;
KW cytomegalovirus; inhibition; replication; sugar modification;
KW phosphorothioate; infection; retinitis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Human herpesvirus 5.
XX WO9845314-A1.
XX
XX 15-OCT-1998.
XX
XX 07-APR-1998; 98WO-US006895.
XX
XX 09-APR-1997; 97US-00838715.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Draper KG, Kisner DL, Anderson KP, Chapman S;
XX WPI; 1998-569330/48.
DR
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides that target cytomegalovirus nucleic acid -
PT particularly including 2-methoxyethoxy sugar modifications, especially
PT for treating viral retinitis, with long-lasting retention in the retina.
XX
XX Claim 7; Page 30; 99pp; English.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotides (AAAX17861-X17924) are targeted to a nucleic
CC acid (AAAX17925-X17948) encoding IE (immediate early) 1 or 2, or DNA
CC polymerase of cytomegalovirus (CMV) and are able to inhibit CMV
CC replication. Optionally the oligonucleotides include at least one 2'-(2-
CC methoxyethoxy) sugar modification or phosphorothioate internucleotide
CC linkages. The oligonucleotides are used to inhibit CMV infections (by in
CC vivo or in vitro contact with cells, tissues or body fluids), especially
CC to treat or prevent CMV infections, particularly retinitis
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 3 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 130 CGGATGGAAGACATCAA 147
DB 18 CGCAAGGAAGAGAGCAA 1
RESULT 1641
AAZ08650/c
ID AAZ08650 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAZ08650;
AC
XX
XX 02-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX D52-like transcript reverse transcription PCR primer 3'D53INS3.
XX
XX D54; hD54; D52 gene family; detection; diagnosis; breast cancer;
KW gene mapping; expression; +shd53; md53; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9941379-A2.
XX
XX 19-AUG-1999.
XX
XX 17-FEB-1999; 99WO-US003401.
XX
PF

17-FEB-1998; 98US-0074961P.
(CNRS) CENT NAT RECH SCI.
(UNST-) UNIV STRASBOURG PASTEUR LOUIS.
(BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
(BYEN/) BYRNE J A.
(INRM) INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
Byrne JA;
WPI; 1999-494538/41.
New members of D52 gene family useful for diagnosing breast cancer.
Example 3; Page 58; 107pp; English.
The present invention describes human D54 (hD54), which is a member of the D52 gene family. The prognosis of breast cancer sufferers may be predicted by assaying the level of hD54 protein or mRNA in normal breast tissue using standard techniques, and comparing it to that in the breast tissue of a patient suspected of having breast cancer. This is because cells derived from breast tumours express significantly larger amounts of hD54 mRNA than normal cells from breast tissue. This method may be applied to any mammals, but particularly humans. hD54 cDNA may be used to isolate cDNAs encoding +5 hD53, mD53 or hD54 from cDNA libraries, for in situ hybridisation of the genes encoding these proteins on metaphase chromosome spreads or in Northern Blot analysis for detecting the mRNAs encoding these proteins in specific tissues. The present sequence represents a D52-like transcript reverse transcription (RT) PCR primer, which is used in an example from the present invention
Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Watch 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3;
QY 668 GC AAAAGCAAGCTCACAG 685
DB 18 GCACAGCGCAGCTCACAG 1
RESULT 1642
AAZ18148/c
ID AAZ18148 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC AAZ18148;
XX
DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE STK 13 gene specific primer.
XX
KW Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
KW primer; ss;
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
OS
PN W09934016-A2.
XX
PD 08-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.
XX
PR 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.
PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.
XX
PA (GENE-) GENENEA LTD.
PI Vider B;

XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.
DR DR
P-FSDB; AAY14693.
XX
XX Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
XX expression in a selected gene family.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 44; 102pp; English.
XX
XX The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
CC gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-218342 represent primers that can be used
CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
XX
QY 1153 GACATGCGGCTGGCGC 1170
DB 18 GACATGCGGCTGGCGC 1	
RESULT 1643
AAZ18144/C
ID AAZ18144 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAZ18144;
XX
XX 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX STK 11 gene specific primer.
XX
XX Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
XX genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
XX kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
XX primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9934016-A2.
XX
XX 08-JUL-1999.
XX
XX 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.
XX
XX 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.
XX
XX 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.
XX
XX (GENE-) GENENA LTD.
XX
XX Vider B;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.
XX P-FSDB; AAY14679.
XX DR

XX Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
PT expression in a selected gene family.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 44; 102pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
CC gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-218342 represent primers that can be used
CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1153 GACATGTGGGGTGTGGGC 1170
|||||
DB 18 GACATGTGGGGTGTGGGC 1
RESULT 1644
AAZ18150/C
ID AAZ18150 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ18150;
XX
DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE STX 14 gene specific primer.
XX
KW Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
KW primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9934016-A2.
XX
PD 08-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.
XX
PP 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.
XX
PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.
XX
PA (GENE-) GENENA LTD.
XX
PI Vider B;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-419113/35.
XX
DR P-PSDB; AAY14685.
XX
PT Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
PT expression in a selected gene family.

XX Claim 4; Page 45; 102pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
CC gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-218342 represent primers that can be used
CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1153 GACATGTGGGGTGTGGGC 1170
|||||
DB 18 GACATGTGGGGTGTGGGC 1
RESULT 1645
AAZ18142/C
ID AAZ18142 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ18142;
XX
DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE STX 10 gene specific primer.
XX
KW Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
KW primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9934016-A2.
XX
PD 08-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.
XX
PP 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.
XX
PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.
XX
PA (GENE-) GENENA LTD.
XX
PI Vider B;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-419113/35.
XX
DR P-PSDB; AAY14677.
XX
PT Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
PT expression in a selected gene family.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 44; 102pp; English.

CC The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
 CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
 CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
 CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
 CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
 CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
 CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
 CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
 CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
 CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
 CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
 CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
 CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
 CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
 CC gene family. Sequences AA217803-218342 represent primers that can be used
 CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
 CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
 CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
 CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1153 GACATGTGGCGTGTGGGC 1170
 |||||
 Db 18 GACATGTGGCGTGTGGGC 1

RESULT 1646
 AA218138/c
 ID AA218138 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AA218138;

DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)

DE STK 8 gene specific primer.

XX Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
 KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
 KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
 KW primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9934016-A2.

XX 08-JUL-1999.

XX 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.

XX 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.

PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.

XX (GENE-) GENENA LTD.

XX Vider B;

XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.

DR P-PSDB; AAY14673.

XX Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
 PT expression in a selected gene family.

XX Claim 4; Page 44; 102pp; English.

XX The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
 CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
 CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
 CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
 CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
 CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for

CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
 CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
 CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
 CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
 CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
 CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
 CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
 CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
 CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
 CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
 CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
 CC gene family. Sequences AA217803-218342 represent primers that can be used
 CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
 CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
 CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
 CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1153 GACATGTGGCGTGTGGGC 1170
 |||||
 Db 18 GACATGTGGCGTGTGGGC 1

RESULT 1647
 AA218146/c
 ID AA218146 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AA218146;

DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)

DE STK 12 gene specific primer.

XX Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
 KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
 KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
 KW primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9934016-A2.

XX 08-JUL-1999.

XX 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.

XX 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.

PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.

XX (GENE-) GENENA LTD.

XX Vider B;

XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.

DR P-PSDB; AAY14681.

XX Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
 PT expression in a selected gene family.

XX Claim 4; Page 44; 102pp; English.

XX The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
 CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
 CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
 CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
 CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
 CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for

CC Characterizing cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
 CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
 CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
 CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
 CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
 CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
 CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
 CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
 CC gene family. Sequences AA217803-218342 represent primers that can be used
 CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
 CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
 CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
 CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1153 GACATGTGGGGTGTGGGC 1170
 |||||
 DB 18 GACATGTGGGGCTGGGC 1

RESULT 1648
 AA218140/c
 ID AA218140 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AA218140;
 XX
 DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 DE
 DE SKK 9 gene specific primer.

XX Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
 KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
 KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
 KW primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9934016-A2.

XX 08-JUL-1999.
 XX 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-11000625.
 XX 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.
 PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.

XX (GENE-) GENENA LTD.

XX Vider B;

DR WPI; 1999-419112/35.
 DR P-PSDB; AAY14675.

XX Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
 PT expression in a selected gene family.

XX Claim 4; Page 44; 102pp; English.

XX The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
 CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
 CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
 CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
 CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
 CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
 CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
 CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
 CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in

CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
 CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
 CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
 CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
 CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
 CC gene family. Sequences AA217803-218342 represent primers that can be used
 CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
 CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
 CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
 CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1153 GACATGTGGGGTGTGGGC 1170
 |||||
 DB 18 GACATGTGGGGCTGGGC 1

RESULT 1649
 AA222359/c
 ID AA222359 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AA222359;
 XX
 DT 25-NOV-1999 (first entry)
 XX

DE Phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide directed against FAN mRNA.

XX Human; FAN; factor associated with N-SMase activation;
 KW tumor necrosis factor; antisense oligonucleotide; disease;
 KW inflammatory response; phosphorothioate; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX US5962671-A.

XX 05-OCT-1999.

XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-00156425.

XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-00156425.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Baker BF, Cowseert LM;

XX WPI; 1999-571295/48.

XX Inhibition of the human FAN gene, useful for treating diseases associated
 PT with an inflammatory response.

XX Claim 3; Col 27; 27pp; English.

XX AA222345-84 represent phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide which are
 CC directed against FAN (factor associated with N-SMase activation) mRNA.
 CC FAN is a mediator of tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-induced activation of N-
 CC SMase. The antisense oligonucleotides are 8-30 nucleotides in length. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides are useful for treating diseases associated
 CC with an inflammatory response
 XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1532 TACAAAAGGAGGCCAGCC 1549
 |||||

OS	Homo sapiens.
CS	Synthetic.
XX	
WO	2020006775-A1.
FN	
XX	
PD	10-FEB-2000.
XX	
PP	23-JUL-1999; 99WO-US016632.
XX	
PR	27-JUL-1998; 98US-0094255P.
XX	
PA	(UYVI-) UNIV VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH.
XX	
PI	Fillmore H, Broadus WC, Gillies GT, Conrad WS;
XX	
WI	2000-183137/16.
DR	
XX	
PT	Preparing antisense oligodeoxynucleotides (ODNs) and long antisense RNA sequences useful for blocking translation of a specific isoform of Tenascin-C protein.
PT	
XX	
PS	Claim 23; Page 83; 17pp; English.
CC	The present invention describes a method for preparing an antisense oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) sequence for blocking translation of a specific protein isoform that can be expressed as a number of different isoforms. AAA04712 to AAA05243 represent specifically claimed phosphorothioate antisense ODNs for blocking translation of Tenascin-C using the method of the invention. The method is useful for preparing an ODN sequence for blocking translation of a specific isoform of Tenascin-C protein. The method is also useful for blocking translation of a specific family of isoforms of a protein. The method can also be performed by producing a long antisense expression vector encoding a long antisense RNA sequence for blocking translation of a specific protein isoform. The ODNs and long antisense constructs are useful in designing models for studying cellular development and differentiation. The method permits selective inhibition of the translation of protein isoforms, which occur as a result of alternative splicing. AAA05244 represent an oligonucleotide from the present invention, which is given in the sequence listing but not mentioned further within the specification
XX	
QY	Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
DB	
Query Match	0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity	83.3%; Pred.No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative	0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
1030	GCTGACTTGGCGTGCC 1047
1	GCTGCTTCGGCTTGCC 18
RESULT 1652	
AAZ44153/c	
ID	AAZ44153 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX	
AC	AAZ44153;
XX	
DT	24-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human EGR-1 DNA antisense primer #24175.
XX	
KW	EGR-1; early growth response 1; antisense; inhibition; human; primer; anti-inflammatory; cytostatic; antiviral; detection; diagnosis; viral infection; inflammation; tumor; se.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	US608048-A.
XX	
PD	28-DEC-1999.
XX	
PF	04-DEC-1998; 98US-00205921.

XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-00205921.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Monia BP, Cowser LM;
XX WPI; 2000-096375/08.
XX Antisense oligonucleotides that inhibit expression of human early growth
PT response-1, useful for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of tumors,
PT inflammation and infection.
XX Claim 1; Col 37-38; 31pp; English.
XX This invention describes novel antisense oligonucleotides (I) capable of
CC inhibiting expression of human EGR-1 (early growth response-1). The
CC products of the invention have anti-inflammatory, cytostatic and
CC antiviral activity. (I) was tested for its effects on EGR-1 mRNA levels
CC by real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR), results indicated that 60%
CC inhibition was achieved. When (I) was modified by 2'-O-methoxyethyl
CC substitution of the first 4 and last 4 residues, and by replacing any C
CC in these flanking regions with 5-methyl-C, the degree of inhibition was
CC increased to 71%. (I) is used to inhibit expression of EGR-1 in cells and
CC tissues in vitro, for research or diagnosis, e.g. detecting EGR-1
CC encoding nucleic acid. (I) may also be used to treat or prevent EGR-1-
CC associated diseases, particularly viral infections, inflammation and
CC tumors. AAZ44124-Z44169 represent antisense primers used to inhibit the
CC human EGR-1 protein
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 17 GATGACAGGATCAGCA 34
DB 18 GAAGACAGAGACGAGA 1
RESULT 1653
AAAS5598
ID AAAS5598 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AAAS5598;
AC AAAS5598;
XX 30-AUG-2000 (first entry)
DT TRAF3 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 26816.
DE Tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor; TRAF; human;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; antiproliferative;
KW anti-inflammatory; E-selectin; jun kinase; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS WO200020435-A1.
XX 13-APR-2000.
XX 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023171.
XX 06-OCT-1999; 98US-00167109.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Baker BP, Cowser LM, Monia BP, Xu XS;
PI WPI; 2000-303732/26.
XX Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding human tumor
PT necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF), useful for treating

PT diseases associated with TRAF expression such as inflammatory diseases.
XX Example 17; Page 56; 170pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (see AAAS5496
CC -AS5757) which are targeted to nucleic acids encoding a human tumour
CC necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF). The antisense
CC sequences comprise at least one modified internucleotide linkage, which
CC is a phosphorothioate linkage. The oligonucleotides also include at least
CC one modified sugar moiety such as a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety.
CC Sequences AAAS5490-AA5495 represent nucleotide sequences encoding human
CC TRAF1-6. Included in the invention is a method for treating a human
CC having a disease associated with the expression of TRAF comprising
CC administering an antisense oligonucleotide. The reduction of jun kinase
CC activation in cells comprises contacting the cells with an antisense
CC oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-6. A method for the reduction of E-
CC selectin expression in cells or tissues comprises contacting the cells or
CC tissues with an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-2 or TRAF-6.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides have antiproliferative and anti-
CC inflammatory activity and are useful for treating disorders associated
CC with cell proliferation and inflammation. The antisense oligonucleotides
CC may also be used as a diagnostic probe for studying gene function
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 557 TCAGCCGCCGCTCCGTC 574
DB 1 TCTGCCGCTTCTCCGTC 18
RESULT 1654
AAZ48544/C
ID AAZ48544 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AAZ48544;
AC AAZ48544;
XX 31-MAR-2000 (first entry)
DT Human TNFR1 mRNA inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS# 18937.
DE Tumour necrosis factor receptor type 1; TNFR1; antisense; infection;
KW inflammation; tumour formation; TNFR1; anticancer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX US6007995-A.
XX 28-DEC-1999.
XX 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00106038.
XX 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00106038.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Baker BP, Cowser LM;
XX WPI; 2000-105333/09.
XX Antisense inhibition of tumor necrosis factor type 1 expression for
PT diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disease, particularly tumors.
XX Claim 1; Col 25; 34pp; English.
XX The invention provides antisense compounds targeted to human tumour
CC necrosis factor receptor type 1 (TNFR1) RNA. These antisense compounds
CC can be used in a method of inhibiting the expression of TNFR1 human cells
CC or tissues. The antisense compounds specifically hybridize with one or

CC more nucleic acids encoding TNFR1 modulating the function of nucleic acid
 CC molecules encoding TNFR1, ultimately modulating the amount of TNFR1
 CC produced. The antisense compounds and method are useful as research
 CC reagents and diagnostics, and in the treatment and prophylaxis of
 CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation. Sequences AA248482-565
 CC represent antisense oligos used for inhibition of the human TNFR1 mRNA

XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 981 CCTCAGCCCGAGACCT 998
 DB 18 CCACAGCCACAGACCT 1

RESULT 1655
 AAA09398
 ID AAA09398 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA09398;
 XX
 DT 10-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Coding sequence complementary to back primer #4.
 XX
 KW finger 2 subdomain; BMP; TGF-beta family; protein refolding; OP-1;
 XX fusion protein; osteopathic; antibacterial; cytostatic; mutagenic;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200020449-A2.
 XX
 PD 13-APR-2000.
 XX
 PF 07-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023372.
 XX
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103418P.
 PR 16-AUG-1999; 99US-00375333.
 XX
 PA (STYC) STRYKER CORP.
 XX
 PI Oppermann H, Tai M, McCartney J;
 XX
 PS WPI; 2000-303743/26.
 XX
 DR P-PSDB; AAY92591.

XX A biologically active TGF-beta family member fusion protein competent to
 XX refold, comprising a C-terminal linked TGF-beta family protein.

XX Example 1; Page 77; 160pp; English.

XX AAA09391-400 are primers used in construction of a mutant OP-1,
 CC designated H2460 (see AAY92593). Novel proteins comprise biologically
 CC active TGF-beta family member fusion proteins competent to refold under
 CC suitable refolding conditions. The fusion proteins comprise: (1) a TGF-
 CC beta family protein C-terminal seven cysteine domain, comprising finger
 CC 1, finger 2 and heel subdomains; and (2) a heterologous leader sequence
 CC domain operatively linked to the C-terminal domain. Truncations
 CC of heterodimers and mutants of these fusion proteins and methods of
 CC purifying the heterodimers are also claimed. The TGF-beta family proteins
 CC can be used to induce the full cascade of morphogenic events which
 CC culminate in skeletal tissue formation, including cartilage and
 CC endochondral bone formation. They are useful in the binding of fibrin and
 CC fibronectin to the implanted matrix, chemotaxis of cells, proliferation
 CC of fibroblasts, differentiation into chondroblasts, cartilage formation,
 CC vascular invasion, bone formation, remodeling, and bone marrow
 CC differentiation. The proteins have improved physical properties such as
 CC solubility and stability, improved biological activity, including altered
 CC receptor binding and improved targeting capabilities

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 303 GGGCCCACTCAGCTTGC 320
 DB 1 GGGCCCACTCAGCTCAGC 18

RESULT 1656
 AAA09397/c
 ID AAA09397 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX
 AC AAA09397;
 XX
 DT 10-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Back primer #4 used to create OP-1 mutant expression vector.

XX
 KW finger 2 subdomain; BMP; TGF-beta family; protein refolding; OP-1;
 XX fusion protein; osteopathic; antibacterial; cytostatic; mutagenic;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200020449-A2.
 XX
 PD 13-APR-2000.
 XX
 PF 07-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023372.
 XX
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103418P.
 PR 16-AUG-1999; 99US-00375333.
 XX
 PA (STYC) STRYKER CORP.

XX Oppermann H, Tai M, McCartney J;

XX WPI; 2000-303743/26.

XX A biologically active TGF-beta family member fusion protein competent to
 XX refold, comprising a C-terminal linked TGF-beta family protein.

XX Example 1; Page 77; 160pp; English.

XX AAA09391-400 are primers used in construction of a mutant OP-1,
 CC designated H2460 (see AAY92593). This primer primes in the T7 promoter
 CC region used in an OP-1 expression vector. Novel proteins comprise
 CC biologically active TGF-beta family member fusion proteins competent to
 CC refold under suitable refolding conditions. The fusion proteins comprise:
 CC (1) a TGF-beta family protein C-terminal seven cysteine domain,
 CC comprising finger 1, finger 2 and heel subdomains; and (2) a heterologous
 CC leader sequence domain operatively linked to the C-terminal domain.
 CC Truncations, heterodimers and mutants of these fusion proteins and
 CC methods of purifying the heterodimers are also claimed. The TGF-beta
 CC family proteins can be used to induce the full cascade of morphogenic
 CC events which culminate in skeletal tissue formation, including cartilage
 CC and endochondral bone formation. They are useful in the binding of fibrin
 CC and fibronectin to the implanted matrix, chemotaxis of cells,
 CC proliferation of fibroblasts, differentiation into chondroblasts,
 CC cartilage formation, vascular invasion, bone formation, remodeling, and
 CC bone marrow differentiation. The proteins have improved physical
 CC properties such as solubility and stability, improved biological
 CC activity, including altered receptor binding and improved targeting
 CC capabilities

XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match

0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0;
Oy 303 GGGCCCACTCAGCTCTGC 320
Db 18 GCGCCCACTCAGCTCTGC 1
RESULT 1657
AAA38551
ID AAA38551 standard; DNA, 18 BP.
AC AAA38551;
XX 11-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX Human OP-1 mutagenic primer #4 complement, SEQ ID NO:78.
XX Osteogenic protein-1; OP-1; human; TGF-beta superfamily;
KW transforming growth factor-beta; developmental regulation;
KW finger 2 subdomain; basic region; protein refolding; stability;
KW solubility; tissue morphogenesis; regeneration; bone; dental tissue;
KW connective tissue; cartilage; vulnary; mutagenic PCR; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX WO200020607-A2.
XX 13-APR-2000.
XX 07-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023371.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103418P.
PR 16-AUG-1999; 99US-00374958.
XX (STYC) STRYKER CORP.
XX Oppermann H, Tai M, McCartney J;
XX WPI, 2000-303787/26.
DR P-PSDB; AAB09551.
XX Transforming growth factor-beta superfamily member mutant induces tissue
PT morphogenesis in e.g. bone, non-mineralized skeletal tissue, dental
PT tissue and connective tissue and comprises a substitution in a region of
PT the finger 2 domain.
XX Example 1; Page 75; 162pp; English.
XX The invention relates to mutant TGF-beta (transforming growth factor-
CC beta) superfamily members. These mutants comprise one or more amino acid
CC substitutions in the base region of the finger 2 subdomain, and a C-
CC terminal residue selected from Arg, Ile, Leu, Ser and Ala. In the finger
CC 2 subdomain, basic residues (e.g., Arg, Lys), or residues containing an
CC amide group (e.g., Gln, Asn), are substituted with acidic residues (e.g.,
CC Glu, Asp) or residues containing a hydroxyl group (e.g., Ser, Thr). TGF-
CC beta superfamily proteins regulate developmental processes and include
CC proteins such as the osteogenic proteins (OPs), bone morphogenetic
CC proteins (BMPs), growth/differentiation factors (GDFs) and inhibitors.
CC Specific examples of TGF-beta superfamily mutants encompassed by the
CC invention are the finger 2 subdomain mutants of human osteogenic protein-
CC 1 (OP-1) (AAB09576-B09615). Mutant TGF-beta proteins are used for
CC inducing tissue morphogenesis in bone, non-mineralized skeletal tissue,
CC dental tissue, connective tissue, brain, liver and nerve tissue. The
CC collagen can be used in conjunction with a biocompatible matrix e.g.,
CC collagen, hydroxyapatite or carboxymethylcellulose for regenerating bone,
CC cartilage and/or other mineralized skeletal or connective tissues e.g.,
CC ligament, tendon, muscle, fibrocartilage, joint capsule and
CC intervertebral discs. The OP-1 mutants can be used to repair diseased or
CC damaged mammalian tissue and to prevent or substantially inhibit
CC immune/inflammatory response-mediated tissue damage and scar tissue
CC formation following an injury. Compared to the wild-type TGF-beta

CC superfamily members, the mutant proteins have improved in vitro refolding
CC properties in a pH range of 6-9, increased solubility in aqueous solution
CC and improved stability and/or activity. Sequences AAA38547, AAA38551 and
CC AAA38553 represent the complements of PCR primers #2, #4 and #5
CC (AAA38546, AAA38550 and AAA38552) which were used in an exemplification
CC of the invention to construct DNA encoding the human OP-1 mutant, H2460
CC (AAB09590)
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 303 GGGCCCACTCAGCTCTGC 320
Db 1 GCGCCCACTCAGCTCTGC 18
RESULT 1658
AAA38550/c
ID AAA38550 standard; DNA, 18 BP.
XX AAA38550;
AC AAA38550;
XX 11-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX Human OP-1 mutagenic PCR primer #4, SEQ ID NO:77.
XX Osteogenic protein-1; OP-1; human; TGF-beta superfamily;
KW transforming growth factor-beta; developmental regulation;
KW finger 2 subdomain; basic region; protein refolding; stability;
KW solubility; tissue morphogenesis; regeneration; bone; dental tissue;
KW connective tissue; cartilage; vulnary; mutagenesis; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX WO200020607-A2.
XX 13-APR-2000.
XX 07-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023371.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103418P.
PR 16-AUG-1999; 99US-00374958.
XX (STYC) STRYKER CORP.
XX Oppermann H, Tai M, McCartney J;
XX WPI, 2000-303787/26.
XX Transforming growth factor-beta superfamily member mutant induces tissue
PT morphogenesis in e.g. bone, non-mineralized skeletal tissue, dental
PT tissue and connective tissue and comprises a substitution in a region of
PT the finger 2 domain.
XX Example 1; Page 75; 162pp; English.
XX The invention relates to mutant TGF-beta (transforming growth factor-
CC beta) superfamily members. These mutants comprise one or more amino acid
CC substitutions in the base region of the finger 2 subdomain, and a C-
CC terminal residue selected from Arg, Ile, Leu, Ser and Ala. In the finger
CC 2 subdomain, basic residues (e.g., Arg, Lys), or residues containing an
CC amide group (e.g., Gln, Asn), are substituted with acidic residues (e.g.,
CC Glu, Asp) or residues containing a hydroxyl group (e.g., Ser, Thr). TGF-
CC beta superfamily proteins regulate developmental processes and include
CC proteins such as the osteogenic proteins (OPs), bone morphogenetic
CC proteins (BMPs), growth/differentiation factors (GDFs) and inhibitors.
CC Specific examples of TGF-beta superfamily mutants encompassed by the
CC invention are the finger 2 subdomain mutants of human osteogenic protein-
CC 1 (OP-1) (AAB09576-B09615). Mutant TGF-beta proteins are used for

CC inducing tissue morphogenesis in bone, non-mineralised skeletal tissue,
CC dental tissue, connective tissue, brain, liver and nerve tissue. The
CC proteins can be used in conjunction with a biocompatible matrix e.g.,
CC collagen, hydroxyapatite or carboxymethylcellulose for regenerating bone,
CC cartilage and/or other mineralised skeletal or connective tissues e.g.,
CC ligament, tendon, muscle, fibrocartilage, joint capsule and
CC intervertebral discs. The OP-1 mutants can be used to repair diseased or
CC damaged mammalian tissue and to prevent or substantially inhibit
CC immune/inflammatory response-mediated tissue damage and scar tissue
CC formation following an injury. Compared to the wild-type TGF-beta
CC superfamily members, the mutant proteins have improved in vitro refolding
CC properties in a pH range of 6-9, increased solubility in aqueous solution
CC and improved stability and/or activity. Sequences AAA38543, AAA38545,
CC AAA38546, AAA38549, AAA38550 and AAA38552 represent PCR primers used in
CC an exemplification of the invention to construct DNA encoding the human
CC OP-1 mutant, H2460 (AA809590)

XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 303 GGGCCCACTCAGCTCTGC 320
DB 18 GCGCCCACTCAGCTCTGC 1

RESULT 1659
AAA09722/c
ID AAA09722 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAA09722;

XX DT 23-JUN-2000 (first entry)

XX G-alpha-i2 antisense inhibitor oligonucleotide #22 (ISIS #25830).

XX G-alpha-i2; antisense inhibitor; infection; inflammation; prevent;
XX tumour formation; treatment; inhibit; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6040179-A.

XX 21-MAR-2000.

XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00339993.

XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00339993.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Cowser LM;

XX WPI; 2000-270140/23.

XX Novel antisense oligonucleotide containing compounds, useful for
XX inhibiting the expression of G-alpha-i2 in human cells and tissues and
XX treating infection, inflammation and cancer.

XX Claim 1; Col 40; 31pp; English.

XX This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide sequence targeted
XX to a nucleotide sequence encoding human G-alpha-i2. G-alpha-i2 is a
XX member of the Gi subfamily of G proteins, which is involved in hormonal
XX inhibition of adenylyl cyclase and in the regulation of plasma membrane
XX enzymes. The expression of G-alpha-i2 has been shown to be altered in
XX some tumours. Mice lacking the G-alpha-i2 gene display growth retardation
XX and develop adenocarcinoma of the colon and a form of lethal diffuse
XX colitis similar to ulcerative colitis in humans. The antisense molecules
XX are useful for inhibiting the expression of G-alpha-i2 in human cells or
XX tissues, and for treating and preventing various disorders such as

CC infection, inflammation and tumour formation. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are also useful for research and diagnostic purposes

XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 457 GAGGACATCAACAAGGCG 474
DB 18 GAGGACCTGATTAAGGCG 1

RESULT 1660
AAA86694

ID AAA86694 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAA86694;

XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)

XX Cdc 2 kinase hammerhead ribozyme recognition site #125.

XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
XX Mammalia.

XX WO200032765-A2.

XX 08-JUN-2000.

XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.

XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;

XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.

XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1.

XX Example 1; Page 21; 109pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
XX ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
XX restenosis treatment

XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1084 GAGGTGTGACACTGTGG 1101
DB 1 GAGGTAGTAACACTCTGG 18

RESULT 1661

AAA86597

ID AAA86597 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAA86597;

```
XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX PA Cdc 2 kinase hammerhead ribozyme recognition site #28.
DE XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
XX KW Mammalia.
XX OS WO200032765-A2.
XX PN 08-JUN-2000.
XX PD 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
XX PF 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX PR (INMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PA Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX PI WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX DR New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX PS Example 1; Page 18; 109pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
XX CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
XX CC restenosis treatment
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Indels 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 709 ATCAGACTGGACATGAA 726
DB 1 ATCAGACTGAGAAAGTGAA 18
RESULT 1662
AAA52354/C
ID AAA52354 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAA52354;
XX DT 18-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX DE ErbB-2 oncogene E2C target sequence, SEQ ID NO:121.
XX KW erbB-2 oncogene; erbB-3 gene; E2C target sequence; zinc finger domain;
XX KW alpha helix; nucleotide binding; DNA binding; polydactyl protein;
XX KW asymmetric target recognition; gene specific transcriptional regulator;
XX KW gene activator; gene repressor; transcriptional switch; cancer; tumour;
XX KW gene therapy; transgenic animal; antiviral; anticancer; diagnosis; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200023464-A2.
XX PD 27-APR-2000.
XX PF 14-OCT-1999; 99WO-EP007742.
XX DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:11482.
XX XX
```

```
PR 16-OCT-1998; 98US-00173941.
XX (NOVS ) NOVARTIS AG.
PA (NOVS ) NOVARTIS-ERFINDUNGEN VERW GES MBH.
PA (SCRI ) SCRIPPS RES INST.
XX Barbas CF;
XX WPI; 2000-339648/29.
XX Novel isolated and purified zinc finger nucleotide-binding proteins with
XX specificity for GNN triplet sequences, useful in gene therapy and for
XX regulating gene function.
XX Example 8; Page 33; 48pp; English.
XX The invention relates to zinc finger nucleotide-binding proteins which
XX comprise 2-12, preferably 2-6, operatively linked motifs selected from
XX sequences AAB02860-B02875. Sequences AAB02860-B02875 represent the alpha
XX helical regions of zinc finger domains which specifically bind to target
XX nucleotide triplets of the sequence 5'-GNN-3'. Such regions may be linked
XX by the peptide linker TGEKP (AAB02970). The Cys2-His2 zinc finger motif
XX is the most frequently utilised nucleic acid binding motif in eukaryotes,
XX and constitutes a beta-beta-alpha fold. Nucleic acid recognition is
XX achieved through specific contacts from side chains of amino acid
XX residues in the alpha helix. Each zinc finger can recognise a subsite of
XX 3 bp in target DNA. Covalent linkage of multiple zinc finger domains
XX allows the recognition of extended contiguous asymmetric DNA sequences.
XX For example, a synthetic polydactyl protein containing six zinc finger
XX domains can recognise an 18 bp sequence, and such proteins are
XX potentially highly gene-specific. The novel nucleotide-binding zinc
XX finger proteins may therefore be used in the development of artificial
XX gene-specific transcriptional regulators. Such transcriptional switches
XX may be used to regulate the expression of oncogenes such as erbB-2,
XX overexpression of which is involved in malignant transformation. The
XX proteins are therefore useful in the treatment of cancers, and may also
XX be used to activate genes involved in fighting diseases, and to treat
XX viral infections by inhibiting the synthesis of viral gene products. They
XX may be used in DNA-based diagnostic applications. The proteins may also
XX be used in producing functional gene knockout or activation in
XX heterozygous transgenic animals. Proteins of the invention can
XX discriminate between sequences which have a single base difference. This
XX is manifested in a >100-fold decrease in affinity for the variant
XX sequence. Gene activation and repression can be achieved by targeting
XX within the gene transcript, suggesting that information obtained from
XX expressed sequence tags may be sufficient for the construction of gene
XX switches. Sequences AAA52361 and AAA52362 respectively represent the E2C
XX zinc finger protein target sequence of the erbB-2 oncogene 5'
XX untranslated region (5' UTR) and the homologous sequence in the related
XX erbB-3 gene 5' UTR, which differs from the E2C target sequence by three
XX nucleotides
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Indels 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1094 CACTGTGTGATCCGCCCC 1111
DB 18 CACTGCGGCTCCGCCCC 1
RESULT 1663
AAZ77126
ID AAZ77126 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAZ77126;
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:11482.
XX XX
```

KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9954500-A2.

XX 28-OCT-1999.

XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.

XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.

XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.

XX (GEST) GENSET.

XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.

XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 map of the human genome.

XX Claim 9; Page 2678; 2745pp; English.

XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
 CC present invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1225 GAGGACAGCTACACTTC 1242

Db 1 GATGGACATCTACACTTC 18

RESULT 1664

AAZ72889/C

ID AAZ72889 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAZ72889;

XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7245.

XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO9954500-A2.

XX 28-OCT-1999.

XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.

XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.

XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.

XX (GEST) GENSET.

XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.

XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 map of the human genome.

XX Claim 9; Page 1775; 2745pp; English.

XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
 CC present invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1521 GGAGATTCAGCTACAAA 1538

Db 18 GGAGATTCAGACAGAA 1

RESULT 1665

AAZ57608/C

ID AAZ57608 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAZ57608;

XX 28-MAR-2000 (first entry)

XX PCR primer #1 for beta defensin amplification.

XX Beta defensin; antimicrobial activity; defensin production; infection;
 KW Candida albicans; Escherichia coli; rotavirus; gastrointestinal disease;
 KW respiratory syncytial virus; acute respiratory disease; candidiasis;
 KW PCR primer; immune system stimulator; ss.

XX Bos sp.

XX WO9959574-A1.

XX 25-NOV-1999.

XX 21-MAY-1999; 99WO-US011202.

XX 21-MAY-1998; 98US-0086275P.

XX (MAGA-) MAGAININ PHARM INC.

CC member. The monomer further comprises a conserved C-terminal cysteine
CC skeleton. (I) has osteogenic, proliferative and antiinflammatory
CC activities. The TGF-beta superfamily chimeric proteins (I) are useful for
CC inducing tissue morphogenesis (i.e. molecules capable of tissue repair
CC and regeneration and/or inhibiting inflammation) in bone, non-mineralised
CC skeletal tissue, dental tissue, connective tissue, brain, liver and nerve
CC and for inducing the proliferation and differentiation of uncommitted
CC progenitor cells in a tissue-specific manner to support new tissue
CC formation. AAA29887 to AAA29897 and AAB02748 to AAB02824 represent
CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 303 GGGCCCACTCAGCTCTGC 320
DB 18 GGGCCCACTCAGCTCTGCG 1
RESULT 1668
AAA29895
ID AAA29895 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAA29895;
XX
DT 22-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE BMP mutant chimeric protein construction PCR primer SEQ ID NO:78.
XX
KW Tumour growth factor beta; TGF-beta; morphogenic protein; BMP; OP;
KW bone morphogenic protein; osteogenic protein; mutant; modified;
KW finger 2 sub-domain; finger 1 domain; heel domain; chimeric protein;
KW osteogenic; proliferative; antiinflammatory; tissue morphogenesis;
KW tissue repair; regeneration; proliferation; differentiation; PCR primer;
KW SS.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN W0200020591-A2.
XX
PD 13-APR-2000.
XX
PF - 07-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023370.
XX
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103418P.
PR 16-AUG-1999; 99US-00374936.
XX
PA (STYC) STRYKER CORP.
XX
PI Oppermann H, Tai M, McCartney J;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-303776/26.
XX
PT Novel TGF-beta superfamily mutant chimeric protein, useful for inducing
PT tissue morphogenesis in e.g. bone, comprises a dimer consisting of one
PT monomer containing domains from two family members.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 66; 149pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a tumour growth factor beta (TGF-beta)
CC superfamily chimeric protein (I) derived from at least 2 different
CC members of the superfamily comprising a dimer with one monomer that
CC contains a finger 2 domain derived from a first family member and a
CC finger 1 domain and heel domain, both derived from a second family
CC member. The monomer further comprises a conserved C-terminal cysteine
CC skeleton. (I) has osteogenic, proliferative and antiinflammatory
CC activities. The TGF-beta superfamily chimeric proteins (I) are useful for
CC inducing tissue morphogenesis (i.e. molecules capable of tissue repair
CC and regeneration and/or inhibiting inflammation) in bone, non-mineralised

CC skeletal tissue, dental tissue, connective tissue, brain, liver and nerve
CC and for inducing the proliferation and differentiation of uncommitted
CC progenitor cells in a tissue-specific manner to support new tissue
CC formation. AAA29887 to AAA29897 and AAB02748 to AAB02824 represent
CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 303 GGGCCCACTCAGCTCTGC 320
DB 1 GGGCCCACTCAGCTCTGCG 18
RESULT 1669
AAZ35818/c
ID AAZ35818 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ35818;
XX
DT 02-FEB-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE D53 gene PCR primer 3'D53INS3 SEQ ID NO:56.
XX
KW +5 hD53; mD53; D52 gene family; hD54; detection; breast cancer;
KW metastasis; gene mapping; cell proliferation; expressed sequence tag;
KW EST; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN W09941378-A1.
XX
PD 19-AUG-1999.
XX
PF 17-FEB-1999; 99WO-US003314.
XX
PR 17-FEB-1998; 98US-0074961P.
XX
PA (CNRS) CENT NAT RECH SCI.
PA (UYPA-) UNIV PASTEUR LOUIS.
PA (BRIM) BRISTOL-MIERS SQUIBB CO.
PA (INRM) INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX
PI Byrne JA, Bassett P;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-061944/05.
XX
PT New genes of the D52 family, useful for prognosis of breast cancer.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 50; 108pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes genes expressed in breast carcinoma,
CC particularly a murine homologue and a novel isoform of a human gene
CC expressed in breast carcinoma (hD53) and a novel member of the D52 gene
CC family, hD54. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for the D53
CC gene, which is used in an example from the present invention. +5 hD53,
CC mD53 and hD54 are useful as breast cancer prognosticators. The genes and
CC gene fragments are useful as DNA and RNA probes for gene mapping by in
CC situ hybridization with chromosomes and for detecting gene expression in
CC human tissues by Northern blot analysis. Defining the mechanisms involved
CC in the formation and growth of metastases is still challenging in breast
CC cancer research and the processes leading to the formation of metastases
CC are complex. Identification of the related molecular events is critical
CC for the selection of optimal treatments. hD52 and hD53 are suggested to
CC be markers of cell proliferation and may be capable of both homo- and
CC heteromer formation
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

RESULT 1671
AAC71846/c
ID AAC71846 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AAC71846;
XX AC
XX DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1117.
DE
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200058519-A2.
PN
XX
XX 05-OCT-2000.
PD
XX
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
PN
XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
PR
XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (APPV.) APFYMETRIX INC.
PA
XX Altshuler D, Cargill M, Daley GO, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.
DR
XX
XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
PT genetic analysis.
XX
XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps

QY 121 GCCATGCGATCGGATGAAG 138
DB 18 GGCATGCGGCGACGAG 1

RESULT 1672
AAC71849/c
ID AAC71849 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAC71849;
XX AC
XX DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1119.
DE
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW

KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
 KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2000058519-A2.
 XX 05-OCT-2000.

XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
 XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.

XX (WHEE) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 PA (AFFY-) AFFYNETRIX INC.

XX Altshuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
 PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
 XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.

XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
 PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
 PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
 PT genetic analysis.

XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
 CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
 CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
 CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
 CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
 CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
 CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
 CC diseases

XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0

Qy 121 GCCATGATCGGATGAAG 138

Db 18 GGCATGCGGCGGACGAG 1

RESULT 1673

AAAS8699
 ID AAA58699 standard; RNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAA58699;

XX 20-OCT-2000 (first entry)

XX Nucleotide sequence of the N18 domain of a miniribozyme.

XX Miniribozyme; viral disease; herpes simplex virus; AIDS;
 KW inflammatory disease; arthritis; circulatory disorder; atherosclerosis;
 KW restenosis; psoriasis; cervical preneplasia; papilloma disease;
 KW bacterial infection; prokaryotic infection; neoplastic condition;
 KW chronic myeloid leukemia; anti-viral; anti-fungal; anti-bacterial;
 KW anti-parasitic; anti-protozoan; anthelmintic; herbicide; pesticide; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200039146-A1.

XX 06-JUL-2000.

XX 24-DEC-1999; 99WO-AU001162.

XX 24-DEC-1998; 98AU-00007951.
 XX (CSIR) COMMONWEALTH SCI & IND RES ORG.

XX Conaty JF, Hendry P, Lockett TJ;

XX WPI; 2000-465731/40.

XX Miniribozyme compounds useful for cleaving a target mRNA in a host cell,
 PT e.g. for treating AIDS, arthritis, atherosclerosis, restenosis, bacterial
 PT and prokaryotic infection.

XX Example; Fig 4; 81pp; English.

XX The specification describes miniribozyme compounds. The miniribozymes, or
 CC oligonucleotide transfer vectors containing a nucleotide sequence
 CC encoding the miniribozyme, are useful for cleaving a target mRNA in a
 CC host cell. They are especially used for treating viral diseases caused by
 CC herpes simplex virus or AIDS and other inflammatory diseases such as
 CC arthritis and circulatory disorders such as atherosclerosis and
 CC restenosis, psoriasis, cervical preneplasia, papilloma disease, bacterial
 CC and prokaryotic infection, neoplastic conditions associated with
 CC production of aberrant RNAs such as in chronic myeloid leukemia. The
 CC miniribozymes may be combined with pharmaceutically or veterinarily
 CC acceptable carriers or may be supplemented in a composition with one or
 CC more anti-viral, anti-fungal, anti-bacterial, anti-parasitic, anti-
 CC protozoan or anthelmintic agents, herbicides or pesticides. AAAS8685-
 CC 1433 represent sequences of the N18 domain of miniribozymes of the
 CC invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 72.2%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3

Qy 1433 CAGAGGATGCCGATGAAC 1450

Db 1 CUGAUGAGCCUUGAAG 18

RESULT 1674

AAH49336/c
 ID AAH49336 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAH49336;

XX 04-DEC-2001 (first entry)

XX C. glutamicum ATCC 13032 serB PCR primer serB-reverse.

XX Transposon mutagenesis; phosphoserine phosphatase; serB; serC; fodder;
 KW phosphoserine aminotransferase; coryneform bacteria; detection marker;
 KW L-serine biosynthesis; food; L-serine production; L-glycine production;
 KW L-cysteine production; L-tryptophan production; PCR primer; ss.

XX Corynebacterium glutamicum.

XX WO200164899-A2.

XX 07-SEP-2001.

XX 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-EP002283.

XX 01-MAR-2000; 2000DE-01009799.

XX 11-SEP-2000; 2000DE-0104831.

XX (KERJ) FORSCHUNGSZENTRUM JUELICH GMBH.

XX Ziegler P, Eggeling L, Sahn H, Peters-Wendisch P;

XX WPI; 2001-602566/69.

XX Nucleic acids encoding phosphoserine phosphatase and phosphoserine
PT aminotransferase from corynebacterium bacteria useful to transform
PT microorganisms for the microbial production of L-serine.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 33; 75pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding
CC phosphoserine phosphatase (serP) and phosphoserine aminotransferase
CC (serC) from corynebacterium bacteria. The products of the invention are used
CC to construct vectors, modified microorganisms and probes for identifying
CC and/or isolating a gene encoding an L-serine biosynthesis protein and a
CC detection marker. Transposon mutagenesis can be used to identify defects
CC in serB and serC present in Corynebacterium bacteria. The modified
CC microorganisms are used to produce L-serine for the food, fodder or
CC pharmacy industries. The L-serine can be used as a starting product for
CC producing L-glycine, L-cysteine or L-tryptophan or their derivatives. The
CC invention provides for improved production of L-serine compared to prior
CC art. This sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify the
CC Corynebacterium glutamicum ATCC 13032 serB gene described in the method
CC of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1381 GCCGACCTCTCTCACCAG 1398
||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 18 GCCGACCTCTCTCTCAG 1
RESULT 1675
AAD06112/c
ID AAD06112 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAD06112;
XX
DT 31-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ErBB-2 (E2C) target DNA.
XX
KW Fusion protein; nucleotide-binding domain; NBD; ligand-binding domain;
KW LBD; transcription regulating domain; TRD; zinc finger protein; ZFP;
KW ligand-activated transcriptional regulator; gene regulation;
KW gene therapy; cell proliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis;
KW pemphigus vulgaris; Behcet's syndrome; lipid histiocytosis; ErBB-2; E2C;
KW human; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200130843-A1.
XX
PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 23-OCT-2000; 2000WO-EP010430.
XX
FR 25-OCT-1999; 99US-00433042.
FR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-00586625.
XX
PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS AG.
PA (SCRI) SCRIPPS RES INST.
XX
PI Barbas CF, Kadan M, Beerli R;
XX WPI; 2001-308618/32.
DR
XX New fusion protein containing nucleotide-binding and ligand-binding
PT domains, useful e.g. in gene therapy of cancer, provides ligand-activated
PT control of gene expression.
PT
PS Example 1; Page 76; 218pp; English.

XX The invention relates to fusion protein comprising a nucleotide-binding
CC domain (NBD), a ligand-binding domain (LBD) of an intracellular receptor
CC (ICR) and a transcription regulating domain (TRD). NBD is a polydactyl
CC zinc finger protein (ZFP), or a modular part of it, that interacts
CC specifically with a contiguous sequence of at least 3 nucleotides. The
CC fusion protein functions as a ligand-activated transcriptional regulator.
CC The fusion protein and the nucleic acid encoding it, are used to regulate
CC gene expression, particularly in gene therapy for treating malignant cell
CC proliferative diseases (e.g. colon cancer, prostate cancer, renal-cell
CC carcinoma) and non-malignant cell proliferative diseases (e.g. psoriasis,
CC pemphigus vulgaris, Behcet's syndrome and lipid histiocytosis). The
CC fusion protein and its DNA are also useful for treating diseases caused
CC by viruses in humans/plants, genetic and/or acquired diseases. The fusion
CC protein can be designed to target any selected gene (endogenous or
CC exogenous), and can be made to have different selectivity or specificity
CC for endogenous or exogenous ligands. The present sequence is human ErBB-2
CC (E2C) target DNA. The ZFP protein specific to this target sequence is
CC used to construct fusion protein of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1094 CACTGTGTGTCACGGCCCC 1111
||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 18 CACTGTGTGTCACGGCCCC 1
RESULT 1676
AAH75784
ID AAH75784 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAH75784;
XX
DT 15-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NOV 12 reverse PCR primer.
XX
KW NOV; olfactory; cytostatic; immunomodulator; vulnery; anti-HIV;
KW antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory; gastrointestinal; neuroprotective;
KW osteopathic; gene therapy; odorant receptor; olfactory receptor;
KW G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR; neuro-olfactory; trauma; PCR primer;
KW neoplastic disorder; cancer; adenocarcinoma; lymphoma; prostate cancer;
KW uterus cancer; immune response; AIDS; asthma; Crohn's disease;
KW multiple sclerosis; Albright hereditary osteodystrophy; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200155179-A2.
XX
PD 02-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 29-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US002849.
XX
FR 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178370P.
FR 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178371P.
FR 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178406P.
FR 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178408P.
FR 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178409P.
FR 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178413P.
FR 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178414P.
FR 07-FEB-2000; 2000US-0180634P.
FR 24-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220516P.
FR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221408P.
FR 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221943P.
FR 21-DEC-2000; 2000US-0257599P.
FR 08-JAN-2001; 2001US-0260290P.
XX
PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

PI Prayaga SK, Padigar M, Spytek KA, Li L, Tchernev VT, Vernet CM;
PI Peyman JA, Macdougall J;
XX WPI; 2001-514556/56.
XX
XX New NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for treating or
PT preventing a syndrome associated with a human disease (e.g. disorders of
PT the neuro-olfactory system), as well as in gene therapy.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 229; 242pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel human NOVX proteins and coding
CC sequences, where X is any number from 1 to 18 (see AAH75716-AAH75733, and
CC AAH6400 and AG66322-AG66338). NOVX are members of the
CC odorant/olfactory receptor (OR) family, which are G-protein coupled
CC receptors (GPCRs). The NOVX proteins and coding sequences are useful as
CC therapeutics, particularly in the manufacture of a medicament for
CC treating a syndrome associated with a human disease/disorders of the
CC neuro-olfactory system, e.g. those induced by trauma, surgery and/or
CC neoplastic disorders. Furthermore, the coding sequences and proteins are
CC useful in treating cancer e.g. adenocarcinoma, lymphoma, prostate cancer,
CC uterine cancer, inappropriate immune response, AIDS, asthma, Crohn's
CC disease, multiple sclerosis or Albright hereditary osteodystrophy. The
CC coding sequences are also useful in gene therapy for treating the above
CC conditions. The present PCR primer was used in an example from the
CC present invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 852 GGACAGGACCTGAAGCA 869
Db 1 GGCCCGAGCCTGAAGCA 18
RESULT 1677
AAH40975
ID AAH40975 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAH40975;
XX
XX 17-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used for hdl gene identification.
XX
XX Rice; photosensitivity; hdl; light sensitive; ear formation; PCR primer;
XX ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200132881-A1.
XX
XX 10-MAY-2001.
XX
XX 01-NOV-2000; 2000WO-JP007693.
XX
XX 04-NOV-1999; 99JP-00313846.
XX
XX (NORQ) JAPAN MIN AGRIC FORESTRY & FISHERIES.
PA (BIOO-) BIO-ORIENTED TECHNOLOGY RES ADVANCEMENT.
PA (NORQ) SOC TECHNO-INNOVATION AGRIC FORESTRY & FI.
XX
XX Yano M, Katayose Y, Sasaki T, Iehimaru R, Fuse T, Ashikari M;
XX WPI; 2001-316443/33.
XX
XX DNA encoding plant proteins that increases light sensitivity for
PT controlling ear formation in rice.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 22; 74pp; Japanese.

XX Sequences AAH40983 - AAH40974 represent rice hdl photosensitivity genes,
CC and AAB97389 - AAB97390 represent hdl proteins. The invention includes
CC vectors containing hdl DNA, plant cells containing the vectors,
CC transformed plants containing the cells, and methods for increasing and
CC decreasing light sensitivity in plants by expressing the DNA. The hdl
CC genes can be used for controlling ear formation in rice plants. The
CC present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the isolation of the hdl
CC gene of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 126 GGATCGGATGAAGAGAT 143
Db 1 GGACTGGGTGAAGAGAT 18
RESULT 1678
AAH85699/C
ID AAF85699 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAF85699;
XX
XX 13-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Multiple repeated heat process PCR related oligonucleotide #3.
DE
XX Multiple repeated heat circulation; polymerase chain reaction; PCR;
XX target DNA production; DNA synthesis; ds.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX CN1278558-A.
XX
XX 03-JAN-2001.
XX
XX 22-JUN-1999; 99CN-00114949.
XX
XX 22-JUN-1999; 99CN-00114949.
XX
XX (XIAQ/) XIA Q.
XX
XX Xia Q;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-245741/26.
XX
XX Asynchronous chain-extending polymerase chain reaction for producing lots
PT of target DNA fragments, comprises a multiple repeated heat circulation
PT process.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 3; 4pp; Chinese.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a kind of two chains asynchronously-
CC elongated DNA amplification technology in vitro, which is characterized
CC by that firstly, a pair of specific primers is synthesized according to
CC the target DNA sequence to be amplified, then a repetitive sequence
CC complementary oligo-repetitive sequence of 3' target DNA chain whose tail
CC end is modified and elongation vitality is lost, then the oligo-
CC repetitive sequence, chain primer, heat-resisting DNA polymerase, dNTP
CC substrate, template DNA, magnesium ion, polymerase chain reaction (PCR)
CC buffer solution and ultra-pure water are mixed uniformly and made into a
CC reaction system. The reaction system then undergoes the processes of high
CC -temp., low-temp., medium-low temp., medium-temp, and repeated heat
CC circulation treatment in the heat-circulating instrument to obtain
CC million copies of specific target DNA fragments. The invention adopts a
CC multiple repeated heat circulation process, so that it can produce lots
CC of target DNA fragments. The present sequence was used in the
CC exemplification of the invention
XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 555 CCTCAGCGCGCGCTCG 572
DB 18 CCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCG 1

RESULT 1679
AAH61860
ID AAF32459 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAF32459;
XX XX
XX XX
XX 18-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX XX
XX Pseudomonas aeruginosa groEL PCR primer #2.
XX XX
XX Pseudomonas aeruginosa; chitinase; groEL; chiA; antigen; vaccine;
KW diagnosis; detection; infection; immune response; PCR primer; ss.
XX XX
XX Pseudomonas aeruginosa.
XX XX
XX WO200102577-A1.
XX XX
XX 11-JAN-2001.
XX XX
XX 03-JUL-2000; 2000WO-GB002554.
XX XX
XX 01-JUL-1999; 99GB-00015419.
XX XX
XX (PROV-) PROVALIS UK LTD.
XX XX
XX Smith CJ, Thompson SE, Smith MW, Peek K, Sizer PJH, Wilkinson MC;
XX WPI; 2001-080988/09.
XX XX
XX Antigenic Pseudomonas aeruginosa proteins, useful in the detection and/or
PT diagnosis of P. aeruginosa infections and for producing vaccines against
PT P. aeruginosa.
XX XX
XX Example 6; Page 73; 129pp; English.
XX XX
XX The present invention describes antigenic Pseudomonas aeruginosa proteins
CC (PI). The P. aeruginosa proteins have antibacterial activity and can be
CC used in vaccines and as antagonists. The proteins or their fragments, or
CC antibodies are useful in the detection and/or diagnosis of P. aeruginosa.
CC They are also useful for producing a vaccine and inducing an immune
CC response against P. aeruginosa infection. An agent capable of
CC antagonising, inhibiting or otherwise interfering with the function or
CC expression of PI are useful in the manufacture of a medicament for the
CC treatment or prophylaxis of P. aeruginosa infections. The present
CC sequence represents a PCR primer for P. aeruginosa groEL which is used in
XX an example from the present invention

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 859 GACCTGAAGCAGTACCTG 876
DB 1 GACCTGAAGCAGTACCTG 18

RESULT 1680
AAH61860
ID AAF32459 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX XX

AAH61860;
10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
Cdc 2 kinase hammerhead ribozyme recognition site SEQ ID NO:4284.
Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulvar;
proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
anti-aging; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
Homo sapiens.
Synthetic.
WO200103062-A2.
03-MAY-2001.
26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
(IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
Robbins JM, Tritz R;
WPI; 2001-300427/31.
Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
Disclosure; Page 386; 408pp; English.
The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferative,
dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, anti-aging,
ophthalmological, vulvar, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
exemplification of the present invention

Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1084 GAGGTGTGACACTGTGG 1101
DB 1 GAGGTGTGACACTGTGG 18

RESULT 1681
AAH61763

ID AAH61763 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAH61763;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cdc 2 kinase hammerhead ribozyme recognition site SEQ ID NO:4187.
 XX
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; WWP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytotatic;
 KW antipsoiatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200130362-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
 XX
 PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
 XX
 PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX
 PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 XX
 PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 377; 408pp; English.
 CC
 CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoiatic,
 CC dermatological, cytotatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
 CC ophthalmological, vulnery, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;

QY 709 ATCAGACTGGAAATGAA 726
 |||||
 Db 1 ATCAGACTGGAAATGAA 18
 |||||

RESULT 1682
 ABA82274
 ID ABA82274 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABA82274;
 XX
 DT 25-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Zmax1 gene region physical map preparation STS marker #233.
 XX
 KW Human; high bone mass; HBM gene; Zmax1 gene; chromosome 11; 11q13.3;
 KW sequence tagged site; STS; osteoporosis; osteopathic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense therapy; vaccine; bone disorder; Paget's disease; adapter;
 KW sclerostosis; osteomalacia; fibrous dysplasia; PCR primer; linker; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200177327-A1.
 XX
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016951.
 XX
 PR 05-APR-2000; 2000US-00543771.
 PR 05-APR-2000; 2000US-00544398.
 XX
 PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
 XX
 PI Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-657171/75.
 XX
 PT New high bone mass (HBM) and Zmax1 genes and proteins useful for
 PT modulating bone mass for the treatment of e.g. osteoporosis.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 34; 443pp; English.
 CC
 CC The present invention describes the human Zmax1 gene and the high bone
 CC mass (HBM) gene, which are found on chromosome 11q13.3. The Zmax1 and HBM
 CC genes have osteopathic activities. The genes can be used in gene therapy,
 CC antisense therapy and in the production of vaccines. They can be used in
 CC the diagnosis and treatment of bone disorders including osteoporosis,
 CC Paget's disease, sclerostosis, osteomalacia and fibrous dysplasia.
 CC ABA82038 to ABA82700 and AAG68168 to AAG68193 represent sequences used in
 CC the exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;

QY 942 CTTGGCCTACTGCGACCG 959
 |||||
 Db 1 CTTGGCCTACTGCGACAG 18
 |||||

RESULT 1683
 AAS16908/c
 ID AAS16908 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAS16908;
 XX
 DT 25-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Beta-defensin PCR primer #1.
 XX

KW Defensin; isoleucine; prebiotic substance; non-digestible carbohydrate;
 KW fructo-glucosaccharide; inulin; chicory; probiotic bacteria; ss;
 KW commensal bacteria; antimicrobial peptide; immune system; viral pathogen;
 KW bacterial pathogen; fungal pathogen; Candida albicans; Escherichia coli;
 KW Rotavirus; Respiratory Syncytial Virus; farm animal; domestic animal;

KW Lactobacillus; Bifidobacterium; Streptococcus; weight gain; livestock;
KW feed conversion efficiency; immunostimulant; antiviral; antibacterial;
KW antifungal; PCR primer; beta-defensin.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX WO200168085-A1.
XX
XX
XX
XX 20-SEP-2001.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US008197.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2000; 2000US-0189702P.
XX
XX (GENA-) GENAERA CORP.
XX
XX Fehlbauer P, Anderson M, Rao M, Zasloff M;
PI WPI; 2002-041170/05.
XX
XX
XX Eliciting production of defensins in eukaryotic cells, useful for
PT treating or preventing viral, bacterial or fungal infection, comprises
PT exposing cells to isoleucine or its active isomers or analogs.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 11; 35pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to eliciting the production of defensins in
CC eukaryotic cells involving exposing the cells to a composition comprising
CC isoleucine or its active isomers or analogues in an amount sufficient to
CC effect an increase in production. Compositions of the invention may also
CC comprise other prebiotic substances, non-digestible carbohydrates
CC including fructo-oligosaccharides, inulin and chicory, (singly or in
CC combination), live probiotic or commensal bacteria or an antimicrobial
CC peptide inducing compound or material. The method is useful for
CC stimulating the immune system, especially defensin production. In
CC particular, the method is useful for treating or preventing an infection
CC or disease state in a patient, where the infection is caused by any
CC viral, bacterial or fungal pathogen, e.g. Candida albicans, Escherichia
CC coli, Rotavirus or Respiratory Syncytial Virus in humans, farm animals or
CC domestic species. The method is also useful for stimulating the growth of
CC beneficial probiotic bacteria, e.g. Lactobacilli, Bifidobacteria or
CC Streptococci. The method is also useful for improving the general health,
CC total weight gain, rate of weight gain, efficiency of feed conversion
CC and/or reduction or elimination of carriage of pathogenic organisms in
CC livestock. This sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify beta-
CC defensin DNA
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 712 AGACTGGACATGAGAG 729
DB 18 AGACAGGACCGAAGAG 1
RESULT 1684
ABL43130
ID ABL43130 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABL43130;
XX
XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:174.
DE
XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

PN JP2001321190-A.
XX
XX 20-NOV-2001.
XX
XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
XX
XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX
XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX
XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX
XX Arraying genome clones.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 8; 528pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 219 CCTGGATGAGATGGTGG 236
DB 1 CCTGGATGAGATGGTAG 18
RESULT 1685
ABL43199
ID ABL43199 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ABL43199;
XX
XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:243.
DE
XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX JP2001321190-A.
XX
XX 20-NOV-2001.
XX
XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
XX
XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX

CC contains a defined sequence, by exposing the target nucleotide to the
 CC polypeptide gene switch in the presence of a ligand that binds one of the
 CC LBds of the polypeptide, where the DNA binding domain of the polypeptide
 CC binds the defined sequence, or the functional domain of the polypeptide
 CC alters the function of the target nucleotide. The gene switch is also
 CC useful in the field of gene therapy and as a regulator of gene expression
 CC or transcription. The advantage of the gene switches of the invention
 CC over existing gene switches is the need for only a single molecular
 CC switch and a single expression vector for production of that switch
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 18 CACTGCGGCTCGGCCCC 1

QY 1094 CACTGTGGTACCGGCC 1111

DB 18 CACTGCGGCTCGGCCCC 1

RESULT 1688

ABS97682

ID ABS97682 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ABS97682;

XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DE Histamine N-methyl transferase (HNMT) sequencing Primer #5.

XX Human; ss; primer: cytochrome P450 A1; CYP4501A1; UGT2B4; MDR1;
 KW cytochrome P450 A2; CYP4501A2; cytochrome P450 02E; CYP45002E1; LTF;
 KW adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator;
 KW aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; AHR; MRP3; NR112;
 KW cyclooxigenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;
 KW epoxide hydrolase 2; EPXH2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;
 KW glutathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;
 KW HNMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;
 KW NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfortransferase thermolabile; STM;
 KW UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;
 KW UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; urokinase receptor; uPA;
 KW multidrug resistance 1; lactoferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;
 KW multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;
 KW acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;
 KW altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;
 KW central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological; sequencing.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200257410-A2.

XX 25-JUL-2002.

XX 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044838.

XX 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724389.

XX (DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.

XX Guida M, Hall J;

XX WPI; 2002-698522/75.

XX Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes
 PT e.g. cytochrome p450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage markers
 PT for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for
 PT disorder-related traits.

XX Example 13; Page 124; 714pp; English.

XX This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
 CC molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known

CC human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP4501A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP4501A2),
 CC cytochrome P450 02E1 (CYP45002E1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADBR1),
 CC aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator
 CC (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxigenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding
 CC inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydrolase 2 (EPXH2), 5-lipoxygenase activating
 CC protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12), histamine-N-methyl
 CC transferase (HNMT), (kallikrein 2) KLK2, nicotinamide-N-methyl
 CC sulfortransferase thermolabile (STM), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),
 CC (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl
 CC transferase (UGT2B15), urokinase receptor (uPA), multidrug resistance 1
 CC (MDR1), lactoferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3
 CC (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR112), or acetylcholine muscarinic
 CC receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.
 CC The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as
 CC genetic linkage markers for locating and characterizing the genes that
 CC are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually
 CC identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related
 CC traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive
 CC expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing
 CC and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the
 CC polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2, CYP4502E1,
 CC ARNT, EPXH2, GST12, NNMT, NQO2, NR112, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR,
 CC MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug
 CC metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2,
 CC AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for
 CC susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are
 CC used to screen for altered cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered
 CC susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central
 CC nervous system function, in FLAP and HNMT for altered pulmonary,
 CC immunological or haematological function, in KLK2 for altered serine
 CC protease activity in the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or
 CC haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and
 CC peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a
 CC sequencing primer used to sequence the polymorphic genes of the invention
 XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 604 AAATGGAGACCTACATT 621

DB 1 AAATGGAGACCTGCTTT 18

RESULT 1689

ABQ76943

ID ABQ76943 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABQ76943;

XX 27-MAR-2003 (first entry)

XX Murine alpha-T cell receptor DNA fragment.

XX Murine; T cell receptor; TCR; hdm2; T cell response; alpha TCR; beta TCR;
 KW antigen-recognising sequence; ARS; fusion construct; cytostatic;
 KW apoptotic; tumour; leukaemia; immunisation; ds.

XX Mus musculus.

XX DE10109854-A1.

XX 12-SEP-2002.

XX 01-MAR-2001; 2001DE-01009854.

XX 01-MAR-2001; 2001DE-01009854.

XX (STAN/) STANISLAWSKI T.

PI Theobalt M, Voss H, Stanislawski T;
 XX WPI; 2002-714556/78.
 XX
 XX New polypeptide of a murine alpha/beta T-cell receptor, useful for
 PT treating tumors and leukemia, induces specific lysis or apoptosis of cells
 PT expressing hdm2 protein.
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 13; 52pp; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel murine alphabeta T-cell receptor (TCR)
 CC that mediates a hdm2 protein-specific T cell response, a fusion protein
 CC (FP) that includes the TCR and nucleic acid encoding it, alpha or beta-
 CC chains of a TCR that include the antigen-recognizing sequence (ARS) of an
 CC antibody specific for aa 81-88 of hdm2 (or its complex with HLA-A2-
 CC specific antibody) and a method for identifying hdm2-specific antigens.
 CC The TCR of the invention has cytostatic and apoptotic activity. The
 CC products of the invention are useful for treatment, prevention and
 CC diagnosis of hdm2-associated diseases, particularly tumors and
 CC leukaemia, including use for passive or active immunisation. They can
 CC also be used to screen for therapeutic agents. This sequence encodes a
 CC murine alpha-T cell receptor fragment used in the construction of the
 CC fusion constructs described in the disclosure of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 984 CAAGCCCGACGACCTGCT 1001
 DB 1 CAGAACCCGACGACCTGCT 18
 RESULT 1690
 ID ABK23071 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK23071;
 XX
 DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Zmax1 cDNA forward PCR primer #117.
 XX
 KW Human; mouse; Zmax1; HBM; high bone mass gene; lipid regulation; stroke;
 KW lipid-associated condition; arteriosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; ss;
 KW osteoporosis; atherosclerosis; diabetic atherosclerosis; plaque build-up;
 KW neurovascular condition; wound healing; gene therapy; PCR primer; probe;
 KW bone development disorder; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiovascular;
 KW osteopathic; cerebroprotective.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200192891-A2.
 XX
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016946.
 XX
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-00578900.
 XX
 XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
 XX
 XX (UYCR-) UNIV CREIGHTON SCHOOL MEDICINE.
 XX
 XX Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-097784/13.
 XX
 XX Identifying molecules involved in lipid regulation, useful for
 PT diagnosing, treating or preventing e.g., arteriosclerosis, comprises
 PT identifying a molecule that binds to high bone mass gene or its
 PT corresponding wild type gene.

XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 39; 409pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method for identifying a molecule involved in
 CC lipid regulation comprising identifying a molecule that binds to or
 CC inhibits binding of a molecule to high bone mass (HBM) or its wild type
 CC gene, Zmax1. Compounds identified by the method are useful for treating,
 CC diagnosing, preventing or screening for normal and abnormal lipid-
 CC associated conditions, including arteriosclerosis, cardiovascular
 CC disease, stroke, and osteoporosis. The compounds may also be used in the
 CC treatment or prevention of diabetic atherosclerosis, neurovascular
 CC conditions caused by plaque build-up, poor circulation due to plaque
 CC build-up and associated poor wound healing. The methods may be used in
 CC gene therapy, pharmaceutical development, and diagnostic assays for bone
 CC development disorders. Molecules identified by comparison of Zmax1 and
 CC HBM systems can be used as surrogate markers in pharmaceutical
 CC development, in diagnosis of human or animal bone disease, and in the
 CC treatment of bone diseases. Sequences ABK22776-ABK23411 represent cDNA
 CC molecules encoding human Zmax1 and HBM, and PCR primers, probes, linkers
 CC and adapters of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 942 CTGGCGCTACTGCCACCG 959
 DB 1 CCTGAGCTACTGCCACAG 18
 RESULT 1691
 AAD38484
 ID AAD38484 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD38484;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Bovine leukocyte antigen class I exon 2 specific probe, BoLA-C1Ex2A10.
 XX
 KW Bovine; immunological rejection; nuclear transfer; NT; immune response;
 KW MHC-I; major histocompatibility complex; bovine leukocyte antigen;
 KW embryo transfer; BoLA class I exon 2 DNA; probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Bos sp.
 XX
 XX WO200229000-A2.
 XX
 XX 11-APR-2002.
 XX
 XX 03-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US030925.
 XX
 XX 03-OCT-2000; 2000US-0237673P.
 XX
 XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 XX
 XX Davies CJ, Schlafer DH, Hill JR;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-444101/47.
 XX
 XX Minimizing immunological rejection of nuclear transfer fetuses, by
 PT transferring the nuclear transfer embryo into an embryo recipient for
 PT development of the fetus.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 16; 103pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method of minimising immunological
 CC rejection of a nuclear transfer (NT) foetus by transferring a nuclear
 CC transfer embryo into an embryo recipient under conditions effective for
 CC the development of a nuclear transfer foetus with minimal risk of
 CC immunological rejection of the foetus due to maternal anti-foetal major

CC histocompatibility complex (MHC)-I immune response. The method is useful
CC for minimising immunological rejection of a NT foetus. It is also useful
CC for performing embryo transfer. The present DNA sequence is a probe
CC specific for bovine leukocyte antigen (BOLA) class I exon 2 DNA. This
CC probe is used in the exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1270 GAGGAGACGTGGCAGCC 1287
Db 1 GAGGAGACGTGGCAGCC 18
RESULT 1692
AAF88701
ID AAF88701 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAF88701;
XX
XX 28-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE S. mutans 16S rRNA detecting probe SEQ Nr 2b.
XX
KW 16S rRNA; detection; probe; carries progression; cariogenic; ss.
XX
OS Streptococcus mutans.
XX
XX DE10109012-A1.
XX
PD 12-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 23-FEB-2001; 2001DE-01009012.
XX
PR 23-FEB-2001; 2001DE-01009012.
XX
PA (LCIB-) LCL BIOKEY GES BIOLOGISCH MEDIZIN DIAGNO.
XX
PI Conrads G;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-692539/75.
XX
DR Early diagnosis and monitoring of caries, by molecular-genetic detection
PT of bacterial markers, especially Streptococcus of the mutans group.
XX
PS Claim 11; Page 11; 12pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describe a novel method for the early detection and
CC monitoring of caries progression in which a cariogenic marker bacterium,
CC especially a Streptococcus, is detected by a molecular-genetic method,
CC without use of culture medium. The method is simple, inexpensive and more
CC reliable than known culture-based methods. This sequence represents a
CC probe used to detect the 16S rRNA gene from Streptococcus mutans
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 589 GAGATTGGCTTTGGGAAA 606
Db 1 GAGATTGGCTTTGACAGA 18
RESULT 1693
AAD38935/c
ID AAD38935 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAD38935;

XX
DT 23-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Her-2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #27962.
XX
KW Human; Her-2; epidermal growth factor receptor 2; infection; cancer;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; prophylaxis; inflammation; antisense;
KW tumour; gene therapy; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PH Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..18
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..4
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 1
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 2
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 3
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 11
FT /*tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 15..18
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16
FT /*tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 17
FT /*tag= i
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX
XX WO200222636-A1.
XX
XX 21-MAR-2002.
XX
XX 12-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028572.
XX
XX 15-SEP-2000; 2000US-00663834.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-471192/50.
XX
XX Novel antisense oligonucleotide which modulates the expression of Human
PT Epidermal Growth Factor receptor, Her2, is useful for treating tumors
PT inflammation or to prevent infection in humans.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 89; 116pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targetted to a nucleic acid
CC molecule encoding Her2 (human Epidermal Growth Factor receptor 2) that
CC specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of Her2.
CC Antisense compounds of the invention are used for treating diseases or
CC conditions associated with Her2 such as hyperproliferative disorders e.g.
CC lung, breast, gastric, oesophageal, colon, bladder, salivary, neural or
CC cardiac cancer. They are also useful prophylactically e.g. to prevent or
CC delay infection, inflammation and tumour formation. The invention is also
CC used in gene therapy. The present sequence is an antisense

CC oligonucleotide targetted to human Her-2
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 651 TGGCACCCTCTACAAGG 668
DB 18 TGGCACAGTCTACAAGG 1

RESULT 1694
ABX34391
ID ABX34391 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABX34391;
XX
XX
XX 11-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX PCR primer #2 for S. atroolivaceus leinamycin gene cluster ORF lnmP.
XX
XX
XX leinamycin biosynthesis gene cluster; lnm; open reading frame; ORF;
XX anti-tumour antibiotic; broad spectrum antimicrobial activity;
XX Gram-positive; Gram-negative bacteria; chemical modification; metabolite;
XX apo-carrier protein; holo-carrier protein; tumour; polyketide;
XX hybrid polypeptide/polyketide metabolite; lnm production; cytostatic;
XX PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Streptomyces atroolivaceus.
XX
XX WO200277179-A2.
XX
XX 03-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 22-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US008937.
XX
XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278935P.
XX
XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX (KYOW) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
XX
XX Shen B, Cheng Y, Tang G;
XX WPI; 2003-018907/01.
XX
XX Novel gene cluster responsible for synthesis of leinamycin in
XX Streptomyces atroolivaceus useful for making various peptide and/or
XX polyketide, and/or hybrid polypeptide/polyketide metabolites.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 29; 185pp; English.

The present invention relates to the isolation of the Streptomyces
atroolivaceus leinamycin (lnm) biosynthesis gene cluster containing 71
open reading frames (ORFs) (ORFs -35 through -1, ORFs lnmA through lnmZ,
and ORFs +1 through +9). Leinamycin is a novel anti-tumour antibiotic
produced by several Streptomyces species. It exhibits broad spectrum
antimicrobial activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria,
but not against fungi. The polypeptides encoded by the lnm biosynthesis
gene cluster ORFs are useful for chemically modifying a molecule in a
host cell. The host cell is a bacterium or eukaryotic cell, including a
mammalian, yeast, plant, fungal, or insect cell. The molecule is an
endogenous metabolite produced by the host cell or exogenously supplied
metabolite, or an amino acid, and the polypeptide is a peptide synthetase
or amino transferase. The polypeptides encoded by the lnm gene cluster
are useful for converting an apo-carrier protein to a holo-carrier
protein. lnm shows potent antitumour activity in tumour models in vivo.
The lnm gene cluster modules and/or catalytic domains are useful for
making various peptide and/or polyketide, and/or hybrid
polypeptide/polyketide metabolites. The proteins encoded by the ORFs are
useful alone, or in combination with other active domains to modify
various target substrates. The lnm gene cluster is useful to upregulate

CC endogenous lnm production to permit lnm production in cells and/or to
CC make various modified lnm. lnm, its analogue, or other polyketide,
CC peptide or hybrid polyketide/peptide metabolites are useful as
CC therapeutic agents, to treat a number of disorders, depending upon the
CC type of metabolites. ABX34290-ABX34431 represent PCR primers used to
CC amplify individual ORFs of the S. atroolivaceus leinamycin biosynthesis
CC gene cluster
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 557 TCAGCGCGCGCTCCGTC 574
DB 1 TCATCGCGCGCTCCGTC 18

RESULT 1695
ACF34402
ID ACF34402 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ACF34402;
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide tag universal forward primer annealing region (UPS), #9.
XX
XX Oligonucleotide identification tag; non-nucleic acid target assay;
XX tagged reporter ligand; tagged reporter substrate; tagged antagonist;
XX detection; enzyme activity; multiple target assay; disease diagnosis;
XX prognosis; universal primer binding region; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2003031591-A2.
XX
XX 17-APR-2003.
XX
XX 10-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032627.
XX
XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327763P.
XX
XX (SUPE-) SUPERARRAY INC.
XX
XX Shen L, Cen H, Yu X;
XX WPI; 2003-381710/36.
XX
XX Assaying non-nucleic acid targets e.g. proteins, in sample, or assaying
XX enzyme activities in sample, by using oligonucleotide identification tags
XX such as tagged reporter ligands, antagonists, or reporter substrates.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 69; 115pp; English.

The invention relates to a method for assaying several different non-
nucleic acid targets in a sample, or assaying the activities of several
enzymes in a sample, involving the use of oligonucleotide identification
tags. The tags are bound to reporter ligands, reporter substrates or
antagonists which interact with the target molecule, and are
distinguishable from each other by their sequence or other identifiable
property other than oligonucleotide length. A typical tag may contain
regions capable of annealing to universal 5' and 3' primers (UP5 and
UP3), a unique synthetic identifier sequence (ID) and optionally a region
that anneals to a Taqman quantitative PCR probe (TMP) and spacer regions.
The method of the invention can be used to assay a variety of non-nucleic
acid target molecules, including polypeptides, lipids, carbohydrates,
small organic molecules, steroids, polymers, whole cells or
microorganisms. The method is useful for assaying several different non-
nucleic acid targets in a sample, preferably a cell, where the targets
are associated with a cellular component or are comprised in fixed cells,
tissue sections, cell surface or in insoluble cellular components. The

CC method is also useful for detecting and measuring multiple targets in a
CC single assay, or for assaying the activities of several enzymes in a
CC sample. Information collected using the method of the invention can be
CC used in the diagnosis of disease states, the prognosis for recovery,
CC determination of the onset of future disease states, or assessment of
CC health or medical condition. The present sequence represents a region of
CC an oligonucleotide tag of the invention that anneals to a universal PCR
CC primer
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 37 TAGGCAGGAGGAGCAGCA 54
Db 1 TAGGCAGGAGGAGCAGCA 18

RESULT 1696
ACF34407
ID ACF34407 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ACF34407;
XX
DT 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE UP5 universal 5' PCR primer for oligonucleotide tag, #16.
XX
KW Oligonucleotide identification tag; non-nucleic acid target assay;
KW tagged reporter ligand; tagged reporter substrate; tagged antagonist;
KW detection; enzyme activity; multiple target assay; disease diagnosis;
KW prognosis; universal; primer; PCR; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Optionally conjugated to fluorescent dye Cy3 or
FT Cys"
XX
PN WO2003031591-A2.
XX
PD 17-APR-2003.
XX
PF 10-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032627.
XX
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327763P.
XX
PA (SUPE-) SUPERARRAY INC.
XX
PI Shen L, Cen H, Yu X;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-381710/36.
XX
PT Assaying non-nucleic acid targets e.g. proteins, in sample, or assaying
PT enzyme activities in sample, by using oligonucleotide identification tags
PT such as tagged reporter ligands, antagonists, or reporter substrates.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 72; 115pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method for assaying several different non-
CC nucleic acid targets in a sample, or assaying the activities of several
CC enzymes in a sample, involving the use of oligonucleotide identification
CC tags. The tags are bound to reporter ligands, reporter substrates or
CC antagonists which interact with the target molecule, and are
CC distinguishable from each other by their sequence or other identifiable
CC property other than oligonucleotide length. A typical tag may contain
CC regions capable of annealing to universal 5' and 3' primers (UP5 and
CC UP3), a unique synthetic identifier sequence (ID) and optionally a region

CC that anneals to a TaqMan quantitative PCR probe (TMP) and spacer regions.
CC The method of the invention can be used to assay a variety of non-nucleic
CC acid target molecules, including polypeptides, lipids, carbohydrates,
CC small organic molecules, steroids, polymers, whole cells or
CC microorganisms. The method is useful for assaying several different non-
CC nucleic acid targets in a sample, preferably a cell, where the targets
CC are associated with a cellular component or are comprised in fixed cells,
CC tissue sections, cell surface or in insoluble cellular components. The
CC method is also useful for detecting and measuring multiple targets in a
CC single assay, or for assaying the activities of several enzymes in a
CC sample. Information collected using the method of the invention can be
CC used in the diagnosis of disease states, the prognosis for recovery,
CC determination of the onset of future disease states, or assessment of
CC health or medical condition. The present sequence represents a universal
CC PCR primer for amplifying oligonucleotide tags of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 37 TAGGCAGGAGGAGCAGCA 54
Db 1 TAGGCAGGAGGAGCAGCA 18

RESULT 1697
ACA60605/C
ID ACA60605 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ACA60605;
XX
DT 11-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense inhibition of human cyclin D2 related oligonucleotide #42.
XX
KW Human; cyclin D2; diagnostic; therapeutic; prophylaxis;
KW cyclin 2 inhibition; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6492173-B1.
XX
PD 10-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920760.
XX
PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920760.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Cowser LM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-361492/34.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound useful for treating diseases associated with
PT Cyclin D2 expression, comprises an oligonucleotide comprising up to 50
PT nucleobases in length, which inhibits expression of Cyclin D2 in cells or
PT tissues in vitro.
XX
PS Example 15; Col 45-46; 40pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a compound (I) of up to 50 nucleobases in length,
CC which inhibits the expression of Cyclin D2. (I) is useful for inhibiting
CC the expression of Cyclin D2 in cells or tissues in vitro. (I) is thus
CC useful for treating disease associated with Cyclin D2 expression. (I) is
CC useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research
CC reagents and kits. This sequence represents human cyclin D2 inhibition
CC associated oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 984 CAAGCCCTCAGAGCTGCT 1001
DB 18 CAAGCCCTCAGAGCTGCT 1

RESULT 1698
ACAC2217/c
ID ACA02217 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC
ACAC2217;
XX AC
XX DT 23-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Proto-oncogene c-erbB-2 E2C recognition sequence.
XX KW Proto-oncogene; ds; c-erbB-2; E2C; gene switch; gene regulation.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX PN US2002168714-A1.
XX PD 14-NOV-2002.
XX PF 18-JUL-2001; 2001US-00908153.
XX PR 18-JUL-2000; 2000US-00325747.
XX PA (SCRI) SCRIPPS RES INST.
XX PI Barbas CF, Beerli R, Schopfer U;
XX WPI; 2003-328405/31.
XX PT Novel polypeptide gene switch useful for regulating gene function,
XX PT comprises two ligand binding domains derived from nuclear hormone
XX PT receptors operatively linked to a functional domain.
XX PS Example 2; Page 13; 33pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a non-naturally occurring polypeptide (or
XX CC polypeptide gene switch) comprising two ligand binding domains derived
XX CC from nuclear hormone receptors operatively linked to a first functional
XX CC domain. The polypeptide is useful for regulating the function of a target
XX CC nucleotide that contains a defined sequence, by exposing the target
XX CC nucleotide to the polypeptide in the presence of a ligand that binds one
XX CC of the ligand binding domains of the polypeptide, where the DNA binding
XX CC domain of the polypeptide binds the defined sequence or alters the
XX CC function of the target nucleotide. The gene switches can be produced
XX CC using a single molecular switch and a single expression vector. The
XX CC present sequence represents the E2C recognition sequence in the 5'-UTR of
XX CC the proto-oncogene c-erbB-2
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1094 CACTGTGTACCGGCCCC 1111
DB 18 CACTGTGTACCGGCCCC 1

RESULT 1699
ACC45654
ID ACC45654 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC
XX ACC45654;
XX AC

DT 02-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX Human HBM STS marker forward primer #117.
XX KW Human; high bone mass; HBM; LRP5; LRP6; transgenic; bone mass modulation;
KW gene therapy; bone density modulation; bone strength; trabecular number;
KW bone size; bone tissue connectivity; bone disease; osteoporosis; PCR;
KW osteomalacia; rickets; Paget's disease; neoplasm of the bone; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200292764-A2.
XX PD 21-NOV-2002.
XX PF 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014876.
XX PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.
XX PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
XX PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353059P.
XX PR 04-FEB-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
XX PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX PA (AMHP) WYETH.
XX PI Babij P, Bex PJ, Yaworsky PJ, Bodine PV;
XX WPI; 2003-129278/12.
XX CC New transgenic animals (e.g. mice), useful as models for studying bone
XX CC density modulation, developing drugs for treating or preventing bone
XX CC diseases (e.g. osteoporosis), or diagnosing diseases characterized by
XX CC reduced bone density.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 55; 603pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to novel transgenic animals expressing the high
XX CC bone mass (HBM) gene, expressing the corresponding wild type HBM gene,
XX CC comprising an alteration of the gene encoding LRP5 or LRP6, or expressing
XX CC an LRP5 that is modulated by an altered gene control sequence introduced
XX CC by homologous or non-homologous recombination. The transgenic animals are
XX CC for the study of bone density modulation or bone mass modulation. The
XX CC invention has osteopathic and cytostatic activity. The polynucleotides of
XX CC the invention may have a use in gene therapy. The transgenic animals and
XX CC nucleic acids are for the study of bone density modulation, where the
XX CC bone mass is modulated relative to non-transgenic animals of the same
XX CC species in more than one parameter selected from bone density, bone
XX CC strength, trabecular number, bone size, or bone tissue connectivity. The
XX CC transgenic animals, nucleic acids and methods are useful for identifying
XX CC molecules involved in bone development, and for developing pharmaceutical
XX CC compositions, which may be employed for treating or preventing bone
XX CC diseases, e.g. osteoporosis, osteomalacia, rickets, Paget's disease, or
XX CC neoplasms of the bone. The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are also
XX CC useful in methods for diagnosing diseases involved in bone development,
XX CC or characterised by reduced bone density or mass. The present sequence is
XX CC used in the exemplification of the invention
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 942 CCTGGCCTACTGCCACCG 959
DB 1 CCTGAGCTACTGCCACG 18

RESULT 1700
ABX04788
ID ABX04788 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC
XX ABX04788;


```
XX 15-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Guanylate kinase gene associated oligonucleotide #6.
XX
XX Herpesviridae; thymidine kinase; TK; DRH nucleoside binding region;
XX viral inhibitor; bacterial inhibitor; parasite inhibitor; tumour;
XX autoreactive immune cell; cancer; hyperkeratosis; psoriasis;
XX prostate hypertrophy; hyperthyroidism; endocrinopathy; allergy;
XX autoimmune disease; restenosis; viral disease; AIDS; hepatitis; HCV; HBV;
XX acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; intracellular parasitic disease;
XX gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; Alzheimer's disease; ss;
XX guanylate kinase.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6451571-B1.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 17-MAR-1999; 99US-00270956.
XX
XX 02-MAY-1994; 94US-00237592.
XX
XX 02-MAY-1995; 95US-00432871.
XX
XX 02-NOV-1995; 95US-00552304.
XX
XX (UNIV ) UNIV WASHINGTON.
XX
XX Loeb LA, Black ME;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-045581/04.
XX
XX Novel Herpesviridae thymidine kinase mutant useful for inhibiting
XX pathogens e.g. viruses, bacteria, tumor in animals, has one or more
XX mutations encoding amino acid substitutions upstream from the DRH
XX nucleoside binding site.
XX
XX Example 9; Col 47; 78pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an isolated Herpesviridae thymidine kinase (TK)
XX comprising a 12 amino acid (aa) nucleoside binding region having a site 3
XX made up of a DRH nucleoside binding site and a site 4 and mutation(s), at
XX least one of the mutations being an aa substitution 2 or 3 aa upstream or
XX 5 or more aa downstream from the DRH motif that increases a biological
XX activity, preferably ability of TK to phosphorylate a nucleoside
XX analogue, as compared to unmutated TK. TK mutants are useful for
XX inhibiting a pathogenic agent such as viruses, bacteria, parasites,
XX tumour cells or autoreactive immune cells in a warm-blooded animal. TK
XX mutant is useful for inhibiting a tumour or cancer in a warm-blooded
XX animal, for treating a variety of disease e.g., hyperkeratosis
XX (psoriasis), prostate hypertrophy, hyperthyroidism, endocrinopathies,
XX autoimmune diseases, allergies, restenosis, viral diseases such as
XX acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) hepatitis (HCV or HBV),
XX intracellular parasitic diseases, and to correct aberrant expression of a
XX gene within a cell, or to replace a specific gene which is defective in
XX proper expression using gene therapy, e.g. including adenosine deaminase
XX deficiency, and Alzheimer's diseases. The mutants are utilised as a
XX conditionally lethal marker for homologous recombination. This sequence
XX represents an oligonucleotide used in the isolation, purification and
XX characterisation of guanylate kinase
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 850 CTGGCAGGACCTGAG 867
XX 1 CTGGCAGGACCTGAG 18
XX
XX RESULT 1701
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 850 CTGGCAGGACCTGAG 867
XX 1 CTGGCAGGACCTGAG 18
XX
XX RESULT 1701
```

```
ADB98352
ID ADB98352 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ADB98352;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Sequence tagged site #233 used to prepare Zmax1 (LRP5) gene region map.
XX
XX Osteopathic; Gene therapy; High Bone Mass; HBM; LRP5; Zmax1; LRP6;
XX bone mass modulation; osteoporosis; STS; sequence tagged site; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200292000-A2.
XX
XX 21-NOV-2002.
XX
XX 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014877.
XX
XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.
XX
XX 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
XX
XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-035058P.
XX
XX 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
XX
XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX
XX (AMHP ) WYETH.
XX
XX Allen K, Anisowicz A, Graham JR, Morales A, Yaworsky PJ, Liu W;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-129214/12.
XX
XX New nucleic acid comprising a mutation in LRP5 or LRP6, useful for
XX diagnosing a HBM-like phenotype in a subject and for preparing a
XX composition for modulating bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject
XX suffering from e.g. osteoporosis.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 62; 629pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to High Bone Mass (HBM), LRP5 (Zmax1) and
XX LRP6 mutants, which results in a HBM-like phenotype when expressed in a
XX cell. The HBM-like phenotype results in bone mass modulation and/or lipid
XX level modulation. The invention is useful for diagnosing a HBM-like
XX phenotype in a subject and for preparing a composition for modulating
XX bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject suffering from e.g.
XX osteoporosis. The present sequence is a Sequence Tagged Site (STS)
XX marker, which was used to prepare a physical map of the Zmax1 (LRP5) gene
XX region.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 942 CCTGGCCTACTGCCACG 959
XX 1 CCTGGCCTACTGCCACG 18
XX
XX RESULT 1702
XX
XX AAZ48738/C
XX
XX ID AAZ48738 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAZ48738;
XX
XX 15-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human alpha1-antitrypsin gene fragment.
XX
XX PCR primer; oligonucleotide detection; diagnosis; disease screening; COP;
XX competitive oligonucleotide priming; genetic polymorphism detection;
XX genetic disease diagnosis; linkage analysis; tissue typing; gene mapping;
```


KW human, alaph-antitrypsin, ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX EP333465-A.
 XX 20-SEP-1989.
 XX 15-MAR-1989; 89EP-00302569.
 XX 18-MAR-1988; 88US-00170214.
 XX (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
 XX Caskey CT, Gibbs RAL;
 XX WPI; 1989-272222/38.
 XX Detection of mutations in DNA - by adding competitive oligo:nucleotide
 PT primers to nucleic acids, hybridising, etc.
 XX Example 4; Page 12; 21pp; English.
 XX This sequence represents a fragment of the human alaph-antitrypsin gene
 CC sequence. The invention relates to a method for detecting the presence or
 CC absence of a specific known oligonucleotide, or distinguishing between
 CC specific and different nucleic acid (NA) sequences, comprising: (1)
 CC addition of at least two oligonucleotide primers to a sample or mixture
 CC of NA where one primer (a) is substantially complementary to a specific
 CC NA sequence and the other primer (b) has a single base mismatch with the
 CC specific sequence; (2) preferentially hybridising (a) to the specific NA
 CC sequence under competitive conditions; (3) extension of (a) from its 3'
 CC terminus to produce an extension product complementary to the strand
 CC hybridised to by (a); and (4) identifying the extension product by
 CC determining the presence or absence of labels attached to at least one of
 CC the primers. The method (referred to as competitive oligonucleotide
 CC priming (COP)) can be used in detecting genetic polymorphisms,
 CC particularly in detecting genetic diseases, screening for disease
 CC association by linkage analysis, tissue typing, gene mapping, screening
 CC for neoplasms, detection of known pathogens, determining purity of animal
 CC strains, and disease screening in animals. With this method, primers may
 CC be used that are shorter than those used in PCR, as the binding to
 CC template is competitive its sequence can be inferred. The target sequence
 CC of the gene need not be precisely known as only the specific sequence for
 CC the primers is required
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Indels 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 918 GTTCTGTGTCAGGTGCT 935
 DB 18 GTTCATTTTCCAGGTGCT 1
 RESULT 1703
 AAQ06520
 ID AAQ06520 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AAQ06520;
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 22-FEB-1991 (first entry)
 XX (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
 DE Probe/primer TB-9 derived from mycobacterial gene.
 XX mycobacterial antigen; actinomycetales; tuberculosis; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS WO9012875-A.
 FN

XX 01-NOV-1990.
 PD 17-APR-1989; 89FR-00005057.
 XX 17-APR-1989; 89FR-00005057.
 XX (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MED.
 PA (INSP) INST PASTEUR.
 XX Hance A, Grandchamp B, Levyfriebau V, Gicouel B;
 FI WPI; 1990-348478/46.
 DR Nucleotide sequences of actinomycetales - used as primers for synthesis
 XX of DNA of actinomycetales.
 PT Claim 29; Page 40; 61pp; French.
 XX This sequence is based on a fragment of a mycobacterial gene which
 CC encodes a protein homologous to the 65KD antigen of mycobacterium. TB-9
 CC is used in a pair with another primer to amplify mycobacterial genes to
 CC detect mycobacteria. The oligonucleotide can also be used as a labelled
 CC probe to detect amplified mycobacterial sequences. See also AAQ06505-
 CC Q06519, AAQ06521-Q06523 and AAQ08336. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct
 CC PA field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Indels 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 762 CCTGCTCAAGGACCTCAA 779
 DB 1 CCTGCTCAAGGACCTCAA 18
 RESULT 1704
 AAQ83729
 ID AAQ83729 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AAQ83729;
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 06-OCT-1995 (first entry)
 XX Primer D5, to generate a dihydrofolate reductase cDNA gene fragment.
 DE primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; amplification; DHFR;
 KW dihydrofolate reductase; loss of heterozygosity; LOH; cancer cell; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS WO9503335-A1.
 FN 02-FEB-1995.
 PD 26-JUL-1994; 94WO-US008473.
 XX 26-JUL-1993; 93US-00095597.
 XX (KOTE-) KO TECHNOLOGY INC.
 PA Housman DB;
 PI WPI; 1995-090555/12.
 DR Inhibitor of one alternative allele of a gene encoding a protein vital
 XX for cell viability or cell growth - used to treat patients suffering from
 PT cancer.
 XX Example C; Page 34; 43pp; English.
 PS

XX The dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) gene encodes a protein essential for cell proliferation. The gene is located on chromosome 5q11.2-q13.2, a region frequently reduced to homozygosity in colorectal and liver cancers. The DHFR cDNA sequence was subdivided, which comprises 979 bp into 5 overlapping fragments. The fragments were generated by PCR using 10 specific primers (D1-D10; Q8725-34) and cDNA isolated from tumour cells. PCR fragments of between 219 and 263 bp were generated and analysed. 2 DNA polymorphisms, at nucleotides 721 and 829 (numbering from Genbank, J00140) were identified. 3/22 cDNAs were heterozygous for T or C at position 829, the other 19 were homozygous for C. At position 721, 4/20 were heterozygous for A or T, the other 16 were homozygous for T. These nucleotide substitutions, which do not result in an amino acid exchange, are ideal targets to develop antisense oligonucleotides or ribozymes which will specifically discriminate between the different polymorphisms. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3;

QY 1438 GATGCCATGAACATCCA 1455
 |||||
 Db 1 GAAGCCATGAATCACCA 18

RESULT 1705
 AAQ82064/C
 ID AAQ82064 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ82064;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 30-AUG-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Chromosome 11 (locus D11S1016) STS primer cSRL-1c5-tz.
 DE
 XX sequence sampled mapping; genomic analysis; complex genome mapping;
 KW cosmid library; chromosome 11; sequence tagged site; STS analysis; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO9429486-A1.
 PN
 XX
 PD 22-DEC-1994.
 XX
 XX 15-JUN-1994; 94WO-US006810.
 PF
 XX 15-JUN-1993; 93US-00078471.
 PR 07-SEP-1993; 93US-00117952.
 XX
 XX (SALK) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.
 PA
 XX Evans GA, Smith MW;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1995-036508/05.
 DR
 XX
 XX Sequencing complex genomes, present as fragments in a cosmid library - by
 PT sequencing end-specific nucleotides of each clone then correlating with
 PT spatial relationship of cosmid, esp. for mammalian chromosomes.
 XX
 XX Example 4; Page 64; 128pp; English.
 PS
 XX Sequences were determined from the ends of chromosome 11-specific cosmids
 CC by automated sequencing without intermediate subcloning. A sample of 371
 CC DNA sequence fragments were determined and of these, 277 were suitable
 CC for STS primer prediction by computer analysis (using the "primer"
 CC program available from E.Lander, MIT). The STSs and cosmids were mapped
 CC by in situ hybridisation, somatic cell hybrid analysis or both. Using
 CC this method, 370 STSs specific for human chromosome 11 were generated and
 CC most of them were regionally mapped. This procedure illustrates a novel

CC method for sequencing complex genomes, designated "sequence sampled
 CC mapping". The sequence sampled mapping method is useful for the
 CC completion of high density sequence-based maps, and ultimately, for the
 CC complete sequencing of genomic DNA directly from cosmid clones. See
 CC AAQ82001-Q82706 for STS primers. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
 CC field.)

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1395 CAGCGTGTTCAGTTGA 1412
 |||||
 Db 18 CAGCGTGTTCAGTTGA 1

RESULT 1706
 AAT47458/C
 ID AAT47458 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 XX AAT47458;
 AC
 XX 09-SEP-1997 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX Foldback triplex forming oligonucleotide target.
 DE
 XX
 XX Initiation codon; human immunodeficiency virus; type 1; HIV-1; gag;
 KW triplex; stranded; foldback triplex forming oligonucleotide; helix;
 KW triple; FTFO; abasic; linker; Hoogsteen domain; null; skipping; residue;
 KW 2-aminobutyl-1,3-propanediol; pyrimidine nucleotide; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO9640710-A1.
 PN
 XX
 XX 19-DEC-1996.
 PD
 XX 05-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009093.
 PF
 XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00473096.
 PR
 XX (HYBR-) HYBRIDON INC.
 PA
 XX Kandimalia E, Agrawal S;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1997-052214/05.
 DR
 XX Foldback triplex-forming oligo:nucleotide - contg. abasic linker in
 PT triplex forming region to skip over pyrimidine nucleotide(s) in target
 PT nucleic acid.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Fig 2; 62pp; English.
 PS
 XX A 19 bp sequence from the initiation codon region of human
 CC immunodeficiency virus type 1 gag mRNA (AAT47450) was selected as a
 CC target, a purine rich sequence with 3 pyrimidine base interruptions.
 CC Targeting the site through "traditional" foldback triplex formation was
 CC not successful as the 3 pyrimidine bases are difficult to target by
 CC triplex formation. To overcome this problem, several foldback-triplex
 CC forming oligonucleotides (FTFO) with an abasic linker placed in the
 CC Hoogsteen domain (3rd strand), i.e. as a "null" or "skipping" residue
 CC against T:A or C:G base pairs, were synthesised. These new FTFO contained
 CC one to three 2-aminobutyl-1,3-propanediol linkers in the Hoogsteen domain
 CC opposite to pyrimidine nucleotides (T or C) in the target. For comparison
 CC several control oligonucleotides without the linker with perfectly
 CC matched, or with mismatched bases were also synthesised. AAT47457, a FTFO
 CC containing one abasic linker, hybridises to the target AAT47458 with a Tm
 CC of 70.5 degrees C

XX Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Indels 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 826 TCCCTCACCTGTGCTTT 843
 18 TCTCTCACCTGTCTCT 1

Db

RESULT 1707
 AAV53063/C
 ID AAV53063 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV53063;
 XX
 DT 11-JAN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cytochrome c oxidase COX 3 gene L strand primer #5.
 XX
 KW COX 2 gene; cytochrome c oxidase; Alzheimer's disease; diagnosis;
 KW mitochondrial DNA; oligonucleotide ligation assay; PCR; primer; ds.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9838335-A1.
 XX
 PD 03-SEP-1998.
 XX
 XX 27-FEB-1998; 98WO-US003429.
 XX
 PF 28-FEB-1997; 97US-00810599.
 XX
 PR (MITO-) MITOKOR.
 XX
 PA Parker WD, Herrnstadt C, Ghosh S, Fahy ED;
 PI WPI; 1998-481216/41.
 DR
 DT Detecting the presence or risk of Alzheimer's disease - by detecting
 PT mutations in the sequence of a mitochondrial cytochrome C oxidase gene in
 PT mitochondrial nucleic acid.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 36; 125pp; English.
 XX
 CC Light strand primer #5 is used with primer #6 (see AAV53064) in the PCR
 CC amplification of a fragment of the human mitochondrial cytochrome c
 CC oxidase subunit III COX 3 gene (see AAV53092). Primers (see AAV53037-66)
 CC are provided for amplification of full-length COX 1 (see AAV53011), COX 2
 CC (see AAV53012) and COX 3 genes, and for COX gene fragment amplification,
 CC from mitochondrial DNA of Alzheimer's disease (AD) patients and from
 CC normal individuals. PCR products are sequenced and analysed for AD-
 CC associated mutations e.g. by oligonucleotide ligation assay (see AAV53013
 CC -30). The invention provides methods for detecting such mutations, as a
 CC diagnostic of AD, either before or after the onset of clinical symptoms
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 10 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Indels 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1151 TTGACATGTGGGTGGTGG 1168
 19 TGGACAGTGTGTGTGG 2

Db

RESULT 1708
 AAV41350
 ID AAV41350 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV41350;
 XX

07-OCT-1998 (first entry)
 M. catarrhalis strain O35E UspA1 DNA amplifying primer P4.
 Moraxella catarrhalis; UspA1; UspA2; antigen; genetic vaccination;
 vaccine; otitis media; sinusitis; lower respiratory tract infection;
 immunity enhancer; immunoassay reagent; PCR primer; ss.
 Synthetic.
 Moraxella catarrhalis.
 WO9828333-A2.
 02-JUL-1998.
 19-DEC-1997; 97WO-US023930.
 20-DEC-1996; 96US-0033596P.
 (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
 Hansen EJ, Aebi C, Cope LD, Maciver I, Fiske MJ, Predenburgh R;
 WPI; 1998-377595/32.
 New peptide(s) containing the core epitope of Moraxella catarrhalis Usp
 proteins - useful in, e.g. vaccines to prevent or treat M. catarrhalis
 infection, and antibodies for passive immunisation.
 Disclosure; Page 9; 237pp; English.
 This primer is used for the PCR amplification of the DNA encoding a UspA1
 antigen of Moraxella catarrhalis strain O35E. Nucleic acid sequences
 encoding the UspA1 and A2 antigens of M. catarrhalis isolates O35E, O46E,
 TTA24 and TTA37 can be used in genetic vaccination. An antigenic
 composition or vaccine containing antigenic peptides from UspA1 or UspA2
 antigens are used to induce an immune response in mammals against M.
 catarrhalis and can be used to treat infections such as otitis media,
 sinusitis, lower respiratory tract infections. They can also be used as
 immunity enhancers for other bacterial, parasitic or viral antigens, to
 raise antibodies and as immunoassay reagents for detecting specific
 antibodies. The antibodies are useful for passive immunisation and as
 immunoassay reagents. Detection of the epitopic core sequence, by
 immunoassay or by PCR, is used to diagnose infection. The Usp antigens
 encoding nucleic acid sequences are also used to produce recombinant
 proteins and for screening for potential anti-M. catarrhalis agents,
 while their fragments are useful as diagnostic probes or primers or to
 isolate variant sequences
 Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Indels 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 468 CAAGCGCCTATCACTACC 485
 2 CAAGCTGATCACTACC 19

Db

RESULT 1709
 AAX56025
 ID AAX56025 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX56025;
 XX
 DT 14-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Wild-type E-cadherin PCR primer EX2F SEQ ID NO:5.
 XX
 KW E-cadherin; Maori; familial gastric cancer; germline mutation; detection;
 human; breast cancer; colorectal cancer; prostate cancer; thyroid cancer;
 kidney cancer; bladder cancer; liver cancer;

XX New isolated aminopeptidase polypeptides used in, e.g. food industry.
 PT Example 9; Page 49; 84pp; English.
 PS This sequence is a PCR primer for DNA encoding the *Shingomonas capsulata*
 XX IF012533 aminopeptidase of the invention. The aminopeptidase polypeptides
 CC catalyse the removal of amino acids from the N-terminal end of peptides,
 CC oligopeptides or proteins. They can be used in the production of protein
 CC hydrolysates for enhancing the degree of hydrolysis and flavour
 CC development, particularly in foods. They can also be used to deactivate
 CC enzymes. They can also be used for specific cleavage of peptide
 CC sequences, e.g. to provide the necessary post-translational processing to
 CC activate precursor proteins
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 850 CTGCACAGGACCTGAAG 867
 DB 18 CTGCACAGGACGAAAG 1
 RESULT 1712
 AAX18419
 ID AAX18419 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AAX18419;
 XX 11-MAY-1999 (first entry)
 XX PCR primer bE5(+) for bovine amelogenin gene.
 XX Amelogenin gene; cow sexing; Holstein dairy cow; bAML intron 5;
 KW bovine embryo sexing; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Bos sp.
 XX US5876942-A.
 XX 02-MAR-1999.
 XX 24-JUL-1997; 97US-00899811.
 XX 24-JUL-1997; 97US-00899811.
 XX (NASC-) NAT SCI COUNCIL REPUBLIC OF CHINA.
 XX Choo K, Wang C, Cheng WT, Chen C, Hu C;
 XX WPI; 1999-189629/15.
 XX New oligonucleotide primers based on bovine amelogenin gene, intron 5
 PT sequences - useful for sexing cows by Polymerase Chain Reaction studies.
 PS Disclosure; Col 7; 28pp; English.
 XX This sequence is a PCR primer for the Holstein cow amelogenin (bAML) gene
 CC The invention relates to an oligonucleotide primer set, useful for bovine
 CC embryo sexing, that comprises two primers, each of which can hybridise
 CC specifically and simultaneously, to an intron 5 sequence of bAML, located
 CC on the bovine X and Y chromosomes. The primers may be used in a rapid,
 CC highly reproducible and sensitive method for determining the sex of
 CC bovine embryos, which involves PCR of the bAML genes located on the X
 CC Y chromosomes of Holstein dairy cattle. In order to use PCR in sex-
 CC determination studies, a nucleotide sequence, specific against sex, has
 CC to be produced (e.g. one associated with testis determining factor).
 CC However, in this PCR based method, each primer can only recognise DNA
 CC fragments from one, not both, of the sex chromosomes, therefore, internal
 CC control primers, derived from the subject gene have to be added to the
 CC reaction. This can result in competition between the primers, or the
 CC formation of dimer primers during amplification, rendering the results
 CC inaccurate. The primers overcome this problem, as they are homologous to
 CC both the X and Y chromosomes, and so amplify DNA from both chromosomes
 CC simultaneously, allowing gender to be determined by quick, simple and
 CC accurate PCR and electrophoresis

CC control primers, derived from the subject gene have to be added to the
 CC reaction. This can result in competition between the primers, or the
 CC formation of dimer primers during amplification, rendering the results
 CC inaccurate. The primers overcome this problem, as they are homologous to
 CC both the X and Y chromosomes, and so amplify DNA from both chromosomes
 CC simultaneously, allowing gender to be determined by quick, simple and
 XX accurate PCR and electrophoresis
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 10 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 180 AGCATAGACAGACCAA 197
 DB 1 AGCAACAGACAGACCAA 18
 RESULT 1713
 AAX18421
 ID AAX18421 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AAX18421;
 XX 11-MAY-1999 (first entry)
 XX PCR primer bE5(+) for bovine amelogenin gene.
 XX Amelogenin gene; cow sexing; Holstein dairy cow; bAML intron 5;
 KW bovine embryo sexing; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Bos sp.
 XX US5876942-A.
 XX 02-MAR-1999.
 XX 24-JUL-1997; 97US-00899811.
 XX 24-JUL-1997; 97US-00899811.
 XX (NASC-) NAT SCI COUNCIL REPUBLIC OF CHINA.
 XX Choo K, Wang C, Cheng WT, Chen C, Hu C;
 XX WPI; 1999-189629/16.
 XX New oligonucleotide primers based on bovine amelogenin gene, intron 5
 PT sequences - useful for sexing cows by Polymerase Chain Reaction studies.
 PS Disclosure; Col 7; 28pp; English.
 XX This sequence is a PCR primer for the Holstein cow amelogenin (bAML) gene
 CC The invention relates to an oligonucleotide primer set, useful for bovine
 CC embryo sexing, that comprises two primers, each of which can hybridise
 CC specifically and simultaneously, to an intron 5 sequence of bAML, located
 CC on the bovine X and Y chromosomes. The primers may be used in a rapid,
 CC highly reproducible and sensitive method for determining the sex of
 CC bovine embryos, which involves PCR of the bAML genes located on the X
 CC Y chromosomes of Holstein dairy cattle. In order to use PCR in sex-
 CC determination studies, a nucleotide sequence, specific against sex, has
 CC to be produced (e.g. one associated with testis determining factor).
 CC However, in this PCR based method, each primer can only recognise DNA
 CC fragments from one, not both, of the sex chromosomes, therefore, internal
 CC control primers, derived from the subject gene have to be added to the
 CC reaction. This can result in competition between the primers, or the
 CC formation of dimer primers during amplification, rendering the results
 CC inaccurate. The primers overcome this problem, as they are homologous to
 CC both the X and Y chromosomes, and so amplify DNA from both chromosomes
 CC simultaneously, allowing gender to be determined by quick, simple and
 CC accurate PCR and electrophoresis

```
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 10 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 180 AGGCATGACACGACCAA 197
DB 1 AGCAACGACGACGACCAA 18

RESULT 1714
AAZ29215/C
ID AAZ29215 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAZ29215;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer IFN6 used for amplification of human IFNA2 genomic DNA.
XX
KW Interferon alpha 2; IFNA2; genomic sequence; transcription start site;
KW upstream; targeting sequence; regulatory sequence; marker gene; PCR;
KW homologous recombination; recombinant cell; gene therapy; DNA construct;
KW Papilloma virus; Hepatitis B virus; Hepatitis C virus; Vaccinia virus;
KW Herpes simplex virus; Herpes zoster varicellous virus; Rhinovirus;
KW Primer IFN6; human leukocyte genomic library lambda; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO9957292-A1.
XX
PD 11-NOV-1999.
XX
PF 05-MAY-1999; 99WO-US009925.
XX
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084648P.
XX
PR 21-MAY-1998; 98US-0086555P.
XX
PA (TRAN-) TRANSKARYOTIC THERAPIES INC.
XX
PI Treco DA, Heartlein MW, Selden RF;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-072236/06.
XX
PT Novel genomic sequences used to treat human diseases and disorders.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 12; 68pp; English.
XX
CC The present DNA sequence is the primer IFN6, that is used to amplify the
CC human genomic sequence of interferon alpha 2 (IFNA2). This primer is used
CC to generate an oligonucleotide probe, to screen the human leukocyte
CC genomic library lambda, to obtain the genomic DNA upstream of the coding
CC region of the IFNA2 gene. The 5' end of the primer corresponds to position
CC +69 of IFNA2
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 926 TCCAGCTGCTCGCTGCGC 943
DB 18 TCAAGCTGCTCTGTGGGC 1

RESULT 1715
AAA04857
ID AAA04857 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
```

```
AC AAA04857;
XX
DT 18-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Tenascin-C phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:146.
XX
KW Human; Tenascin-C; extracellular matrix protein; phosphorothioate;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; inhibition; exon deletion; therapy;
KW cellular development; differentiation; translation; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FN WO200006775-A1.
XX
PD 10-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 23-JUL-1999; 99WO-US016632.
XX
PR 27-JUL-1998; 98US-0094255P.
XX
PA (UTVI-) UNIV VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH.
XX
PI Fillmore H, Broadus WC, Gillies GT, Conrad WS;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-183137/16.
XX
PT Preparing antisense oligodeoxynucleotides (ODNs) and long antisense RNA
PT sequences useful for blocking translation of a specific isoform of
PT Tenascin-C protein.
XX
PS Claim 23; Page 78; 177pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for preparing an antisense
CC oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) sequence for blocking translation of a
CC specific protein isoform that can be expressed as a number of different
CC isoforms. AAA04712 to AAA05243 represent specifically claimed
CC phosphorothioate antisense ODNs for blocking translation of Tenascin-C
CC using the method of the invention. The method is useful for preparing an
CC ODN sequence for blocking translation of a specific isoform of Tenascin-C
CC protein. The method is also useful for blocking translation of a specific
CC family of isoforms of a protein. The method can also be performed by
CC producing a long antisense expression vector encoding a long antisense
CC RNA sequence for blocking translation of a specific protein isoform. The
CC ODNs and long antisense constructs are useful in designing models for
CC studying cellular development and differentiation. The method permits
CC selective inhibition of the translation of protein isoforms, which occur
CC as a result of alternative splicing. AAA05244 represent an
CC oligonucleotide from the present invention, which is given in the
CC sequence listing but not mentioned further within the specification
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1030 GCTGACTTGGCTGGCC 1047
DB 2 GCTGCTTGGCTGGCC 19

RESULT 1716
AAA04858
ID AAA04858 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAA04858;
XX
DT 18-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Tenascin-C phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:147.
XX
KW Human; Tenascin-C; extracellular matrix protein; phosphorothioate;
```

KW antisense oligonucleotide; inhibition; exon deletion; therapy;
KW cellular development; differentiation; translation; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

PN W0200006775-A1.

XX 10-FEB-2000.

XX 23-JUL-1999; 99WO-US016632.

XX 27-JUL-1998; 98US-0094255P.

XX (UVVI-) UNIV VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH.

PI Fillmore H, Broadus WC, Gillies GT, Conrad WS;

XX WPI; 2000-183137/16.

XX Preparing antisense oligodeoxynucleotides (ODNs) and long antisense RNA
PT sequences useful for blocking translation of a specific isoform of
PT Tenascin-C protein.

XX Claim 23; Page 79; 177pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for preparing an antisense
CC oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) sequence for blocking translation of a
CC specific protein isoform that can be expressed as a number of different
CC isoforms. AAA04712 to AAA05243 represent specifically claimed
CC phosphorothioate antisense ODNs for blocking translation of Tenascin-C
CC using the method of the invention. The method is useful for preparing an
CC ODN sequence for blocking translation of a specific isoform of Tenascin-C
CC protein. The method is also useful for blocking translation of a specific
CC family of isoforms of a protein. The method can also be performed by
CC producing a long antisense expression vector encoding a long antisense
CC RNA sequence for blocking translation of a specific protein isoform. The
CC ODNs and long antisense constructs are useful in designing models for
CC studying cellular development and differentiation. The method permits
CC selective inhibition of the translation of protein isoforms, which occur
CC as a result of alternative splicing. AAA05244 represents an
CC oligonucleotide from the present invention, which is given in the
CC sequence listing but not mentioned further within the specification

XX Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e-03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1030 GCTGACTTGGCCGCGCC 1047

DB 1 GCTGCTCTCGCGCTTGGCC 18

RESULT 1717

AAZ57250/c

ID AAZ57250 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAZ57250;

XX 30-MAR-2000 (first entry)

DE Human mitochondrial DNA cytochrome C oxidase PCR primer SEQ ID NO:49.

XX Human; mitochondrial DNA; extramitochondrial DNA; mtDNA; exmtDNA;
KW diagnosis; quantification; detection; dystonia; Alzheimer's disease;
KW Huntington's disease; Parkinson's disease; schizophrenia; stroke;
KW non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; mitochondrial encephalopathy;
KW lactic acidosis; myoclonic epilepsy ragged red fibre syndrome;
KW Leber's hereditary optic neuropathy; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX W09966075-A2.

XX 23-DEC-1999.

XX 14-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013426.

XX 15-JUN-1998; 98US-00097889.

XX 15-JUN-1998; 98US-00098079.

XX 30-APR-1999; 99US-00302681.

XX (MITO-) MITOKOR.

XX Herrnstadt C, Ghosh SS, Clevenger W, Fahy ED, Davis RE;

XX WPI; 2000-097754/08.

XX Quantification of extramitochondrial DNA for diagnosis of, e.g.

XX Alzheimer's, Huntington's and Parkinson's disease.

XX Disclosure; Page 31; 157pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for the quantification of
CC extramitochondrial DNA (exmtDNA) by determining the ratio of a first and
CC second biological sample containing exmtDNA and mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA)
CC to determine the risk or presence of a disease associated with altered
CC mitochondrial function. The method can be used to determine the risk of
CC or presence of a disease associated with altered mitochondrial function,
CC especially Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, Parkinson's
CC disease, dystonia, schizophrenia, non-insulin dependent diabetes
CC mellitus, mitochondrial encephalopathy, lactic acidosis, stroke,
CC myoclonic epilepsy ragged red fibre syndrome and Leber's hereditary optic
CC neuropathy. The method can also be used to identify agents suitable for
CC treating such diseases, in particular Alzheimer's disease. AAZ57202 to
CC AAZ57313 represent nucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention. More specifically AAZ57206 to AAZ57313 are PCR
CC primers used in the detection of exmtDNA and mtDNA

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 10 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1151 TTGACATGTGGGTGTGG 1168

DB 18 TGGACAGGTGGTGTGG 1

RESULT 1718

AAZ57251/c

ID AAZ57251 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAZ57251;

XX 30-MAR-2000 (first entry)

DE Human mitochondrial DNA cytochrome C oxidase PCR primer SEQ ID NO:50.

XX Human; mitochondrial DNA; extramitochondrial DNA; mtDNA; exmtDNA;
KW diagnosis; quantification; detection; dystonia; Alzheimer's disease;
KW Huntington's disease; Parkinson's disease; schizophrenia; stroke;
KW non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; mitochondrial encephalopathy;
KW lactic acidosis; myoclonic epilepsy ragged red fibre syndrome;
KW Leber's hereditary optic neuropathy; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX W09966075-A2.

XX 23-DEC-1999.

XX 14-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013426.

XX 15-JUN-1998; 98US-00097889.
 PR 15-JUN-1998; 98US-00098079.
 PR 30-APR-1999; 99US-00302681.
 XX
 PA (MITO-) MITOKOR.
 XX
 XX Herrnstadt C, Ghosh SS, Clevenger W, Fahy ED, Davis RE;
 PI WPI; 2000-097754/08.
 XX
 DR Quantification of extramitochondrial DNA for diagnosis of, e.g.
 PT Alzheimer's, Huntington's and Parkinson's disease.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 31; 157pp; English.
 PS
 CC The present invention describes a method for the quantification of
 CC extramitochondrial DNA (exmtDNA) by determining the ratio of a first and
 CC second biological sample containing exmtDNA and mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA)
 CC to determine the risk or presence of a disease associated with altered
 CC mitochondrial function. The method can be used to determine the risk of
 CC or presence of a disease associated with altered mitochondrial function,
 CC especially Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, Parkinson's
 CC disease, dystonia, schizophrenia, non-insulin dependent diabetes
 CC mellitus, mitochondrial encephalopathy, lactic acidosis, stroke,
 CC myoclonic epilepsy ragged red fibre syndrome and Leber's hereditary optic
 CC neuropathy. The method can also be used to identify agents suitable for
 CC treating such diseases, in particular Alzheimer's disease. AAZ57202 to
 CC AAZ57313 represent nucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention. More specifically AAZ57206 to AAZ57313 are PCR
 CC primers used in the detection of exmtDNA and mtDNA
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 10 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1151 TTGACATGTGGGTGTGG 1168
 DB 19 TGGACAGTGTGGTGTGG 2
 RESULT 1719
 AAA83633
 ID AAA83633 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC
 AC AAA83633;
 XX
 DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE cdk-we-hu ribozyme binding site #108.
 XX
 KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Mammalia.
 XX
 PN WO200032765-A2.
 XX
 PD 08-JUN-2000.
 XX
 PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
 XX
 PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
 XX
 PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX
 PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.
 XX
 PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
 PT

PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 54; 109pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
 CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
 CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
 CC restenosis treatment
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 281 CTGGGGAACCTTCGTCTG 298
 DB 1 CTGGAGATTTCGTCTG 18
 RESULT 1720
 AAA82982
 ID AAA82982 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA82982;
 XX
 DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE cdk6 ribozyme binding site #42.
 XX
 KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Mammalia.
 XX
 PN WO200032765-A2.
 XX
 PD 08-JUN-2000.
 XX
 PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
 XX
 PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
 XX
 PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX
 PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.
 XX
 PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
 PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 54; 109pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
 CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
 CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
 CC restenosis treatment
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;


```
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
XX
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 66; 109pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
XX ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
XX restenosis treatment
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 388 TCCTCGGATGAGTGCAG 405
XX 19 TTCTCGGAGAGGTTTCAG 2
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1727
XX AAA83198
XX ID AAA83198 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AC AAA83198;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX cdk7 ribozyme binding site #119.
XX
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
XX
XX Mammalia.
XX
XX WO200032765-A2.
XX
XX 08-JUN-2000.
XX
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
XX
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 58; 109pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
```

```
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
CC restenosis treatment
CC
CC Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
CC
CC Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
CC Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
CC Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
CC
CC 1158 GTGGGCTGTGGCTGCAT 1175
CC 1 GTGGGCTGTGGCTGCAT 18
CC
CC RESULT 1728
CC AAA84464
CC ID AAA84464 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
CC
CC AC AAA84464;
CC
CC 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
CC
CC Cyclin D3 ribozyme binding site #76.
CC
CC Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
CC Mammalia.
CC
CC WO200032765-A2.
CC
CC 08-JUN-2000.
CC
CC 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
CC
CC 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
CC
CC (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
CC
CC Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
CC WPI; 2000-412314/35.
CC
CC New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
CC RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
CC PCNA and Cyclin B1.
CC
CC Disclosure; Page 77; 109pp; English.
CC
CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
CC restenosis treatment
CC
CC Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
CC
CC Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
CC Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
CC Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
CC
CC 1623 CCGAGGCCCGCAGGCA 1640
CC 2 CCGGGCTCCAGCAGCA 19
CC
CC RESULT 1729
```

```
AA82980
ID AAA82980 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
AC AA82980;
XX
XX
DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
DE cdk6 ribozyme binding site #40.
XX
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
XX
XX Mammalia.
XX
XX WO200032765-A2.
XX
XX 08-JUN-2000.
XX
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
XX
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 54; 109pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
XX ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
XX restenosis treatment
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 924 GTTCCAGCTGCTCCGTGG 941
DB 1 GTTCCAGCTTCCGAGG 18
RESULT 1730
AAZ76680
ID AAZ76680 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAZ76680;
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:11036.
XX
XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
XX haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
XX amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
XX diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9954500-A2.
XX
XX 28-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX
XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
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PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX
XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX map of the human genome.
XX
XX Claim 9; Page 2583; 2745pp; English.
XX
XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
XX nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
XX primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
XX have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
XX human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
XX which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
XX Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
XX identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
XX agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
XX differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
XX pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
XX N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
XX 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
XX present invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 964 AAGTGCTACACCGAGAC 981
DB 1 AAGTGCTAGACCCAGAC 18
RESULT 1731
AAZ77139/C
ID AAZ77139 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAZ77139;
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:11495.
XX
XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
XX haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
XX amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
XX diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9954500-A2.
XX
XX 28-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX
XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
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XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX map of the human genome.
XX PS Claim 9; Page 2681; 2745pp; English.
XX CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
XX nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
XX primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
XX have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
XX human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
XX which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
XX CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
XX identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
XX agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
XX differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
XX pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
XX CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
XX 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
XX present invention
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 505 GAGGGCTACTCGGAGAAG 522
XX DB |||||
XX 19 GAGGACTACTCGGCAAG 2
XX
XX RESULT 1732
XX AAZ74676/c
XX ID AAZ74676 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAZ74676;
XX XX
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:9032.
XX KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
XX haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
XX amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
XX diagnosis; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO9954500-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX XX
XX PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX XX
XX PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX XX
XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX XX
XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX XX
XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX XX
XX PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX map of the human genome.
XX XX

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PS Claim 8; Page 2156; 2745pp; English.
XX CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
XX nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
XX primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
XX have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
XX human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
XX which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
XX CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
XX identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
XX agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
XX differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
XX pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
XX CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
XX 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
XX present invention
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1686 CATCTTCCTCGCTTACTC 1703
XX DB |||||
XX 18 CTCTTCCTCGTATCTCTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1733
XX AAZ67410/c
XX ID AAZ67410 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAZ67410;
XX XX
XX DT 14-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Alzheimer's disease-linked mitochondrial SNP PCR primer #110.
XX KW Human; mitochondrial genome; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
XX Alzheimer's disease; mtDNA; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO200063441-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 26-OCT-2000.
XX XX
XX PF 19-APR-2000; 2000WO-US010906.
XX XX
XX PR 20-APR-1999; 99US-0130447P.
XX XX
XX PR 22-OCT-1999; 99US-0160901P.
XX XX
XX PA (MITO-) MITOKOR.
XX XX
XX PI Herrnstadt C, Davis RE;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-672748/65.
XX XX
XX PT Diagnosing a subject at the risk for or having Alzheimer's disease
XX comprises determining at least one single nucleotide polymorphism in
XX mitochondrial DNA associated with the disease in the sample from the
XX subject.
XX PS Example 4; Page 40; 89pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a novel method for determining the risk
XX of or diagnosing Alzheimer's disease using single nucleotide
XX polymorphisms (SNPs) present in an individual's mitochondrial DNA
XX (mtDNA). In addition, the SNPs identified can be used to identify agents
XX suitable for use in treating Alzheimer's disease. Sequences AAC67301-
XX C67610 are PCR primers used to demonstrate the method of the invention
XX XX

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SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 10 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1151 TTGACATGTGGGTGG 1168
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 18 TGGACAGTGGTGTGG 1

RESULT 1734
AAC67411/c
ID AAC67411 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAC67411;
XX DT 14-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Alzheimer's disease-linked mitochondrial SNP PCR primer #111.

XX KW Human; mitochondrial genome; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
XX KW Alzheimer's disease; mtDNA; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO200063441-A2.

XX PD 26-OCT-2000.

XX PF 19-APR-2000; 2000WO-US010906.

XX PR 20-APR-1999; 99US-0130447P.

XX PR 22-OCT-1999; 99US-0160901P.

XX PA (MITO-) MITOKOR.

XX PI Herrnstadt C, Davis RE;

XX WPI; 2000-672748/55.

XX Diagnosing a subject at the risk for or having Alzheimer's disease
comprises determining at least one single nucleotide polymorphism in
PT mitochondrial DNA associated with the disease in the sample from the
PT subject.

XX Example 4; Page 40; 89pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a novel method for determining the risk
of or diagnosing Alzheimer's disease using single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms (SNPs) present in an individual's mitochondrial DNA
(mtDNA). In addition, the SNPs identified can be used to identify agents
CC suitable for use in treating Alzheimer's disease. Sequences AAC67301-
CC C67410 are PCR primers used to demonstrate the method of the invention

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 10 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1151 TTGACATGTGGGTGG 1168
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 19 TGGACAGTGGTGTGG 2

RESULT 1735
AAD06122/c
ID AAD06122 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAD06122;

XX DT 31-JUL-2001 (first entry)

Human e2c-a target DNA for E2C(zif268) zinc finger protein.

XX DE Human e2c-g target DNA for E2C(F2) zinc finger protein.

XX Fusion protein; nucleotide-binding domain; NBD; ligand-binding domain;
XX LBD; transcription regulating domain; TRD; zinc finger protein; ZFP;
XX ligand-activated transcriptional regulator; gene regulation;
XX gene therapy; cell proliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis;
XX pemphigus vulgaris; Behcet's syndrome; lipid histiocytosis; human; F2;
XX finger 2; e2c-g; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO200130843-A1.

XX PD 03-MAY-2001.

XX PF 23-OCT-2000; 2000WO-EP010430.

XX PR 25-OCT-1999; 99US-00433042.

XX PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-00586625.

XX PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS AG.

XX PA (SCRI) SCRIPPS RES INST.

XX PI Barbas CF, Kadan M, Beerli R;

XX WPI; 2001-308618/32.

XX New fusion protein containing nucleotide-binding and ligand-binding
domains, useful e.g. in gene therapy of cancer, provides ligand-activated
control of gene expression.

XX Example 1; Page 81; 218pp; English.

XX The invention relates to fusion protein comprising a nucleotide-binding
domain (NBD), a ligand-binding domain (LBD) of an intracellular receptor
(ICR) and a transcription regulating domain (TRD). NBD is a polydactyl
zinc finger protein (ZFP), or a modular part of it, that interacts
specifically with a contiguous sequence of at least 3 nucleotides. The
fusion protein functions as a ligand-activated transcriptional regulator.
The fusion protein and the nucleic acid encoding it, are used to regulate
gene expression, particularly in gene therapy for treating malignant cell
proliferative diseases (e.g. colon cancer, prostate cancer, renal-cell
carcinoma) and non-malignant cell proliferative diseases (e.g. psoriasis,
pemphigus vulgaris, Behcet's syndrome and lipid histiocytosis). The
fusion protein and its DNA are also useful for treating diseases caused
by viruses in humans/plants, genetic and/or acquired diseases. The fusion
protein can be designed to target any selected gene (endogenous or
exogenous), and can be made to have different selectivity or specificity
for endogenous or exogenous ligands. The present sequence is human (erbB-
2) e2c-g target DNA for E2C(F2) zinc finger protein. The E2C(F2) ZFP is
used to construct fusion protein of the invention

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 11 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1094 CACTGTGGTACCGGCC 1111
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 18 CACTGGGCTCGGCC 1

RESULT 1736
AAD06123/c
ID AAD06123 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAD06123;

XX DT 31-JUL-2001 (first entry)

XX Fusion protein; nucleotide-binding domain; NBD; ligand-binding domain;
 KW LBD; transcription regulating domain; TRD; zinc finger protein; ZFP;
 KW ligand-activated transcriptional regulator; gene regulation;
 KW gene therapy; cell proliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis;
 KW pemphigus vulgaris; Behcet's syndrome; lipid histiocytosis; human;
 KW Zif268; e2c-a; ds.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX
 XX WO200130843-A1.
 XX
 XX PD 03-MAY-2001.
 XX
 XX PF 23-OCT-2000; 2000WO-EP010430.
 XX
 XX PR 25-OCT-1999; 99US-00433042.
 XX PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-00586625.
 XX
 XX PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS AG.
 XX PA (SCRI) SCRIPPS RES INST.
 XX
 XX PI Barbas CF, Kadan M, Beerli R;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-308618/32.
 XX
 XX New fusion protein containing nucleotide-binding and ligand-binding
 KW domains, useful e.g. in gene therapy of cancer, provides ligand-activated
 KW control of gene expression.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 81; 218pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to fusion protein comprising a nucleotide-binding
 CC domain (NBD), a ligand-binding domain (LBD) of an intracellular receptor
 CC (ICR) and a transcription regulating domain (TRD). NBD is a polydactyl
 CC zinc finger protein (ZFP), or a modular part of it, that interacts
 CC specifically with a contiguous sequence of at least 3 nucleotides. The
 CC fusion protein functions as a ligand-activated transcriptional regulator.
 CC The fusion protein and the nucleic acid encoding it, are used to regulate
 CC gene expression, particularly in gene therapy for treating malignant cell
 CC proliferative diseases (e.g. colon cancer, prostate cancer, renal-cell
 CC carcinoma) and non-malignant cell proliferative diseases (e.g. psoriasis,
 CC pemphigus vulgaris, Behcet's syndrome and lipid histiocytosis). The
 CC fusion protein and its DNA are also useful for treating diseases caused
 CC by viruses in humans/plants, genetic and/or acquired diseases. The fusion
 CC protein can be designed to target any selected gene (endogenous or
 CC exogenous), and can be made to have different selectivity or specificity
 CC for endogenous or exogenous ligands. The present sequence is human (erbB-
 CC 2) e2c-a target DNA for E2C(Zif268) zinc finger protein. The E2C(Zif268)
 CC ZFP is used to construct fusion protein of the invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 ' Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1094 CACTGTGTGTACCGGCCCC 1111
 DB 18 CACTGGGGCTCGGGCCC 1
 RESULT 1737
 AAH39217
 ID AAH39217 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 XX AC AAH39217;
 XX
 XX DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX DE SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 2013.
 XX
 KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;

SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
 KW Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
 KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
 KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
 KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200129262-A2.
 XX
 XX PD 26-APR-2001.
 XX
 XX PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
 XX
 XX PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
 XX
 XX PA (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
 XX
 XX PI Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.
 XX
 XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
 KW absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
 KW acid sample.
 XX
 XX Claim 1; Page 60; 83pp; English.
 XX
 XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
 KW primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
 CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
 CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
 CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
 CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
 CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
 CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
 CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
 CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
 CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
 CC agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
 CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
 CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
 CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
 CC diseases, including a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
 CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
 CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
 CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
 CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
 CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 ' Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1203 CCTCTTTCCGGGCTCCAC 1220
 DB 1 CCTGTTTCTGGGCTCGAC 18
 RESULT 1738
 AAH26290/c
 ID AAH26290 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 XX AC AAH26290;
 XX
 XX DT 02-OCT-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX DE IgG transporting Fc receptor alpha-chain PCR primer HUFC3.
 XX
 XX

KW Fc receptor; FcRn; immunoglobulin; IgG; transport; milk; colostrum;
KW transgenic animal; ruminant; cattle; human; PCR primer; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200157088-A1.
PN 09-AUG-2001.
XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-SE000202.
PF 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0180130P.
PR (HAWK/) HAMMARSTROEM L.
XX (KACS/) KACSKOVICS I.
PA Hammarstroem L, Kacskovics I;
PI WPI; 2001-483419/52.
XX New DNA molecule encoding immunoglobulin G transporting ruminant Fc
XX receptor, FcRn, useful for producing colostrum or milk with enhanced
PT levels of immunoglobulins or proteins fused to immunoglobulin gamma
PT chains.
XX Disclosure; Page 6; 45pp; English.
PS The present sequence is that of primer HUF3, which was used with primer
XX HUF2 (see AAH26289) in the RT-PCR amplification of human placental RNA,
CC generating a 549 bp fragment encoding the alpha-2, alpha-3, and
CC transmembrane regions of the human IgG transporting Fc receptor (FcRn)
CC alpha-chain. This amplified cDNA fragment was used as a probe to screen
CC the amplified cDNA obtained from cattle liver using primers (see AAH26286
CC -87) based on human, mouse and rat FcRn conserved regions. Full-length
CC cDNA (see AAH26284) for cattle FcRn (see AB82604) was subsequently
CC obtained. The invention relates to ruminant major histocompatibility
CC complex class I-like Fc receptors, especially cattle, camel and sheep
CC FcRn DNA molecules, and the proteins encoded by them. It also provides a
CC method of producing milk or colostrum with enhanced levels of
CC immunoglobulins or proteins fused to immunoglobulin gamma-chains or their
CC FcRn interacting regions
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 377 CTTGAGCCACGCTCCGG 394
DB 19 CTCGAGCCAAAGTCCTCCG 2
RESULT 1739
AAH42354
ID AAH42354 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AAH42354;
AC 17-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX PCR primer for human xylosyltransferase (XT) isoform XT-II cDNA.
DE UDP-xylose:proteoglycan core protein beta-D-xylosyltransferase; XT;
XX XT-II; xylosaminoglycan; sclerotic disease; PCR primer;
KW chronic inflammatory joint disease; diagnostic marker; gene marker; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS WO200149831-A2.
PN 12-JUL-2001.
XX

PF 28-DEC-2000; 2000WO-EF013311.
XX 30-DEC-1999; 99EP-00126194.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000EP-00126233.
XX (KLEE/) KLEESIEK K.
XX Kleesiek K, Brinkmann T, Goetting C, Kuhn J;
PI WPI; 2001-441872/47.
DR UDP-xylose:proteoglycan core protein beta-D-xylosyltransferase and the
XX nucleic acids that encode it, useful for preventing, diagnosing and
XX treating sclerotic diseases and chronic inflammatory joint diseases.
XX Example 24; Page 30; 80pp; English.
PS The present sequence represents a PCR primer for a cDNA fragment encoding
XX an isoform of UDP-xylose:proteoglycan core protein beta-D-
CC xylosyltransferase (XT). The XT enzyme occurs in at least two isoforms
CC (XT-I) and (XT-II). XT is involved in the biosynthesis of
CC glycosaminoglycans. XT polypeptides and polynucleotides may be used in
CC the production of an agent (inhibitors and antagonists of XT) for the
CC treatment of sclerotic diseases and chronic inflammatory joint diseases,
CC or as a diagnostic marker. The XT DNA may be used as a gene marker. Anti-XT
CC antibodies are used as a diagnostic tool in an immunological assay for
XX detection of a protein having XT activity
XX Sequence 19 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 22 ACAGGAATGCAGAGGTAG 39
DB 1 AAGCAAGCGCAGAGAG 18
RESULT 1740
AAD08660/c
ID AAD08660 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AAD08660;
AC 04-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX Human testis cDNA amplifying EST-2 PCR primer.
DE Human; cytostatic; gene therapy; vaccine; fibrosarcoma cancer;
KW cancer associated antigen; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS WO200140271-A2.
PN 07-JUN-2001.
PD 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032750.
PF 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0168353P.
PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-00559013.
XX (LUDW-) LUDWIG INST CANCER RES.
PA Ono T, Nakayama E;
XX WPI; 2001-397941/42.
DR Isolated polypeptide, useful in treating disorders such as cancer, is
XX encoded by a nucleic acid (NA) group 3 or 4 molecule.
PT Example 2; Page 65; 127pp; English.
PS

XX The invention relates to cancer associated antigens and their nucleic
 CC acids which are expressed in methylcholanthrene-induced fibrosarcoma
 CC cancer cells from mice. Cancer associated antigens and a pharmaceutical
 CC composition containing nucleic acid molecules encoding cancer associated
 CC antigens are used to treat a condition e.g. cancer. Cancer associated
 CC antigens, the nucleotides encoding them, antibodies against them and the
 CC pharmaceutical compositions comprising them are useful for diagnosing,
 CC monitoring and treating the diseases characterised by the expression of
 CC one or more cancer associated antigens, e.g. fibrosarcoma cancer, and for
 CC research purposes. Cancer associated antigens DNA is also useful in gene
 CC therapy. The present sequence is a PCR primer used for amplifying human
 CC testis cDNA which is used in the identification of acrosomal protein,
 CC sp22, a human cancer/testis antigen. The present sequence is derived from
 CC human testis EST clone z86b04.r1
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 350 TGGGGTCTGTATGGGAGA 367
 |||||
 Db 18 TGGAGTGGATGGGAGA 1
 |||||
 RESULT 1741
 AAH58142
 ID AAH58142 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAH58142;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk6 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:566.
 XX
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrhic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FN WO200130362-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
 XX
 PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
 XX
 PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX
 PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 XX
 PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
 CC that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
 CC metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 113; 408pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a

CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
 CC ophthalmological, vulnery, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrhic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retnopathy of
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 924 GTTCAGCTGCTCCGTGG 941
 |||||
 Db 1 GTTCAGCTTCTCCGAGG 18
 |||||
 RESULT 1742
 AAH58253
 ID AAH58253 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAH58253;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk7 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:677.
 XX
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrhic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FN WO200130362-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
 XX
 PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
 XX
 PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX
 PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 XX
 PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
 CC that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
 CC metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 121; 408pp; English.
 XX

CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipapillary,
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
 CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 653 CCACCGTCTACAGGCA 670
 DB 1 CCACCGTCTACAGGCA 18
 RESULT 1743
 AAH58360
 ID AAH58360 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAH58360;
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 DE Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk7 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:784.
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 KW antipapillary; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200130362-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
 XX
 PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
 XX
 PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX
 PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 XX
 PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
 XX

PS Example 1; Page 129; 408pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipapillary,
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
 CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1158 GTGGGGTGTGGCTGCAT 1175
 DB 1 GTGGGGTGTGGCTGCAT 18
 RESULT 1744
 AAH58922/C
 ID AAH58922 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAH58922;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 DE Cdk-we-hu ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:1346.
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 KW antipapillary; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200130362-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
 XX
 PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
 XX
 PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX
 PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 XX
 PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix

PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 169; 408pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferative,
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 388 TCCTCGGATGAGGTGCAG 405
DB 19 TTCTCGGAGAGGTTTCAG 2
|||||
RESULT 1745
AAH57804
ID AAH57804 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAH57804;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk2 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:228.
XX
KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
KW antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200130362-A2.
XX
PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US0299500.
XX
PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
XX
PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX

PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 88; 408pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferative,
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1035 CTTTGGCTGGCCGAGC 1052
DB 1 CTTTGGACTGACGAGC 18
|||||
RESULT 1746
AAH58144
ID AAH58144 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAH58144;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk6 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:568.
XX
KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
KW antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200130362-A2.
XX
PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
XX
PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
XX
PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX

```

DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX
XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 113; 408pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipapillary,
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 928 CAGCTGCTCCGTCGCTG 945
DB 2 CAGCTTCTCCGAGCTG 19
|||||
|||||

RESULT 1747
AAH59506
ID AAH59506 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
AC AAH59506;
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Cyclin D2 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:1930.
XX
XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
KW antipapillary; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO200130362-A2.
XX
XX 03-MAY-2001.
XX
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
XX
XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
XX
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
XX

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PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX
XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 212; 408pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipapillary,
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 983 TCAAGCCCGACGACCTGC 1000
DB 2 TCAAGCCTCAGGAGCTGC 19
|||||
|||||

RESULT 1748
AAH58795
ID AAH58795 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
AC AAH58795;
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Cdk-we-hu ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:1219.
XX
XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
KW antipapillary; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO200130362-A2.
XX
XX 03-MAY-2001.
XX
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
XX
XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
XX
XX

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PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 DR
 XX
 PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 160; 408pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoiatric,
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
 CC ophthalmological, vulnerary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retnopathy of
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 281 CTGGGGAACCTTCCTCTG 298
 DB 1 CTGGAGAAATTCGTTCTG 18
 RESULT 1749
 AAH57803
 ID AAH57803 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAH57803;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DS Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk2 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:227.
 XX
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnerary;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 KW antipsoiatric; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200130362-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
 XX
 XX

PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 PA Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 PI WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 XX
 DR
 XX
 PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 88; 408pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoiatric,
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
 CC ophthalmological, vulnerary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retnopathy of
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1030 GCTGACTTTGGCTGGCC 1047
 DB 2 GCAGACTTTGGACTAGCC 19
 RESULT 1750
 AAH59626
 ID AAH59626 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAH59626;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DS Cyclin D3 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:2050.
 XX
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnerary;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 KW antipsoiatric; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200130362-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
 XX
 XX

PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.

XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;

XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.

XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.

XX Example 1; Page 221; 408pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferative,
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiscarring,
CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1623 CCGAGGCCCCGAGGCA 1640

DB 2 CCGGGGCTCCAGAGCCA 19

RESULT 1751

AAH61466

ID AAH61466 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAH61466;

XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX PCNA HH ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3890.

XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
KW antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
KW antiscarring; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200130362-A2.

XX

PD 03-MAY-2001.

XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.

XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;

XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.

XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.

XX Example 1; Page 354; 408pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferative,
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiscarring,
CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 694 GTGGCACTCAAGGAGATC 711

DB 2 GAGGCACTCAAGGACCTC 19

RESULT 1752

AAF97790/C

ID AAF97790 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAF97790;

XX 31-MAY-2001 (first entry)

XX Human nerve growth factor beta (1p13) PCR primer SEQ ID NO:4.

XX Human; chromosome 1; 1p36; neuroblastoma cell line; NB-1; anticancer;
KW tumour suppressor; human 1p36 homozygosity deletion domain; tumour;
KW diagnosis; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200116311-A1.

XX 08-MAR-2001.

XX 31-AUG-2000; 2000WO-JP005930.

XX 31-AUG-1999; 99JP-00245962.

XX 09-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00136266.

XX

XX (HISM) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.
PA (CHIB-) CHIBA PREFECTURE.
XX Nakagawara A;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-226686/23.
DR
XX Human 1p36 homozygosity deletion domain from the 36-position of first
XX chromosome short arm in human neuroblastoma cell lines, applicable e.g.
PT in gene diagnosis of tumors as well as in developing anti-cancer drugs.
PT
XX Example 4; Page 15; 226pp; Japanese.
PS
XX The present invention describes a homozygosity deletion domain co-
XX existing in the 36-position of the first chromosome short arm (1p36) in
CC human neuroblastoma. Also described are base sequences from the 1p36
CC position of human neuroblastoma cell lines (NB-1 and MASS-NB-SCH-1),
CC which are tumour suppressor genes in human neuroblastoma. The genes are
CC tumour suppressor genes, base sequence data of which are applicable as
CC tumour markers and reagents in studying mechanism of tumour body
CC formation, and gene diagnosis of tumours as well as in developing anti-
CC cancer drugs. AAF9787 to AAF97829 represent PCR primers used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention, and AAF97830 to AAF97874
CC represent sequences given in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 267 CACACGTCCTGCTCCTGG 284
DB 19 CACATGACGCTCCTGG 2
RESULT 1753
AAS18854/C
ID AAS18854 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AAS18854;
AC
XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Growth hormone 1 gene (GH1), specific primer GH1DR.
DE
XX Growth hormone 1; GH1; osteopathic; gene therapy; protein therapy;
KW diabetes; obesity; infection; acromegaly; gigantism; sodium retention;
KW water retention; metabolic syndrome; mood disorder; sleep disorder;
KW Growth hormone dysfunction; familial growth hormone deficiency;
KW short stature; pituitary storage defect; human; primer; GH1DR;
KW denaturing high performance liquid chromatography; DHPLC; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200185993-A2.
FN
XX 15-NOV-2001.
PD
XX 14-MAY-2001; 2001WO-GB002126.
PF
XX 12-MAY-2000; 2000GB-00011459.
PR
XX 14-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00306004.
PR
XX (UYWA-) UNIV WALES COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.
PA
XX Cooper DN, Procter AM, Gregory J, Millar DS;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-089798/12.
DR
XX Detecting growth hormone variants (GH1), useful in screening patients for
PT growth hormone irregularities, comprises comparing the nucleotide

PT sequence of a GH1 gene from a test sample with that of a standard
XX sequence of the human GH1.
XX Claim 11; Page 76; 95pp; English.
XX
CC The invention described a method of detecting variation in growth hormone
CC 1 (GH1), and therefore GH dysfunction in an individual. The method
CC comprises comparing the nucleotide sequence of GH1 gene obtained from the
CC test sample with a standard human GH1 gene sequence, in order to identify
CC variation (GH1 variant). The method is useful in screening patients for
CC growth hormone irregularities or producing variant proteins for treating
CC irregularities, and for the early detection and appropriate clinical
CC management of familial GH deficiency. The GH1 variants are useful in
CC therapeutic, diagnostic or detection method, particularly for determining
CC binding defects and susceptibility to a disease such as diabetes, obesity
CC or infection; for treating acromegaly or gigantism conditions associated
CC with lactogenic, diabetogenic, lipolytic and protein anabolic effects,
CC conditions associated with sodium and water retention, metabolic
CC syndromes, mood and sleep disorders; diagnosing GH dysfunction and
CC determining pituitary storage defects. The GH1 variants are especially
CC useful in gene therapy or protein therapy. The GH1 or GH variant may also
CC be used in the preparation of a medicament, diagnostics composition or
CC kit, or detection kit. The method has the advantage of: expanding the
CC know spectrum of GH1 gene mutations; evaluating the role of GH1 gene
CC mutations in the etiology of short stature; identifying of the mode of
CC inheritance of novel lesions; evaluation the effects of GH1 mutations on
CC the structure and function of the GH molecule and development of rapid
CC diagnostic tests for inherited GH deficiency. This sequence is the GH1
CC gene specific primer, GH1DR, used in the denaturing high performance
CC liquid chromatography (DHPLC) analysis of the GH1 gene to identify
CC sequence variants, described in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 762 CCTGCTCAAGGACCTCAA 779
DB 19 CCAGCTCAGGATCCCAA 2
RESULT 1754
ABL89182
ID ABL89182 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX ABL89182;
AC
XX 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:404.
DE
XX Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;
KW reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.
XX
XX Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
OS Synthetic.
OS
XX EP1174518-A1.
FN
XX 23-JAN-2002.
PD
XX 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.
PF
XX 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.
PR
XX (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.
PA
XX Loukachov VV, Van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-156696/21.
DR
XX

PT Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,
PT especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially
PT all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high
XX significance.
PS Disclosure; Page 105; 166pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a
CC family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative
CC low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to
CC identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family
CC of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of
CC binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,
CC by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining
CC whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the
CC sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample
CC comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of
CC a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for
CC diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a
CC member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL88779 to ABL89321 represent
CC oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 866 AGCAGTACCTGGATGACT 883
D5 1 ATCAATACGTGGATGACT 18
DE
RESULT 1755
ABL89189
ID ABL89189 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ABL89189;
XX
DT 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:411.
XX
KW Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;
XX reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.
XX
OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN EP1174518-A1.
XX
PD 23-JAN-2002.
XX
PF 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.
XX
PR 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.
XX
PA (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.
XX
PI Loukachov VV, Van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-156696/21.
XX
DR Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,
XX especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially
XX all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high
XX significance.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 106; 166pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a
CC family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative

CC low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to
CC identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family
CC of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of
CC binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,
CC by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining
CC whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the
CC sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample
CC comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of
CC a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for
CC diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a
CC member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL88779 to ABL89321 represent
CC oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 866 AGCAGTACCTGGATGACT 883
D5 1 ATCAATACGTGGATGACT 18
DE
RESULT 1756
ABL89186
ID ABL89186 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ABL89186;
XX
DT 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:408.
XX
KW Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;
XX reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.
XX
OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN EP1174518-A1.
XX
PD 23-JAN-2002.
XX
PF 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.
XX
PR 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.
XX
PA (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.
XX
PI Loukachov VV, Van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-156696/21.
XX
DR Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,
XX especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially
XX all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high
XX significance.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 106; 166pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a
CC family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative
CC low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to
CC identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family
CC of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of
CC binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,
CC by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining
CC whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the
CC sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample
CC comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of
CC a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for

CC diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a
CC member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL88779 to ABL9321 represent
CC oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 866 AGCAGTACCTGGATGACT 883
DB 1 ATCAGTACATGGATGATT 18

RESULT 1757
ABL89190
ID ABL89190 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ABL89190;
AC
XX 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:412.

XX Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;
XX reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.
KW
XX Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
OS
XX Synthetic.

XX EP1174518-A1.
PN
XX 23-JAN-2002.

XX 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.
PF
XX 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.

XX (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.
PA
XX Loukachov VV, Van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;

XX WPI; 2002-156696/21.
DR
XX Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,
XX especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially
XX all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high
XX significance.

XX Disclosure; Page 107; 166pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a
XX family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative
XX low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to
XX identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family
XX of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of
XX binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,
XX by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining
XX whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the
XX sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample
XX comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of
XX a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for
XX diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a
XX member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL88779 to ABL9321 represent
XX oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present
XX invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 866 AGCAGTACCTGGATGACT 883
DB 1 ATCAGTACATGGATGATT 18

RESULT 1759
AAL43638

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 866 AGCAGTACCTGGATGACT 883
DB 1 ATCAGTACATGGATGATT 18

RESULT 1758
ABL89193
ID ABL89193 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ABL89193;
AC
XX 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:415.

XX Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;
XX reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.
KW
XX Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
OS
XX Synthetic.

XX EP1174518-A1.
PN
XX 23-JAN-2002.

XX 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.
PF
XX 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.

XX (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.
PA
XX Loukachov VV, Van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;

XX WPI; 2002-156696/21.
DR
XX Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,
XX especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially
XX all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high
XX significance.

XX Disclosure; Page 107; 166pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a
XX family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative
XX low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to
XX identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family
XX of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of
XX binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,
XX by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining
XX whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the
XX sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample
XX comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of
XX a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for
XX diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a
XX member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL88779 to ABL9321 represent
XX oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present
XX invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 866 AGCAGTACCTGGATGACT 883
DB 1 ACCAGTACATGGATGATT 18

RESULT 1759
AAL43638

ID AAL43638 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAL43638;
 XX
 DT 05-SEP-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human galectin-4 (Clnl14) colon specific gene forward PCR primer.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; PCR; primer; gastrointestinal cancer; stomach cancer;
 KW small intestine cancer; colon cancer; gastrointestinal specific gene;
 KW GSG; galectin-4; Clnl14; carbonic anhydrase I; Clnl15;
 KW gastrointestinal cancer marker.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN US2002042089-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-APR-2002.
 XX
 PF 09-MAR-2001; 2001US-00802674.
 XX
 PR 09-MAR-2000; 2000US-0188061P.
 XX
 PA (MACI/) MACINA R A.
 PA (PIDE/) PIDERIT A.
 PA (SUNY/) SUN Y.
 XX
 FI Macina RA, Piderit A, Sun Y;
 XX WPI; 2002-507213/54.
 DR
 XX
 PT Diagnosing, monitoring, staging, imaging and treating cancers, e.g.
 PT gastrointestinal cancers such as stomach, small intestine and colon
 PT cancer, associated with the expression of gastrointestinal specific genes
 PT Clnl14 and Clnl15.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 13; 23pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention comprises a method for diagnosing the presence of
 CC gastrointestinal cancers (e.g. cancers of the stomach, small intestine
 CC and colon) associated with two gastrointestinal specific genes (GSGs).
 CC The two GSGs are human galectin-4 (Clnl14) and human carbonic anhydrase I
 CC (Clnl15). It has been found that Clnl14 and Clnl15 serve as useful
 CC markers in the diagnosis of gastrointestinal cancer. The method of the
 CC invention is useful for detecting, diagnosing, monitoring, staging,
 CC prognosticating, imaging and treating gastrointestinal cancers associated
 CC with the expression of GSGs Clnl14 and Clnl15. The present DNA sequence
 CC represents a PCR primer that is specific for the human galectin-4
 CC (Clnl14) gene
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1711 ACTGCTGAGCCATGTT 1728
 DB 2 ACCCGCTGTGCATATT 19
 RESULT 1760
 ABL44665/C
 ID ABL44665 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL44665;
 XX
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1709.
 XX
 KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
 KW PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX JP2001321190-A.
 FN
 XX 20-NOV-2001.
 PD
 XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
 PF
 XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
 PR
 XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
 PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
 PA
 XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
 DR
 XX
 XX Arraying genome clones.
 FT
 XX Claim 4; Page 38; 528pp; Japanese.
 PS
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1719 GAGCCATGTTCACTGCC 1736
 DB 19 GAGCCATCCACTGCC 2
 RESULT 1761
 ABK8952/C
 ID ABK8952 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK8952;
 XX
 DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Interferon-gamma (IFN-gamma) DNA PCR primer #1.
 XX
 KW Interferon-gamma; IFN-gamma; PCR; ss; Th1-type T cell response; primer;
 KW Th2 cytokine; demyelinating disease; multiple sclerosis; antineumatic;
 KW experimental autoimmune encephalitis; rheumatoid arthritis; antidiabetic;
 KW insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; immunosuppressive; neuroprotective;
 KW antinflammatory; antiarthritic.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 XX US2002068715-A1.
 FN
 XX

PD 06-JUN-2002.
XX
PF
XX 05-SEP-2001; 2001US-00947770.
XX
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006233.
XX
XX (STEI/) STEINMAN L.
PA (RUIZ/) RUIZ P.
PA (GARR/) GARR H.
XX
XX Steinman L, Ruiz P, Garren H;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-582492/62.
XX
XX Treating autoimmune diseases, e.g. demyelinating diseases in a mammal by
PT co-administering a DNA encoding an autoantigen associated with the
PT disease and DNA encoding a Th2 cytokine, particularly encoding
PT interleukin-4.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 15; 36pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to treating an autoimmune disease in a mammal
CC comprising introducing a DNA expression cassette with a sequence encoding
CC at least a portion of an autoantigen associated with a pro-inflammatory,
CC Th1-type T cell response under regulatory control of a promoter under
CC conditions where the sequence is expressed and pro-inflammatory response
CC of T cells that respond to the autoantigen is decreased. The construct
CC can be incorporated in a vaccine also comprising a sequence encoding a
CC Th2 cytokine under the regulatory control of a promoter that is active in
CC a mammalian host. The method is useful for treating an autoimmune
CC disease, preferably a demyelinating disease such as experimental
CC autoimmune encephalitis and multiple sclerosis in a mammal, rheumatoid
CC arthritis and insulin dependent diabetes mellitus. This sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used to amplify DNA encoding interferon-gamma
CC (IFN-gamma), used in the scope of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 31 CAGAGGTAGGCGGAGGA 48
Db 18 CAGAGGTAGGCGGAGGA 1

RESULT 1762
ABN89751
ID ABN89751 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AC ABN89751;
XX
XX 18-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human ABCA6 specific PCR primer SEQ ID NO:162.
XX
XX Human; ABCA5; ABCA6; ABCA9; ABCA10; ATP-binding cassette transporter;
XX chromosome 17; chromosome 17q; chromosome 17q24; antiarteriosclerotic;
XX gene therapy; cholesterol; lipophilic molecule; inflammation;
XX prostaglandin; prostacyclin; arteriosclerosis; transport; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200246458-A2.
XX
XX 13-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015401.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2000; 2000EP-00403440.
XX
XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263231P.
XX

(AVET) AVENTIS PHARMA SA.
(USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
Denefle P, Rosier-Montus M, Prades C, Arnould-Reguigne I;
Duverger N, Allikmets R, Dean M;
WPI; 2002-557584/59.
A novel nucleic acid corresponding to ATP-binding cassette transporter
genes and the encoded polypeptide, useful for preventing or treating a
dysfunction in reverse transport of cholesterol.
Claim 9; Page 106; 216pp; English.
The present invention describes human ATP-binding cassette transporters
(ABC). Specifically described are the human ABCA5, ABCA6, ABCA9 and
ABCA10 genes (see ABN89594 to ABN89597) which encode the proteins given
in ABN81574 to ABN81577). ABN89598 to ABN89715 represent ABCA5, ABCA6,
ABCA9 and ABCA10 nucleotide fragments; and ABN89716 to ABN89806 represent
primers for ABCA5, ABCA6, ABCA9 and ABCA10 genes which are used in the
CC amplification of the present invention. The ABC sequences have
CC antiarteriosclerotic activities and can be used in gene therapy. ABC
CC sequences can be used in the manufacture of a medicament intended for the
CC prevention and/or treatment of a subject affected by a dysfunction in the
CC reverse transport of cholesterol. The ABC proteins are involved in the
CC reverse transport of cholesterol, in membrane transport of lipophilic
CC molecules, in particular inflammation mediating substance such as
CC prostaglandins and prostacyclins, or in any pathology whose candidate
CC chromosomal region is situated on chromosome 17. They are also useful for
CC the manufacture of a medicament intended for prevention of
CC arteriosclerosis in various forms. The ABCA5, ABCA6, ABCA9 and ABCA10
CC genes are located to chromosome 17, more specifically to the 17q24 locus
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1316 ACAACTACCCCAAGTACC 1333
Db 1 ACACTTCCCCAGGACC 18

RESULT 1763
ABZ58552/c
ID ABZ58552 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ58552;
XX
XX 13-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer S8F for diagnosis of spinocerebellar ataxia type 8.
XX
XX Spinocerebellar ataxia type 8; SCA8; diagnosis;
XX microcapillary electrophoresis; human; trinucleotide repeat; screening;
XX PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003014396-A1.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 06-AUG-2002; 2002WO-KR001489.
XX
XX 06-AUG-2001; 2001KR-00047301.
XX
XX (BIOM-) BIOMEDLAB CORP.
XX
XX Kim J, Lee Y, Baik S, Kim H, Han S;
XX WPI; 2003-256603/25.
XX

XX Diagnosing multiplication disease of repeated trinucleotide sequences
PT e.g. Huntington's disease, by amplifying repeated trinucleotide sequence
PT region, migrating and separating product by microcapillary
PT electrophoresis.
XX
PS Claim 15; Page 8; 45pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for diagnosis of a
CC multiplication disease of repeated trinucleotide sequence. The methods
CC involves amplification of the repeated trinucleotide sequence by PCR,
CC analysis of the amplified product on microcapillary electrophoresis (CE),
CC and determining the number of repeated trinucleotide repeats on the basis
CC of the size of the amplified product. In spinocerebellar ataxia type 8
CC (SCA8), in genetic region 13q21, a CTG trinucleotide is repeated 16-37
CC times in healthy subjects and 110 to over 500 times in affected
CC individuals. The present sequence is that of forward primer S8f which is
CC specific to the SCA8 repeated trinucleotide sequence region. It is used
CC with reverse primer S8R (see AB258553) to detect SCA8. A diagnosis kit
CC comprising these primers is claimed. In a healthy subject, a PCR product
CC of 190 bp is produced. Use of CE, especially fabricated as an on-chip
CC analysis system, allows the size of the PCR product to be measured
CC rapidly, with accuracy and reproducibility. The method allows diagnosis
CC before the disease develops and determination of whether a silent carrier
CC will develop the disease or not. It can be applied as a general screening
CC test
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1453 CCATTCCTCCCTCAGTCTG 1470
Db 19 CCATCTCTCCCTCAGTCTG 2
RESULT 1764
ACC58405/c
ID ACC58405 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ACC58405;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human growth hormone GH1 gene PCR primer GH1DR.
XX
KW Growth hormone; GH1 gene; human; cytostatic; antidiabetic; anorectic;
XX antimicrobial; cardiant; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003042245-A2.
XX
PD 22-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 12-NOV-2002; 2002WO-GB005112.
XX
PR 12-NOV-2001; 2001GB-00027214.
XX
PR 14-NOV-2001; 2001GB-00027328.
XX
PA (UYWA-) UNIV WALES COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.
XX
PI Cooper DN, Procter AM, Gregory J, Millar DS, Lewis M, Ulled A;
XX WPI; 2003-449559/42.
XX
XX New polynucleotide comprising a variant of the human growth hormone
PT nucleic acid sequence, GH1, useful for diagnosing or treating obesity,
PT diabetes, infection, cancer or cardiac conditions.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 33; 62pp; English.

XX The present sequence is that of primer GH1DR, which is one of a set of
CC primers (see ACC58404-17) used for the denaturing high-pressure liquid
CC chromatography (DHPLC) analysis and DNA sequencing of human growth
CC hormone GH1 genes from a cohort of short stature patients. The primer
CC corresponds to nucleotides -8 to +11 of the GH1 gene (see ACC58424).
CC Novel GH1 gene mutations and polymorphisms were identified. The invention
CC provides methods for detecting these variants of the GH1 gene, for
CC screening patients for growth hormone irregularities, and for producing
CC variant proteins for use in therapeutic, diagnostic or detection methods,
CC e.g. for determination of susceptibility of an individual to diabetes,
CC obesity, infection, cancer or a cardiac condition, and in gene therapy
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 762 CCTGCTCAAGGACCTCAA 779
Db 19 CCAGCTCAAGGATCCCAA 2
RESULT 1765
ACC79668/c
ID ACC79668 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ACC79668;
XX
DT 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human fibroblast growth factor 3 mutagenesis primer SEQ ID NO:3.
XX
KW Human; fibroblast growth factor 3; FGF3; flat epithelial cell; cancer;
KW flat epithelial cell cancer; mutagenesis; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP2002272474-A.
XX
PD 24-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 22-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00083352.
XX
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00083352.
XX
PA (ZERI) ZERIA SHINYAKU KOGYO KK.
XX
DR WPI; 2003-345602/33.
XX
PT Inspection of flat epithelial cell, screening of treating or preventive
PT agents for flat epithelial cancers, the treating or preventive agents for
PT flat epithelial cancer.
XX
PS Example; Page 8; 18pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for the inspection of flat
CC epithelial cells in which it is judged that flat epithelial cells
CC separated from an organism can proceed to flat epithelial cancer when the
CC 2128th base in fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) gene of the cells
CC is mutated from guanine to thymine. Also described is a method for
CC screening treating or preventive agents for flat epithelial cancers in
CC which a candidate substance of treating agent for flat epithelial cancer
CC is applied to flat epithelial cancer cells producing FGFR protein in
CC which the 2128th (exon 17) amino acid in FGFR3 gene is mutated from
CC guanine to thymine or the 697th amino acid is mutated from glycine to
CC cysteine and said candidate substance is selected by using the facts that
CC the 2128th base in the flat epithelial cell FGFR3 gene after the
CC application returned to guanine and that the 697th amino acid of FGFR3
CC protein produced returned to glycine as the indices. The method is used
CC for the inspection of flat epithelial cells. The present sequence

CC represents a mutagenesis primer for human FGFR3, which is used in an
 CC example from the present invention
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 23 CAGGATGCGAGGTTAGG 40
 DB 19 CAGGATGCGAGGTTAGG 2
 RESULT 1766
 ID ABQ84790 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC ABQ84790;
 XX XX
 DT 26-FEB-2003 (first entry)
 DE Human target 924-021 (3p12.3) probe.
 XX
 KW Genome analysis; restriction site tagged microarray; human;
 KW chromosome 3p12.3; probe; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO200286163-A1.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 22-APR-2002; 2002WO-SB000788.
 XX
 PR 20-APR-2001; 2001US-0284925P.
 XX
 PA (KARO-) KAROLINSKA INNOVATIONS AB.
 XX
 PI Zbarovsky E, Ernberg I, Li J, Protodopov A, Vorontsova O;
 PI Wahlestedt C, Kashuba V, Zbarovska V;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-058731/05.
 XX
 PT Preparing immobilized nucleic acid reference material to generate
 PT fragments for genome analysis, comprises digesting the material to get
 PT fragments surrounding a recognition site, selecting fragments associated
 PT with the site.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 39; 59pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method (M) for preparing nucleic acid
 CC and/or modified nucleic acid (NA/MNA) reference material bound to a solid
 CC phase. (M) comprises digesting NA/MNA reference material using
 CC biochemical and/or chemical approaches, to obtain sequence fragments
 CC surrounding a specific recognition site, and selecting the NA/MNA
 CC sequence fragments associated with a specific recognition site. Also
 CC described: (1) fragments (I) obtained by (M); (2) nucleic acid and/or
 CC modified nucleic acid microarray (II) containing (I); (3) representation
 CC (III) of the genome or a part of the genome of an organism, comprising
 CC multiple copies of (I), or its selection, obtained by (M); and (4) NotI
 CC cloning of deleted sequences (CODE) genomic subtraction method based on
 CC the use of (I). (M) is useful for preparing nucleic acid and/or modified
 CC nucleic acid reference material bound to a solid phase. (III) is useful
 CC for discriminating between different genomes, detecting methylations,
 CC deletions, mutations and other changes within genomic material, obtained
 CC from the same individual at different points of time, or in the genomic
 CC material obtained from one individual as compared to a standard
 CC representation obtained from at least one other individual, or their
 CC combination. The present sequence represents a probe which is used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1185 GATGCCACAGCGCTCC 1202
 DB 2 GCTGCCACAGCGCTCC 19
 RESULT 1767
 ID AAD55890 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC AAD55890;
 XX DT 07-AUG-2003 (first entry)
 DE Human AP gene amplifying reverse RT-PCR primer #1.
 XX
 KW Adipose-derived stem cell; ADSC; transgene; cell therapy; gene therapy;
 KW primer; reverse transcription; RT; PCR; alkaline phosphatase; AP; human;
 KW ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO2003022988-A2.
 XX
 PD 20-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 31-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US024374.
 XX
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-00952522.
 XX
 PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 XX
 PI Hedrick MH, Katz AJ, Lull R, Futrell JW, Benhaim P, Lorenz HP;
 PI Zhu M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-354531/33.
 XX
 PT New isolated adipose-derived stem cell, useful for generating
 PT differentiated tissues and structures both in vivo and in vitro or
 PT providing conditioned culture media to support the growth and expansion
 PT of other cell populations.
 XX
 PS Example 11; Page 234; 241pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to adipose-derived stem cells (ADSC) and lattices
 CC which are useful for generating differentiated tissues and structures
 CC both in vivo and in vitro, for producing molecules such as hormones and
 CC for providing a conditioned culture media for supporting the growth and
 CC expansion of other cell populations. Lattices are useful as substrates
 CC for facilitating the growth and differentiation of cells into mature
 CC tissues or structures. The invention is useful for delivering a transgene
 CC to an animal. The invention is also useful in cell therapy and gene
 CC therapy. The present sequence is reverse transcription PCR (RT-PCR)
 CC primer used to amplify human alkaline phosphatase (AP) gene. This
 CC sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 896 TCACATGCGACACGTGA 913
 DB 18 TACACGACACACGTGA 1
 RESULT 1768

ACC42188
 ID ACC42188 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC42188;
 XX
 DT 21-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human early growth response 2 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:29.
 XX
 KW Intrinsic reporter; cell signalling; drug profile; toxicity screening;
 KW signal transduction pathway; diabetes; cancer; neuropsychiatric disorder;
 KW chronic pain; acute pain; gastrointestinal disorder; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2003016327-A1.
 XX
 PD 27-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 14-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025772.
 XX
 PR 14-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312220P.
 PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324895P.
 XX
 PA (MOUN) MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL MEDICINE.
 XX
 PI Sealfon S, Wurmbach E, Yuen T;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-269296/26.
 XX
 PT New solid substrate comprising several polymers or 50-1000 different
 PT nucleic acids coupled to the solid substrate in a different known
 PT location, useful for high content drug profiling and toxicity screening.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 46; 86pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a solid substrate comprising several
 CC polymers or 50-1000 different nucleic acids coupled to the solid
 CC substrate in a different known location. Also described: (1) identifying
 CC a gene(s) that is/are up-regulated by an agent; and (2) selecting a
 CC candidate compound. The solid substrate comprising the intrinsic
 CC reporters of cell signalling are useful for high content drug profiling
 CC and toxicity screening. The methods are useful for identifying set of
 CC genes that can be used in the initial stages of signal transduction
 CC pathways. The intrinsic reporters of cell signalling are also useful for
 CC identifying potential drugs that can be used to modulate conditions or
 CC diseases that are due to malfunctioning of one or more signal
 CC transduction pathways, e.g. diabetes, cancer, neuropsychiatric disorders,
 CC chronic and acute pain, or gastrointestinal disorders. ACC42160 to
 CC ACC42281 represent oligonucleotide sequences which are used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 242 GCGGCGATGACCTGGAG 259
 DB 2 GCGGCGATGACATTGAAG 19
 RESULT 1769
 ACC61333/c
 ID ACC61333 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC61333;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Growth Hormone 1, GH1, PCR primer GH1DR.

XX Growth Hormone; GH1; human; PCR; primer; ss.
 KW
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO2003042408-A2.
 XX
 PD 22-MAY-2003.
 XX
 PF 12-NOV-2002; 2002WO-GB005103.
 XX
 PR 12-NOV-2001; 2001GB-00027213.
 PR
 XX (UYWA-) UNIV WALES COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.
 PA
 XX Cooper DN, Procter AM, Gregory J, Millar DS;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-449578/42.
 DR
 XX
 PT Detecting a variation in pituitary-expressed growth hormone (GH1), useful
 PT as an indicator of growth hormone (GH) dysfunction comprises comparing
 PT the sequence obtained from the test sample with a standard sequence of
 PT the human GH1 gene.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 40; 70pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for detecting a variation in
 CC pituitary-expressed Growth Hormone (GH1) effective to act as an indicator
 CC of Growth Hormone (GH) dysfunction in an individual. The method comprises
 CC comparing the sequence obtained from the test sample with a standard
 CC sequence of the human GH1 gene. The detection comprises PCR amplification
 CC of the GH1 gene of the individual using a GH1 gene-specific fragment that
 CC is unique to the GH1 gene whose sequence is not found in the four
 CC paralogous (non-GH1) genes in the GH cluster, and one or more GH1-gene
 CC specific primers that cannot bind to the homologous flanking regions in
 CC the four other paralogous (non-GH1) genes in the GH cluster (ADC61308-
 CC ADC61343).
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 762 CTGTCTCAGGACCTCAA 779
 DB 19 CCAGCTCAGGATCCCAA 2
 RESULT 1770
 ADE65600/c
 ID ADE65600 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ADE65600;
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human c-fos transcript target sequence/siNA upper strand, SEQ ID NO:55.
 XX
 KW RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;
 KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;
 KW short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
 KW drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;
 KW pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping;
 KW central nervous system disorder; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy; dementia;
 KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; cancer; proliferative disease; restenosis;
 KW polycystic kidney disease; inflammatory disease; allergic disease;
 KW viral infection; HIV infection; autoimmune disease; transplant rejection;
 KW vasotropic; neutropic; antiparkinsonian; neuroprotective; cytostatic;
 KW antiinflammatory; antiallergic; virucide; anti-HIV; immunosuppressive;
 KW anticonvulsant; nephrotropic; human; c-fos; target sequence; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO2003070914-A2.
XX 28-AUG-2003.
XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005162.
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX (STRN-) STRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;
XX WPI; 2003-679877/64.
XX New short interfering nucleic acid downregulates expression of the c-fos
XX gene useful for treatment and diagnosis of diseases, e.g. cancer and
XX inflammation.
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 55; 145pp; English.
XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siRNA) which
XX downregulate expression of the human c-fos gene by RNA interference. The
XX siRNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single
XX stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense regions, or
XX alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense
XX oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siRNAs include short interfering RNA
XX (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA
XX (shRNA). The siRNAs can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain
XX deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a
XX vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits
XX for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siRNA; conjugates and/or complexes
XX of siRNA; and vectors that express siRNA. The siRNAs are used to modulate
XX expression of the c-fos gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms
XX (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the
XX treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating
XX central nervous system lesions and injuries (e.g., Alzheimer's disease,
XX Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, epilepsy, dementia or
XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis); various cancers; other proliferative
XX diseases (e.g., restenosis and polycystic kidney disease); inflammatory
XX and/or allergic diseases; viral infections (including HIV infection);
XX autoimmune diseases; and transplant rejection. The siRNAs are also useful
XX for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and
XX validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene
XX function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).
XX The present sequence represents the upper strand of a human c-fos-
XX targeted double-stranded siRNA, which is identical to the c-fos transcript
XX target sequence.
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 873 CCTGGATGACTGTGGAA 890
XX Db 18 CCTGGATGACTGTGGAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1771
XX ADE65716
XX ID ADE65716 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX XX
XX AC ADE65716;
XX XX

DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX Human c-fos siRNA lower strand, SEQ ID NO:171.
XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA;
XX short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;
XX short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
XX drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;
XX pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping;
XX central nervous system disorder; Alzheimer's disease;
XX Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy; dementia;
XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; cancer; proliferative disease; restenosis;
XX polycystic kidney disease; inflammatory disease; allergic disease;
XX viral infection; HIV infection; autoimmune disease; transplant rejection;
XX vasotropic; nontropic; antiparkinsonian; neuroprotective; cytostatic;
XX antiinflammatory; antiallergic; virucide; anti-HIV; immunosuppressive;
XX anticonvulsant; nephrotropic; human; c-fos; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO2003070914-A2.
XX 28-AUG-2003.
XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005162.
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX (STRN-) STRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;
XX WPI; 2003-679877/64.
XX New short interfering nucleic acid downregulates expression of the c-fos
XX gene useful for treatment and diagnosis of diseases, e.g. cancer and
XX inflammation.
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 171; 145pp; English.
XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siRNA) which
XX downregulate expression of the human c-fos gene by RNA interference. The
XX siRNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single
XX stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense regions, or
XX alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense
XX oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siRNAs include short interfering RNA
XX (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA
XX (shRNA). The siRNAs can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain
XX deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a
XX vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits
XX for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siRNA; conjugates and/or complexes
XX of siRNA; and vectors that express siRNA. The siRNAs are used to modulate
XX expression of the c-fos gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms
XX (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the
XX treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating
XX central nervous system lesions and injuries (e.g., Alzheimer's disease,
XX Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, epilepsy, dementia or
XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis); various cancers; other proliferative
XX diseases (e.g., restenosis and polycystic kidney disease); inflammatory
XX and/or allergic diseases; viral infections (including HIV infection);
XX autoimmune diseases; and transplant rejection. The siRNAs are also useful
XX for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and
XX validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene
XX function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).
XX The present sequence represents the lower strand of a human c-fos-
XX targeted double-stranded siRNA.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 12; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 873 CCTCGATGACTGGGAA 890

Db 2 CCUGAUGAUGCGGGAA 19

RESULT 1772

ID ADE36278

AD36278 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ADE36278;

XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX DE RT-PCR primer NS1-14F2 used to amplify the human APC DNA.

XX KW primer; ss; PCR; human; screening method; hMYH; base excision repair;

XX KW BER; APC; familial adenomatous polyposis; FAP;

XX KW multiple colorectal adenoma; carcinoma; bowel cancer.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO2003014390-A2.

XX PD 20-FEB-2003.

XX PF 02-AUG-2002; 2002WO-GB003591.

XX PR 03-AUG-2001; 2001GB-00018995.

XX PA (UYWA-) UNIV WALES COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

XX PI Sampson JR, Cheadle JP;

XX DR WPI; 2003-256601/25.

XX PT Screening, diagnostic and therapeutic methods in individuals with

XX PT predisposition towards having a cancer, such as colon cancer, using base

XX PT excision repair pathway or hMYH genes.

XX PS Example 1; Page 17; 66pp; English.

XX CC This invention relates to a novel screening method for identifying an

XX CC individual having a predisposition towards a cancer. Specifically, it

XX CC refers to obtaining a test sample, preferably comprising the hMYH gene

XX CC that occurs in the base excision repair (BER) pathway, and comparing this

XX CC nucleic acid molecule to the corresponding region of the wild type

XX CC sequence. This BER pathway gene, hMYH, acts to protect against G:C to T:A

XX CC transverse mutations in a cancer marker gene such as APC that is seen in

XX CC familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP). As such, mutations identified in

XX CC hMYH are associated with the onset multiple colorectal adenomas and

XX CC carcinoma. The present invention describes a screening method for

XX CC individuals that works to identify differences comprising any one of

XX CC G382D, Y165C, E466X or Y90X variations in hMYH, this signifies a cancer

XX CC predisposition, particularly for bowel cancer. This oligonucleotide

XX CC sequence is an RT-PCR primer used to amplify human APC in an

XX CC exemplification of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1442 CCATGAACATCCATTCT 1459

Db 2 CCATGAACAGCCAGTGT 19

RESULT 1773

ADE29848/c

ID ADE29848 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ADE29848;

XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:470.

XX KW short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;

XX KW mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; MAPK; RNA interference;

XX KW cytotatic; anorectic; antidiabetic; antinflammatory; antiasthmatic;

XX KW immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;

XX KW antipruritic; gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;

XX KW inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;

XX KW psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;

XX KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX FN WO2003072590-A1.

XX PD 04-SEP-2003.

XX PF 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.

XX PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

XX PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

XX PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

XX PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

XX PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

XX PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

XX PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX (STRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX PA Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haerberli P, Chowrira B;

XX PI WPI; 2003-689980/65.

XX DR New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and

XX PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated

XX PT protein kinase genes.

XX PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 470; 164pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)

XX CC that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase

XX CC (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for

XX CC modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or

XX CC organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo

XX CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4)

XX CC vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNA

XX CC have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antinflammatory,

XX CC antiasthmatic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic,

XX CC antiarthritic, antipruritic and gastrointestinal activities. The MAPK

XX CC siNA can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes in cells,

XX CC and in a wide range of organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I

XX CC and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma,

XX CC septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel

XX CC disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target

XX CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;

XX CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide

XX CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used

XX CC in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy

Db

Qy 1102 TACCGGCCCTGACATC 1119
Db 19 TACCGGCCCCAGAGATC 2

RESULT 1774
ADE29743
ID ADE29743 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADE29743;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:365.
XX
KW short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;
KW mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; RNA interference;
KW cytosolic; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
KW antipsoriatic; gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;
KW inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;
KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FN WO2003072590-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.
XX
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
PA (STRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haerberli P, Chowrira B;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-689980/65.
XX
PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated
PT protein kinase genes.
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 365; 164pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
CC that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase
CC (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for
CC modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or
CC organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4)
CC vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs
CC have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiinflammatory,
CC antiasthmatic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic,
CC antiarthritic, antipsoriatic and gastrointestinal activities. The MAPK
CC siNAs can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes, in cells,
CC tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I
CC and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma,
CC septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel
CC disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used
CC in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 72.2%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1102 TACCGGCCCTGACATC 1119
Db 1 UACCGGCCCCAGAGATC 18

RESULT 1775
ABZ89410
ID ABZ89410 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ89410;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW antisense; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4652; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, antiallergic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

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SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1231 CAGCTACATTCATCTTC 1248
Db 1 CAGTCAGACTTCATCTTC 18

RESULT 1776
AAQ06910/c
ID AAQ06910 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ06910;
XX
DT 09-MAR-1992 (first entry)
XX
DE Sequence of portion of gene encoding mutated N-ras protein, with single
DE base mutation in the codon at position 13 of the N-ras gene.
XX
KW Oncogene; N-ras; acute myeloid leukaemia; tumour; diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US4871838-A.
XX
PD 03-OCT-1989.
XX
PF 23-JUL-1985; 85US-00758104.
XX
PR 23-JUL-1985; 85US-00758104.
XX
PA (UVR1-) RIJKS UNIV.
XX
PI Bos JI, Vandereb AJ;
XX
DR WPI; 1989-363957/49.
XX
PT Probes for detecting activated ras oncogene(s) - comprising molecules
PT contg. nucleotide sequence complementary to sequence at position of
PT mutation.
XX
PS Claim 4; Col 18; 10pp; English.
XX
CC AAQ06910 is useful as a probe for detecting a mutated N-ras gene in a
CC human subject. It can be labelled with detectable moieties and used for
CC detecting activated ras oncogenes which contain a single base mutation.
CC this is useful in the diagnosis of certain types of acute myeloid
CC leukaemia (AML) and other tumours
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 264 CCCACACGTCGCTGCC 281
Db 3 CCCACACGCTGCTGCC 20

RESULT 1777
AAQ06910/c
ID AAQ06910 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ06910;
XX
DT 09-JAN-2003 (revised)
DT 05-MAR-1991 (first entry)
XX
DE MM44Bbis nucleotide constituent of gag gene of HIV-1 Bru, -Mal or -Eli,
```

```
DE HIV-2 ROD and SIV-MAC.
XX
KW HIV-1; HIV-2; SIV; AIDS; sense nucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Human immunodeficiency virus.
OS Samian immunodeficiency virus.
XX
PN EP403333-A.
XX
PD 19-DEC-1990.
XX
PF 05-JUN-1990; 90EP-00401520.
XX
PR 20-SEP-1989; 89EP-00012371.
XX
PA (INSP ) INST PASTEUR.
XX (INRM ) INSERM INST NAT SANTE RE.
XX
PI Moncany M, Montagnier L;
XX
DR WPI; 1990-378039/51.
XX
PT New nucleotide sequences derived from genome of HIV-1, HIV-2 and SIV -
PT useful as primers for amplification of immuno-deficiency viruses in
PT diagnosis and for raising antibodies in treatment of HIV infections.
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 18; 24pp; French.
XX
CC This nucleotide sequence is found in poan. 1369-1388 of HIV-1 Bru, 1403-
CC 1421 of HIV-1 Mal, 1369-1388 of HIV-Eli, 1687-1706 of HIV-2 ROD and 1670-
CC 1651 of SIV-MAC. It is the sense strand of a primer pair used to amplify
CC these HIV-1, HIV-2 and SIV viral sequences, esp. in conjunction with in
CC vitro diagnosis of infection. This sequence can be expressed in host
CC cells to produce a translation prod. useful in an immunogen, along with
CC Abs raised against it. See also AAQ06905-09 and AAQ06911-54. (Updated on
CC 09-JAN-2003 to add missing OS field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 4 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 12; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1703 CTCTGCTACCTGCTGA 1720
Db 20 CTGTGATCGCTGCTGR 3

RESULT 1778
AAQ21564
ID AAQ21564 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ21564;
XX
DT 03-JUN-1992 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer Bam-Kan for mutagenesis of plasmid pMV101.
XX
KW Polymerase chain reaction; mycobacterial promoter; kanamycin; resistance;
KW BCG; Bacille Calmette-Guerin; site-specific integration; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9201783-A.
XX
PD 06-FEB-1992.
XX
PF 16-JUL-1990; 90US-00553907.
XX
PR 16-JUL-1990; 90US-00553907.
XX
PA (YESH ) EINSTEIN A COLLEGE.
PA (UIPI-) UNIV OF PITTSBURGH.
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XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1661 CCCCTCAGGCGAGCC 1678
DB 3 CCCGTCTCAGGCCAGCC 20

RESULT 1781
AAQ41304
ID AAQ41304 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAQ41304;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 04-JUN-1993 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer Bam-Kan for eliminating undesirable restriction sites.
XX KW Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte response; transformed Mycobacteria; BCG;
XX KW Mycobacterium smegmatis; vaccine; cell mediated immunity; HIV; pertussis;
XX KW malaria; influenza virus; CTL; herpes virus.
XX OS Mycobacterium.
XX XX
XX PN WO9307897-AL.
XX PD 29-APR-1993.
XX PF 21-OCT-1992; 92WO-US009075.
XX PR 21-OCT-1991; 91US-00780261.
XX PA (MEDI-) MEDIMUNE INC.
XX PI Stover CK;
XX WPI; 1993-152187/18.
XX Expression vector for expressing protein or polypeptide in mycobacterium
PT - contg DNA sequences encoding lipoprotein secretion signal and peptide
PT heterologous to bacteria expressing fusion protein of lipoprotein
PT heterologous to bacteria.
XX Example 1; Page 16; 86pp; English.
XX CC This PCR primer was used with AAQ41303 in order to eliminate undesirable
CC restriction sites in the aph (kanr) gene. Plasmid pMW101 was used as
CC template. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 10 CGTAAAGGATGCACAGGA 27
DB 1 CGTACAGGATCCACAGGA 18

RESULT 1782
AAQ47535/c
ID AAQ47535 standard; cDNA to mRNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAQ47535;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 26-JAN-1994 (first entry)
```

```
XX DE
XX KW Go protein specific, rat Gs RATBP/TPD/Go primer.
XX KW Quantification; human; GTP binding protein; G protein; alpha subunit;
XX KW specific mRNA; detection; hybridisation; diagnosis; pathophysiology;
XX KW disease state; hereditary; cancer; infectious; osteodystrophy;
XX KW pituitary tumour; acromegaly; melanoma cells; diabetes; PCR;
XX KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9315221-AL.
XX PD 05-AUG-1993.
XX PF 29-JAN-1993; 93WO-US000977.
XX PR 29-JAN-1992; 92US-00827208.
XX PR 24-MAR-1992; 92US-00857059.
XX PR 12-NOV-1992; 92US-00974409.
XX PA (HITB) HITACHI CHEM CO LTD.
XX PA (HITB) HITACHI CHEM RES CENT INC.
XX PI Akitaya T, Cooper A, Mitsuhashi M;
XX WPI; 1993-258695/32.
XX Quantitating messenger RNA in sample - using immobilised-polynucleotide
PT having sequence complementary to sequence unique to the mRNA.
XX Example 6; Page 54; 177pp; English.
XX The sequences given in AAQ47527-36 are primers which were used in the
CC quantification of human GTP binding protein (G protein)-specific mRNAs.
CC These probes are based on sequences derived from human and rat G-
CC proteins. These probes were used in the method of the invention for the
CC detection and quantification of mRNAs in a sample without the need to
CC purify the mRNA from cells. The claimed method comprises identifying a
CC polynucleotide sequence unique to the mRNA, and immobilising an oligomer
CC complementary to this sequence to an insoluble support. The sample is
CC then incubated with the insoluble support such that the unique sequence
CC will hybridise to the bound oligomer and be immobilised. Non-immobilised
CC components are washed from the support and bound RNA is labelled in such
CC a way that the label is incorporated onto the support relative to the
CC amount of mRNA on the support. The amount of bound label is then
CC determined. This method can be used for the reliable, rapid, simultaneous
CC quantification of multiple varieties of mRNA. It may be used for
CC diagnosing and recognition of pathophysiology of various disease states,
CC eg hereditary diseases, cancer, and infectious diseases. G proteins are
CC thought to be involved in causing various disease states. A genetic
CC deficiency of Gs protein is the molecular basis of hereditary
CC osteodystrophy. Pituitary tumours in acromegalic patients have been shown
CC to contain mutant Gs proteins. G proteins are also involved in invasive
CC and metastatic melanoma cells, and diabetes. See also AAQ47381-666.
XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1384 GACCTCTCACCAGGCTG 1401
DB 18 GACCTTCTCAGCAGCAG 1

RESULT 1783
AAQ38579
ID AAQ38579 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAQ38579;
```

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 19-JUL-1993 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human LDLr gene fragment PCR primer.
 XX
 KW Disease states; gene construct; identification; determination; effect;
 KW cancer; metastasis; latency period; detection; AIDS; diagnosis;
 KW active infection; polymerase chain reaction; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN EP534640-A1.
 XX
 PD 31-MAR-1993.
 XX
 XX 09-SEP-1992; 92EP-00308190.
 XX
 XX 23-SEP-1991; 91US-00764462.
 XX
 XX (PFIZ) PFIZER INC.
 XX
 XX Banker MJ, Pereira DA, Davidson RE;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1993-102757/13.
 XX
 XX Detecting specific mRNA and DNA in cells and the effect of cpds. on them
 PT - used to identify drugs against cancer and to detect active AIDS.
 PT
 XX Example; Page 11; 19pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequence is that of a PCR primer used as part of a method for
 CC detecting specific mRNA in cells. It is used to amplify a human LDLr gene
 CC fragment. The method can be used to determine the effect of cpds. on the
 CC presence of a specific mRNA sequence in cells. It is also useful for
 CC screening humans for disease states, and for identification of novel gene
 CC constructs in viruses, microorganisms, plants and animals. The method is
 CC simple and is well suited to drug discovery processes, and results in
 CC high throughput screening of large numbers of cpds. It is also useful for
 CC assaying more than one mRNA sequence at any one time. mRNA associated
 CC with cancer during the period of latency before metastasis can be
 CC detected, allowing treatment to start at an early stage. Also mRNA
 CC associated with active infection in AIDS patients can be detected.
 CC allowing the diagnosis of active AIDS sufferers. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003
 CC to correct PN field.)
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1654 TGCCACACCCCTCAGG 1671
 Db 3 TGCCACCCGCTCAGG 20
 RESULT 1784
 AAQ68677
 ID AAQ68677 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ68677;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 20-JAN-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Primer Bam-Kan for plasmid pMV110 construction.
 XX
 XX Primer; Bam-Kan; pMV110; vaccine; ss.
 XX
 XX Streptococcus pneumoniae.
 XX
 PN W09414318-A1.

XX 07-JUL-1994.
 PD
 XX 20-DEC-1993; 93WO-US012504.
 PF
 XX 24-DEC-1992; 92US-00996689.
 PR
 XX (MEDI-) MEDIMUNE INC.
 PA (UABR-) UAB RES FOUND.
 XX
 XX Briles D, Stover CK;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1994-234231/28.
 DR
 XX
 XX Protecting an animal against Streptococcus pneumoniae - by administering
 PT mycobacteria transformed with DNA which includes a sequence which encodes
 PT protein or polypeptide which elicits antibodies against S. pneumoniae.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 11; 53pp; English.
 XX
 CC The primer is used in the construction of the mycobacterial expression
 CC vector pMV110, specifically for elimination of undesirable restriction
 CC sites in the kanamycin-resistance gene of pMV101. pMV110 encodes a
 CC protein eliciting antibodies against S. pneumoniae, and transformed
 CC Mycobacterium spp. are used in a recombinant vaccine. (Updated on 25-MAR-
 CC 2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 10 CGTAAGGATGGACAGGA 27
 Db 1 CGTAGAGGATCCACAGGA 18
 RESULT 1785
 AAQ97918
 ID AAQ97918 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ97918;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 17-OCT-1995 (first entry)
 DT
 XX PNA oligomer targetting AUG region of PKC-eta.
 DE
 XX Peptide nucleic acid; PNA; PKC-alpha; protein kinase C; ss;
 KW cell proliferation; cell differentiation; isozyme; antisense;
 KW triple helix; cancer; psoriasis; inflammation.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH misc_feature 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT subunits are composed of N-acetyl N-(2-aminoethyl)glycine
 FT peptide residues, the nucleobase being attached
 FT covalently to the acetyl group and the peptide linkage
 FT being formed by condensation of the glycine carboxy group
 FT of one residue with the amino group of the 2-aminoethyl
 FT moiety in the next residue"
 XX
 XX W09503833-A1.
 PN
 XX 09-FEB-1995.
 PD
 XX 28-JUL-1994; 94WO-US008465.
 PF
 XX 29-JUL-1993; 93US-00099098.
 PR

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA Dean NM;
 PI
 XX
 XX WPI; 1995-082040/11.
 DR
 PS Claim 24; Page 267; 287pp; English.
 XX
 CC New peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers are provided which (a) consist
 CC of naturally occurring nucleobases covalently bound to a polyamide
 CC backbone and (b) hybridize to the translation initiation AUG region,
 CC coding region, 5' untranslated region (5' UTR) or 3' untranslated region
 CC (3' UTR) of PKC-alpha or its isoforms. The PNAs can be used to target RNA
 CC and single stranded DNA (ssDNA) to produce antisense-type gene regulation
 CC moieties. They inhibit expression of PKC-alpha and its isoforms
 CC (including beta, gamma, delta, epsilon, zeta and eta) and so are useful
 CC for treating and diagnosing cell proliferation and differentiation
 CC processes such as neoplastic, hyperproliferative and inflammatory
 CC diseases. PNA oligomers have high affinity for complementary single
 CC stranded DNA. They are also able to form triple helices in which a first
 CC PNA strand binds with RNA or ssDNA and a second PNA strand binds with the
 CC resulting double helix or with the first PNA strand. The PNAs possess no
 CC significant charge and are water soluble, which facilitates cellular
 CC uptake. Further, since they contain amides of non-biological amino acids,
 CC they are biostable and resistant to enzymatic degradation by proteases.
 CC The present sequence targets the AUG region of PKC-eta. (Updated on 25-
 CC MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1661 CCCTCTCAGCGGCGGCC 1678
 Db 3 CCCTCTCAGCGGCGGCC 20
 RESULT 1786
 AA03255
 ID AA03255 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC
 AC AA03255;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 17-APR-1996 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Erwinia rhapontici sucrose isomerase gene PCR primer.
 DE
 XX sucrose isomerase; palatinose; isomaltulose; trehalulose;
 KW non-caricogenic sugar; Erwinia rhapontici; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX NO9500194-A.
 FN
 XX 20-JUL-1995.
 PD
 XX 19-JAN-1995; 95NO-00000194.
 PF
 XX 19-JAN-1994; 94DE-04401451.
 PR 22-APR-1994; 94DE-04414185.
 XX
 PA (SUEDE-) SUEDEZUCKER AG.
 XX
 PI Mattes R, Klein K, Schiweck H, Kunz M, Munir M;
 XX

DR WPI; 1995-291139/38.
 XX
 XX Sequences for proteins with saccharose-isomerase activity - and cells
 PT producing increased amts. of palatinose and trehalulose; useful for the
 PT prodn. of non-caricogenic sugars.
 XX
 XX Claim 26; Page 67; 68pp; German.
 PS
 XX A sequence coding for the N-terminal region of an enzyme with sucrose
 CC isomerase activity (see AA03247) was amplified from Erwinia rhapontici
 CC DNA using degenerate primers AA03254 and AA03255. Sucrose isomerase
 CC enzymes catalyse production of non-caricogenic sugars, in particular
 CC palatinose and trehalulose, whilst largely avoiding formation of
 CC monosaccharides. N.B. The sequence has been indexed from W09520047-A2
 CC (9540) and the information in the PS line, i.e. sequence location, number
 CC of pages in the patent document and the language in which the patent is
 CC published, all relates to W09520047-A2. The patent filing and publication
 CC details and the Derwent WPI accession number all relate to NO9500194-A
 CC (9538). (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 482 TACCAGTCGACATCGGCTG 501
 Db 1 TCCGAGTTCAGTCGCGCTG 20
 RESULT 1787
 AA086564/C
 ID AA086564 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AA086564;
 AC
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 16-NOV-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 XX HSV antisense oligomer A015 (Herp092).
 XX
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide; herpes simplex virus; DNA polymerase;
 KW translation initiation site; lipophilic molecule; steroid; vitamin;
 XX intercalating agent; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 XX Key misc_feature 1..3
 FT /tag= a
 FT /notes="contain phosphorothioate internucleotide
 FT linkages"
 FT misc_feature 18..20
 FT /tag= b
 FT /notes="contain phosphorothioate internucleotide
 FT linkages"
 XX
 XX DE4331670-A1.
 XX
 XX 23-MAR-1995.
 PD
 XX 17-SEP-1993; 93DE-04331670.
 PF
 XX 17-SEP-1993; 93DE-04331670.
 PR
 XX (FARH) HOECHST AG.
 PA
 XX Peyman A, Uhlmann E, Mag M, Kretzschmar G, Helsing M, Winkler I;
 XX WPI; 1995-123846/17.
 DR
 XX New anti-sense oligo:nucleotide(s) against herpes simplex virus 1 - have

PT high activity with only minimal chemical modification.

XX Example 1; Page 5; 8pp; German.

XX Oligomers AAQ86550-75 are antisense oligonucleotides against herpes simplex virus 1 (HSV-1). This sequence targets the middle of the HSV-1 UL30 DNA polymerase gene. The oligomers may be modified to contain phosphoro(di)thioate or methylphosphonate linkages or may be coupled to lipophilic molecules, steroids, vitamins, intercalating agents, etc. The oligomers are used to treat infections caused by HSV-1. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 984 CAAGCCCCAGAACCTGCT 1001

Db 19 CAAGCCCCGCAAGCTGCT 2

RESULT 1788

AAQ82120/c

ID AAQ82120 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAQ82120;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 01-SEP-1995 (first entry)

XX Chromosome 11 (locus D11S1044) STS primer cSRL-2e1-tz.

XX sequence sampled mapping; genomic analysis; complex genome mapping;

XX cosmid library; chromosome 11; sequence tagged site; STS analysis; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9429486-A1.

XX 22-DEC-1994.

XX 15-JUN-1994; 94WO-US006810.

XX 15-JUN-1993; 93US-00078471.

PR 07-SEP-1993; 93US-00117952.

XX (SALK) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.

XX Evans GA, Smith MW;

XX WPI; 1995-036508/05.

XX Sequencing complex genomes, present as fragments in a cosmid library - by sequencing end-specific nucleotides of each clone then correlating with spatial relationship of cosmid, esp. for mammalian chromosomes.

XX Example 4; Page 66; 128pp; English.

XX Sequences were determined from the ends of chromosome 11-specific cosmids by automated sequencing without intermediate subcloning. A sample of 371 DNA sequence fragments were determined and of these, 277 were suitable for STS primer prediction by computer analysis (using the "Primer" program available from E. Lander, MIT). The STSs and cosmids were mapped by in situ hybridisation, somatic cell hybrid analysis or both. Using this method, 370 STSs specific for human chromosome 11 were generated and most of them were regionally mapped. This procedure illustrates a novel method for sequencing complex genomes, designated "sequence sampled mapping". The sequence sampled mapping method is useful for the completion of high density sequence-based maps, and ultimately, for the complete sequencing of genomic DNA directly from cosmid clones. See AAQ82001-Q82706 for STS primers. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN

CC field.)

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1135 GACTACTCCACTCAGATT 1152

Db 19 GACTGCTCCCTCAGAGT 2

RESULT 1789

AAAT41351

ID AAT41351 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAT41351;

XX 04-DEC-1996 (first entry)

XX Human gene signature HUMG01375-derived sense primer.

XX Gene signature; messenger RNA; mRNA; relative abundance; frequency; human; cloning; mapping; non-biased library; diagnosis; detection; cell typing; abnormal cell function; primer; PCR; amplification; polymerase chain reaction; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9514772-A1.

XX 01-JUN-1995.

XX 11-NOV-1994; 94WO-JP001916.

XX 12-NOV-1993; 93JP-00355504.

XX (MATS/) MATSUBARA K.

PA (OKUB/) OKUBO K.

XX Matsubara K, Okubo K;

XX WPI; 1995-206931/27.

XX Single-stranded DNA for identifying gene signatures - isolated from 3'-directed human cDNA library that reflects relative abundance of corresp. mRNA in specific human tissues.

XX Example 7; Fig 10; 2245pp; Japanese.

XX Primers T41001-T41382 are derived from novel human gene signature (GS) sequences which did not match with sequences deposited in Genbank release 76. The GS sequences (T41001-T26837) were obtained from 3'-directed cDNA libraries prepared from various human tissues; synthesis of cDNA was initiated from the 3'-end of mRNA by using poly(T) as the sole primer. Each library is constructed so as to reflect accurately the relative abundance of different mRNAs in the particular tissue from which it was derived. The appearance frequency of a given GS in a cDNA library can be determined (esp. using primers and probes derived from the GS sequences) as a means of diagnosing abnormal cell function or for recognising different cell types. The primers T41351-2 amplify clone pm952 which comprises the GS HUMG01375 (T20375). This amplification reaction gave a prod. indistinguishable from the same PCR using mouse or Chinese hamster ovary DNA as a template

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 752 GGGAAGTGTCCCTGCTCA 769

XX DE DB 3 GAGGAGTTCCCTGTCA 20

XX XX
XX KW Melanoma; antigen; vaccine; immunogen; primer; probe; detection;
XX KW identification; tumour; gp100; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX EP68350-A1.
XX PN
XX XX 23-AUG-1995.
XX XX
XX PF 14-FEB-1995; 9SEP-00200348.
XX XX
XX PR 16-FEB-1994; 94EP-00200337.
XX PR 21-DEC-1994; 94EP-00203709.
XX XX (ALKU) AKZO NOBEL NV.
XX XX
XX PI Adema GJ, Figdor CG;
XX XX WPI; 1995-284790/38.
XX DR
XX FT Melanoma associated antigen gp100 - used in vaccines and for the
XX PT detection of tumours.
XX PS Example 4; Page 14; 4Opp; English.
XX XX Immunogenic peptides derived from the melanoma associated antigen may be
XX CC used in the production of vaccines. Nucleotide sequences encoding the
XX CC immunogenic peptides may be used as primers and probes in the detection
XX CC of melanoma cells. Tumour infiltrating lymphocytes capable of binding to
XX CC the melanoma associated antigen can be cultured ex vivo and returned to
XX CC melanoma particles, and when radiolabelled, they may be used to identify
XX CC tumour deposits. Four primers (AAQ96064-67) were used to generate a gp100
XX CC cDNA lacking the coding sequences for the peptide 457-466. This was then
XX CC subcloned into the construct pCMVgp100neo using two primers (AAQ96068,
XX CC AAQ96069) to generate pCMVgp100DEL454-481neo which was then used to
XX CC identify a gp100 epitope by deletion mapping
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.le+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0

QY 314 GCTCTGCACCGAGATTG 331
DB 20 GTTCTGCACCGAGATCTG 3

RESULT 1792
AAT01837
ID AAT01837 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAT01837;
XX DT 08-FEB-1996 (first entry)
XX XX
DE DE N-ras mutant Asp12 reamplification primer for detection of cancer.
XX XX
KW Cancer; blood plasma; oncogene; tumour suppressor gene; PCR;
KW amplification; polymerase chain reaction; hybridisation; probe; primer;
KW point mutation; K-ras; N-ras; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
PN WO9516792-A1.
XX PD 22-JUN-1995.
XX PF 13-DEC-1994; 94WO-IB000414.

XX XX

XX DE DB 3 GAGGAGTTCCCTGTCA 20

XX XX
XX KW Melanoma; antigen; vaccine; immunogen; primer; probe; detection;
XX KW identification; tumour; gp100; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX EP68350-A1.
XX PN
XX XX 23-AUG-1995.
XX XX
XX PF 14-FEB-1995; 9SEP-00200348.
XX XX
XX PR 16-FEB-1994; 94EP-00200337.
XX PR 21-DEC-1994; 94EP-00203709.
XX XX (ALKU) AKZO NOBEL NV.
XX XX
XX PI Adema GJ, Figdor CG;
XX XX WPI; 1995-284790/38.
XX DR
XX FT Melanoma associated antigen gp100 - used in vaccines and for the
XX PT detection of tumours.
XX PS Example 4; Page 14; 4Opp; English.
XX XX Immunogenic peptides derived from the melanoma associated antigen may be
XX CC used in the production of vaccines. Nucleotide sequences encoding the
XX CC immunogenic peptides may be used as primers and probes in the detection
XX CC of melanoma cells. Tumour infiltrating lymphocytes capable of binding to
XX CC the melanoma associated antigen can be cultured ex vivo and returned to
XX CC melanoma particles, and when radiolabelled, they may be used to identify
XX CC tumour deposits. Four primers (AAQ96064-67) were used to generate a gp100
XX CC cDNA lacking the coding sequences for the peptide 457-466. This was then
XX CC subcloned into the construct pCMVgp100neo using two primers (AAQ96068,
XX CC AAQ96069) to generate pCMVgp100DEL454-481neo which was then used to
XX CC identify a gp100 epitope by deletion mapping
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.le+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0

QY 314 GCTCTGCACCGAGATTG 331
DB 20 GTTCTGCACCGAGATCTG 3

RESULT 1792
AAT01837
ID AAT01837 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAT01837;
XX DT 08-FEB-1996 (first entry)
XX XX
DE DE N-ras mutant Asp12 reamplification primer for detection of cancer.
XX XX
KW Cancer; blood plasma; oncogene; tumour suppressor gene; PCR;
KW amplification; polymerase chain reaction; hybridisation; probe; primer;
KW point mutation; K-ras; N-ras; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
PN WO9516792-A1.
XX PD 22-JUN-1995.
XX PF 13-DEC-1994; 94WO-IB000414.

XX XX

XX DE DB 3 GAGGAGTTCCCTGTCA 20

XX XX
XX KW Melanoma; antigen; vaccine; immunogen; primer; probe; detection;
XX KW identification; tumour; gp100; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX EP68350-A1.
XX PN
XX XX 23-AUG-1995.
XX XX
XX PF 14-FEB-1995; 9SEP-00200348.
XX XX
XX PR 16-FEB-1994; 94EP-00200337.
XX PR 21-DEC-1994; 94EP-00203709.
XX XX (ALKU) AKZO NOBEL NV.
XX XX
XX PI Adema GJ, Figdor CG;
XX XX WPI; 1995-284790/38.
XX DR
XX FT Melanoma associated antigen gp100 - used in vaccines and for the
XX PT detection of tumours.
XX PS Example 4; Page 14; 4Opp; English.
XX XX Immunogenic peptides derived from the melanoma associated antigen may be
XX CC used in the production of vaccines. Nucleotide sequences encoding the
XX CC immunogenic peptides may be used as primers and probes in the detection
XX CC of melanoma cells. Tumour infiltrating lymphocytes capable of binding to
XX CC the melanoma associated antigen can be cultured ex vivo and returned to
XX CC melanoma particles, and when radiolabelled, they may be used to identify
XX CC tumour deposits. Four primers (AAQ96064-67) were used to generate a gp100
XX CC cDNA lacking the coding sequences for the peptide 457-466. This was then
XX CC subcloned into the construct pCMVgp100neo using two primers (AAQ96068,
XX CC AAQ96069) to generate pCMVgp100DEL454-481neo which was then used to
XX CC identify a gp100 epitope by deletion mapping
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.le+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0

QY 314 GCTCTGCACCGAGATTG 331
DB 20 GTTCTGCACCGAGATCTG 3

RESULT 1792
AAT01837
ID AAT01837 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAT01837;
XX DT 08-FEB-1996 (first entry)
XX XX
DE DE N-ras mutant Asp12 reamplification primer for detection of cancer.
XX XX
KW Cancer; blood plasma; oncogene; tumour suppressor gene; PCR;
KW amplification; polymerase chain reaction; hybridisation; probe; primer;
KW point mutation; K-ras; N-ras; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
PN WO9516792-A1.
XX PD 22-JUN-1995.
XX PF 13-DEC-1994; 94WO-IB000414.

XX XX

XX DE DB 3 GAGGAGTTCCCTGTCA 20

XX XX
XX KW Melanoma; antigen; vaccine; immunogen; primer; probe; detection;
XX KW identification; tumour; gp100; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX EP68350-A1.
XX PN
XX XX 23-AUG-1995.
XX XX
XX PF 14-FEB-1995; 9SEP-00200348.
XX XX
XX PR 16-FEB-1994; 94EP-00200337.
XX PR 21-DEC-1994; 94EP-00203709.
XX XX (ALKU) AKZO NOBEL NV.
XX XX
XX PI Adema GJ, Figdor CG;
XX XX WPI; 1995-284790/38.
XX DR
XX FT Melanoma associated antigen gp100 - used in vaccines and for the
XX PT detection of tumours.
XX PS Example 4; Page 14; 4Opp; English.
XX XX Immunogenic peptides derived from the melanoma associated antigen may be
XX CC used in the production of vaccines. Nucleotide sequences encoding the
XX CC immunogenic peptides may be used as primers and probes in the detection
XX CC of melanoma cells. Tumour infiltrating lymphocytes capable of binding to
XX CC the melanoma associated antigen can be cultured ex vivo and returned to
XX CC melanoma particles, and when radiolabelled, they may be used to identify
XX CC tumour deposits. Four primers (AAQ96064-67) were used to generate a gp100
XX CC cDNA lacking the coding sequences for the peptide 457-466. This was then
XX CC subcloned into the construct pCMVgp100neo using two primers (AAQ96068,
XX CC AAQ96069) to generate pCMVgp100DEL454-481neo which was then used to
XX CC identify a gp100 epitope by deletion mapping
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.le+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0

QY 314 GCTCTGCACCGAGATTG 331
DB 20 GTTCTGCACCGAGATCTG 3

RESULT 1792
AAT01837
ID AAT01837 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAT01837;
XX DT 08-FEB-1996 (first entry)
XX XX
DE DE N-ras mutant Asp12 reamplification primer for detection of cancer.
XX XX
KW Cancer; blood plasma; oncogene; tumour suppressor gene; PCR;
KW amplification; polymerase chain reaction; hybridisation; probe; primer;
KW point mutation; K-ras; N-ras; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
PN WO9516792-A1.
XX PD 22-JUN-1995.
XX PF 13-DEC-1994; 94WO-IB000414.

XX XX

XX DE DB 3 GAGGAGTTCCCTGTCA 20

XX XX
XX KW Melanoma; antigen; vaccine; immunogen; primer; probe; detection;
XX KW identification; tumour; gp100; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX EP68350-A1.
XX PN
XX XX 23-AUG-1995.
XX XX
XX PF 14-FEB-1995; 9SEP-00200348.
XX XX
XX PR 16-FEB-1994; 94EP-00200337.
XX PR 21-DEC-1994; 94EP-00203709.
XX XX (ALKU) AKZO NOBEL NV.
XX XX
XX PI Adema GJ, Figdor CG;
XX XX WPI; 1995-284790/38.
XX DR
XX FT Melanoma associated antigen gp100 - used in vaccines and for the
XX PT detection of tumours.
XX PS Example 4; Page 14; 4Opp; English.
XX XX Immunogenic peptides derived from the melanoma associated antigen may be
XX CC used in the production of vaccines. Nucleotide sequences encoding the
XX CC immunogenic peptides may be used as primers and probes in the detection
XX CC of melanoma cells. Tumour infiltrating lymphocytes capable of binding to
XX CC the melanoma associated antigen can be cultured ex vivo and returned to
XX CC

PR 16-DEC-1993; 93CH-00003761.
XX (STRO/) STROUN M.
PA (ANKER/) ANKER P.
PA (VASI/) VASIOUKHIN V.
XX
XX Stroun M, Anker P, Vaslioukhin V;
PI
XX WPI; 1995-231582/30.
DR
XX Non-invasive detection and monitoring of cancer - by analysis of DNA
PT present in blood plasma, e.g. to detect changes in oncogene(s) or tumour
PT suppressor genes.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 8; 15pp; French.
XX
CC A novel method for the diagnosis of cancer involves analysing DNA from
CC blood plasma for specific (anti)oncogene or tumour suppressor genes.
CC Cancer patients often display elevated levels of such DNAs in their blood
CC plasma. The detection is pref. by PCR amplification, followed by
CC hybridisation with specific probes or reamplification with primer
CC specific for point mutations. The primers AAT01826-33 are specific for
CC the first exon of the K-ras gene whereas the primers AAT01835-8 are for
CC the N-ras gene first exon. This primer is specific for the point mutation
CC Asp12
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 10 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 231 TGGTGTGGTGGCGGAG 248
Db 2 TGGTGTGGTGGAGCAG 19
RESULT 1793
AAQ87113/c
ID AAQ87113 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC
AC AAQ87113;
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 10-DEC-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Aspergillus niger aspartic protease PEPE oligonucleotide-B.
XX
KW Aspartic protease; enzyme; fungus; food; DNA primer; oligonucleotide;
KW polymerase chain reaction; PCR; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FN EP65497-A2.
XX
XX 31-MAY-1995.
PD
PF 25-OCT-1994; 94EP-00810616.
XX
XX 03-NOV-1993; 93EP-00810764.
PR
XX (CIBA) CIBA GEIGY AG.
PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS AG.
PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS-ERFINDUNGEN VERWALTUNGS GMBH.
XX
PI Buxton F, Jarai G, Visser J;
XX
XX WPI; 1995-195586/26.
DR
XX Aspergillus niger strain defective in an aspartic protease gene - used
PT for efficient prodn. of heterologous or homologous proteins.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 36; 39pp; English.

XX Oligonucleotide-B is a DNA primer designed as a PCR primer to amplify
CC parts of the 1st and 3rd and all of the 2nd exons of pepE. (Updated on 25
CC -MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1217 CCACGGTGGAGAACAGC 1234
Db 20 CCTCGCGGAGGACAGC 3
RESULT 1794
AAQ84204
ID AAQ84204 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ84204;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 21-SEP-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE PKC-eta antisense oligo, binds to cDNA bases 92-111.
XX
KW Antisense; protein kinase C; alpha; PKC; beta; gamma; eta; epsilon; zeta;
KW modulation; expression; isozyme; hybridise; 5' UTR; human;
KW 3' untranslated region; translation initiation site; detection;
KW phosphorothioate linkage; 2'-O-methyl modification;
KW 2'-O-propyl modification; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9502069-A1.
XX
XX 19-JAN-1995.
PD
XX 08-JUL-1994; 94WO-US007770.
PF
XX 09-JUL-1993; 93US-00089996.
PR
XX 22-FEB-1994; 94US-00199779.
PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Bennett CF, Boggs RT, Dean NM;
PI
XX WPI; 1995-066911/09.
XX
XX Oligo:nucleotide(s) hybridisable with Protein Kinase C mRNA or gene -
XX also novel PKC-alpha 3'-UTR sequence, useful for diagnosis and treatment
XX of hyperproliferative disorders.
XX
XX Claim 17; Page 28; 125pp; English.
PS
XX The sequences given in AAQ84200-19 are oligos which are antisense to the
CC protein kinase C-eta (PKC-eta) cDNA. These oligos are anti-sense to
CC regions in the 3' untranslated region of the cDNA and around the
CC translation initiation site. These antisense molecules may be used in
CC modulating the expression of this particular isozyme of PKC. The oligos
CC of the invention preferably hybridise with the 5'- or 3'- untranslated
CC regions of the PKC gene, or the translation initiation site, or the
CC coding region. These oligos may be used in the detection of the human PKC
CC genes and for treatment of animals with conditions associated with PKC,
CC esp. hyperproliferative diseases such as psoriasis, colorectal cancer,
CC lung cancer, breast or skin cancer. These oligos may contain at least one
CC phosphorothioate linkage and/or at least one of the nucleotides comprises
CC a modification on the 2' position of the sugar, esp. a 2'-O-methyl or a
CC 2'-O-propyl modification. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1661 CCCCTCACAGGGCAGCCC 1678
DB 3 CCCGTCTCAGGCCAGGCC 20

RESULT 1795
AAT18864
ID AAT18864 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAT18864;
XX DT 02-OCT-1996 (first entry)
XX DE SMN gene T-BCD541 exon 8 SSCP primer 164C140.
XX KW Survival motor neuron gene; SMN gene; spinal muscular atrophy;
XX KW chromosome 5-SMA determining gene; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;
XX KW primary lateral sclerosis; arthrogryposis multiplex congenita; diagnosis;
XX KW gene therapy; T-BCD541; SSCP; primer;
XX KW single strand conformation polymorphism; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN EP711833-A2.
XX PD 15-MAY-1996.
XX PF 19-OCT-1995; 95EP-00402335.
XX PR 19-OCT-1994; 94EP-00402353.
XX PA (INRM ) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX PI Melki J, Munnich A;
XX DR WPI; 1996-232098/24.
XX PT Human survival motor neuron gene T-BCD541, variant C-BCD541 and murine
XX PT equiv. - useful to develop primers and probes for in vitro detection of
XX PT motor neuron diseases e.g. spinal muscular atrophy.
XX PS Claim 16; Page 27; 47pp; English.
XX CC Primers (AAT18833-65) were designed for the single strand conformation
XX CC polymorphism (SSCP) analysis of the human survival motor neuron gene T-
XX CC BCD541 (AAT18868). Primers 164C140 (AAT18864) and 541C920 (AAT18865) are
XX CC based on exon 8 of the gene. SSCP analysis is performed for the detection
XX CC and diagnosis of motor neuron diseases such as spinal muscular atrophy,
XX CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, primary lateral sclerosis and
XX CC arthrogryposis multiplex congenita
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 447 GATCTCCACTGAGGACAT 464
DB 1 GGTGTCCACAGGACAT 18

RESULT 1796
AAT15136/c
ID AAT15136 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAT15136;
XX DT 10-OCT-1996 (first entry)
```

```
XX Hypermutable target nucleic acid amplification primer #34.
DE Primer; amplification; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; mutation; locus;
XX deletion; addition; hypermutable; microsatellite; benign; malignant;
KW proliferative cell disorder; neoplasm; colon adenoma; dysplasia;
KW hyperplasia; hybridisation; repeat sequence; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS WO9606951-A1.
XX PN 07-MAR-1996.
XX PF 31-AUG-1995; 95WO-US011233.
XX PR 31-AUG-1994; 94US-00299477.
XX PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MED.
XX PI Sidransky D;
XX WPI; 1996-160382/16.
XX DR Detection of mammalian cell proliferative disorders e.g. neoplasms - by
XX PT isolating nucleic acid from the mammal and detecting a hyper-mutable
XX PT target nucleic acid.
XX PS Claim 15; Page 67; 78pp; English.
XX CC The primers AAT15103-42 are used to detect mutations, pref. deletions or
XX CC additions, at hypermutable sequences of microsatellite loci associated
XX CC with proliferative cell disorders such as benign or malignant neoplasms
XX CC or non-malignant disorders such as colon adenoma, dysplasia, hyperplasia,
XX CC etc. The primers hybridise to sequences flanking the hypermutable target
XX CC nucleic acid (HTNA) sequences which comprise a repeat sequence selected
XX CC from TC, AGC, TCC, CAG, CAA, CTC, AAAG, AGAT or TCT. Mutations in the
XX CC HTNA can be detected after amplification. Preferred microsatellite loci
XX CC include AFA (chromosome X), D14S50 (chromosome 14), MD (chromosome 19),
XX CC SAT and ACTBP2 (chromosome 6) DRPLA (chromosome 12), FGA and D4S243
XX CC (chromosome 4) or UT762 (chromosome 21)
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 575 GTGTACAGCCTATCTGAGA 592
DB 20 GTGTACAGGATCTGAGA 3

RESULT 1797
AAT15116
ID AAT15116 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAT15116;
XX DT 10-OCT-1996 (first entry)
XX DE Hypermutable target nucleic acid amplification primer #14.
XX KW Primer; amplification; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; mutation; locus;
XX KW deletion; addition; hypermutable; microsatellite; benign; malignant;
XX KW proliferative cell disorder; neoplasm; colon adenoma; dysplasia;
XX KW hyperplasia; hybridisation; repeat sequence; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS WO9606951-A1.
XX PN 07-MAR-1996.
```

XX PF 31-AUG-1995; 95WO-US011233.
 XX PF 31-AUG-1994; 94US-00299477.
 PR XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MED.
 PA Sidransky D;
 XX WPI; 1996-160382/16.
 DR XX
 XX Detection of mammalian cell proliferative disorders e.g. neoplasms - by
 PT isolating nucleic acid from the mammal and detecting a hyper-mutable
 PT target nucleic acid.
 XX PT
 XX Claim 14; Page 66; 78pp; English.
 PS XX
 CC The primers AAT15103-42 are used to detect mutations, pref. deletions or
 CC additions, at hypermutable sequences of microsatellite loci associated
 CC with proliferative cell disorders such as benign or malignant neoplasms
 CC or non-malignant disorders such as colon adenoma, dysplasia, hyperplasia,
 CC etc. The primers hybridise to sequences flanking the hypermutable target
 CC nucleic acid (HNA) sequences which comprise a repeat sequence selected
 CC from TC, AGC, TCC, CAG, CAA, CTG, AAG, AGAT or TCTT. Mutations in the
 CC HNA can be detected after amplification. Preferred microsatellite loci
 CC include ARA (chromosome X), D14S50 (chromosome 14), MD (chromosome 19),
 CC SAT and ACTBP2 (chromosome 6) DRPLA (chromosome 12), FGA and D4S243
 CC (chromosome 4) or UT762 (chromosome 21)
 XX SQ
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 575 GTGTGACGCTATCTGAGA 592
 DB 1 GTGTGACGAGTCTGAGA 18
 RESULT 1798
 AAT33935
 ID AAT33935 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AAT33935;
 XX DT 14-DEC-1996 (first entry)
 XX DE Human Factor V gene exon 10 primer FV7.
 XX KW Factor V; activated Protein C resistance; APC; genetic screening; allele;
 KW point mutation; diagnosis; polymers; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO9630546-A1.
 XX PD 03-OCT-1996.
 XX PF 22-MAR-1996; 96WO-US003881.
 XX PR 24-MAR-1995; 95US-00410488.
 XX PA (SCRI) SCRIPPS RES INST.
 XX PI Griffin JH, Greengard J, Gandrille S;
 XX WPI; 1996-455389/45.
 XX Detection of Factor V gene mutation - by PCR amplification to identify
 PT exon 10 guanine 205 or 1691 to adenine substitution, which results in
 PT activated Protein C resistance.

PS Claim 1; Page 108; 175pp; English.
 XX Sense primer FV7 (AAT33935) is utilised in the PCR amplification of human
 CC Factor V genomic DNA or cDNA to amplify a region including position 205
 CC of exon 10 of genomic DNA or position 1691 in Factor cDNA (see also
 CC AAT33937-38 and AAT33945-48). It is used with primers FVNT102 (AAT33936)
 CC or primer FV506st2 (AAT33947) to amplify genomic DNA, and with primer
 CC FV8A (AAT33941) to amplify cDNA. Mutant and normal alleles in the PCR
 CC products (see also AAT33934, AAT33951, AAT33942-44 and AAT33948) are
 CC differentiated by DNA sequencing or by the ability of restriction
 CC endonucleases (MnlI or HindIII) to digest the products. Substn. of
 CC adenine for guanine at position 205 in exon 10 or position 1691 of Factor
 CC V cDNA causes activated Protein C resistance in humans
 XX SQ
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1073 CATCTCCATGAGGTGG 1090
 DB 1 CATCTACAGTGCAGGTGG 18
 RESULT 1799
 AAT09716
 ID AAT09716 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AAT09716;
 XX DT 27-JUN-1996 (first entry)
 XX DE Human AMG-X blocking oligonucleotide, conjugated with Texas red.
 XX KW Polymerase chain reaction; amplification; non-specific priming;
 KW blocking oligonucleotide; donor; acceptor; fluorophore; AMG-X;
 KW energy transfer; ligation; human X-chromosome specific amelogenin; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1 /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Texas red-conjugated amino-C6-dT"
 FT modified_base 19 /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Texas red-conjugated amino-C6-dT"
 XX PN WO9532306-A1.
 XX PD 30-NOV-1995.
 XX PF 23-MAY-1994; 94WO-US005767.
 XX PR 23-MAY-1994; 94WO-US005767.
 XX PA (BIOT-) BIOTRONICS CORP.
 XX PI Wang C, Wu K;
 XX WPI; 1996-020598/02.
 XX Detecting target nucleic acid by amplification - with primer- blocking
 PT oligonucleotide duplex(es) labelled with donor and acceptor
 PT fluorophore(s), to reduce non-specific priming.
 XX Example 4; Page 22; 41pp; English.
 PS The presence of a blocking oligonucleotide partially complementary to an
 CC amplification primer in a PCR mixture reduces the number of non-specific

CC priming events. When labelled with a fluorophore, the blocking
 CC oligonucleotide can also be used to monitor the amplification process by
 CC participating in fluorescence energy transfer. This energy transfer can
 CC be enhanced by using the blocking oligonucleotide as a template for
 CC ligation of its complementary sequence to the primer. In an example, the
 CC human X-chromosome specific amelogenin (AMG-X) sequence was
 CC asymmetrically amplified using an excess primer and a limiting primer
 CC (see AAT18553 and AAT18554, respectively). The amplification process
 CC could be monitored using either a primer: blocking oligonucleotide duplex
 CC (= "Duplex A") or a universal detection duplex coupled to a primer (= "Duplex B"). The present sequence is that of the AMG-X amplification
 CC blocking oligonucleotide used in Duplex A

XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1452 TCCATCTCTCTCAGTCT 1469
 |||||
 DB 1 TCCACTCTGACTCAGTCT 18

RESULT 1800
 AAT33103/C
 ID AAT33103 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
 AC AAT33103;

XX
 DT 21-JAN-1997 (first entry)

DE
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 3065.

XX
 KW Antisense oligonucleotide; human; intracellular adhesion molecule-1;
 KW ICAM-1; endothelial leukocyte adhesion molecule-1; ELAM-1; E-selectin;
 KW vascular cell adhesion molecule-1; VCAM-1; white blood cell; breguinar;
 KW vascular endothelium; allograft rejection; immunosuppression; rapamycin;
 KW anti-lymphocyte serum; monoclonal antibody; cardiac allograft; therapy;
 KW renal allograft rejection; donor-specific transplant tolerance; LFA-1;
 KW ss.

XX
 OS Synthetic.

XX
 PN WO9615780-A1.

XX
 PD 30-MAY-1996.

XX
 PF 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015536.

XX
 PR 23-NOV-1994; 94US-00344155.

XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX
 PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.

XX
 PI Bennett CF, Stepkowski SM;

XX
 PF WPI; 1996-268321/27.

XX
 PT Oligo-nucleotide targetted to a nucleic acid sequence encoding ICAM-1,
 PT ELAM-1 or VCAM-1 - useful for treating or preventing allo:graft
 PT rejection.

XX
 PS Example 12; Page 34; 92pp; English.

XX
 CC AAT30211-T30233, AAT33058-T33112 and AAT36667-T36684 represent antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention. These sequences target regions of the
 CC coding sequences for human intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1),
 CC endothelial leukocyte adhesion molecule-1 (ELAM-1, also known as E-
 CC selectin), or vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1). This sequence
 CC targets a portion of the coding DNA sequence for ICAM-1. ICAM-1, ELAM-1,
 CC and VCAM-1 represent three of the five cell adhesion molecules involved
 CC in the adherence of white blood cells to vascular endothelium. These

CC sequences can be used in a composition for treating allograft rejection.
 CC The composition contains one of these sequences in combination with an
 CC immunosuppressive agent. The immunosuppressive agent used in the
 CC compositions is breguinar, rapamycin, anti-lymphocyte serum, a monoclonal
 CC antibody against LFA-1 or an antisense oligonucleotide. The compositions
 CC can be used for treating or preventing allograft rejection, such as
 CC cardiac or renal allograft rejection. By using these compositions,
 CC allograft survival times are extended, and donor-specific transplant
 CC tolerance is induced

XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 377 CTTGAGCCAGTCTCGG 394
 |||||
 DB 19 CTTGAGCCAGTCTCTG 2

RESULT 1801
 AAT98015/C
 ID AAT98015 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
 AC AAT98015;

XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 08-SEP-1998 (first entry)

XX
 DE Human or simian immunodeficiency virus detection primer MMy4Bbis.

XX
 KW Primer; PCR; amplification; gag; vpr; pol; vpu; HIV-1; HIV-2; SIV; nef2;
 KW vif2; vpx; detection; ss.

XX
 OS Synthetic.

OS Human immunodeficiency virus.

OS Simian immunodeficiency virus.

XX
 PN EP806484-A2.

XX
 PD 12-NOV-1997.

XX
 PF 05-JUN-1990; 97EP-00110543.

XX
 PR 02-JUN-1989; 89FR-00007354.

XX
 PR 20-SEP-1989; 89FR-00012371.

XX
 PR 05-JUN-1990; 90EP-00401520.

XX
 PA (INSP) INST PASTEUR.

PA (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.

XX
 PI Moncany M, Montagnier L;

XX
 WPI; 1997-538622/50.

XX
 PT Oligo-nucleotide primers for amplifying retroviral nucleic acids -
 PT comprising conserved sequences of human immunodeficiency virus and simian
 PT immunodeficiency virus genes.

XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 18; 23pp; French.

XX
 CC The oligonucleotides AAT98010-T98059 are useful as primers for nucleic
 CC acid amplification of conserved sequences of the gag, vpr, pol or vpu
 CC genes of the HIV-1 strains Bru, Mal, Eii, HIV-2 ROD or simian
 CC immunodeficiency virus (SIV) MAC or the nef2, vif2 or vpx genes of HIV-2
 CC ROD and SIV MAC. This primer is targetted to sequences in the gag gene of
 CC the viral strains. The sequence are therefore used to detect HIV-1, HIV-2
 CC or SIV infections. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.) (Updated
 CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)

XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 4 Other;


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XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN US5591582-A.
XX PD 07-JAN-1997.
XX PF 23-JUN-1994; 94US-00264425.
XX PR 23-JUL-1985; 85US-00758104.
XX PR 04-AUG-1987; 87US-00081490.
XX PR 21-APR-1992; 92US-00873352.
XX PA (UYLE-) RIJKSUNIV LEIDEN.
XX PI Van Der Eb AJ, Bos JL;
XX PI WPI; 1997-086629/08.
XX DR
XX PT Detection of activated ras gene - using oligo:nucleotide probes to detect
XX PT mutated codon.
XX PS Claim 24; Col 29; 20pp; English.
XX CC A new method has been produced for the detection of an activated ras gene
CC containing a mutated codon. The method involves: either cleaving a human
CC subject's genomic DNA with a restriction enzyme to produce DNA fragments
CC and treating the fragments to obtain single-stranded DNA molecules or
CC isolating the subject's polyA+ mRNA; contacting the single-stranded DNA
CC molecules or polyA+ mRNA under hybridising conditions with a labelled
CC synthetic DNA molecule, optionally bound to a solid support, comprising
CC 12-20 nucleotides, where the synthetic DNA molecule is 5'-B-Q-D-3' in the
CC case of single-stranded DNA or is complementary to 5'-B-Q-D-3' in the
CC case of polyA+ mRNA, B = 0-9 nucleotides having a sequence complementary
CC to a sequence in the activated ras gene 5' of the mutated codon, D = 0-12
CC nucleotides having a sequence complementary to a sequence in the
CC activated ras gene 3' of the mutated codon, provided that B and D contain
CC a total of at least 9 nucleotides, and Q is complementary to the mutated
CC codon; treating the resulting hybridised molecules under conditions
CC permitting only fully complementary molecules to remain hybridised; and
CC detecting the presence of the labelled synthetic DNA molecule in the
CC hybridised molecules. The present sequence represents the synthetic DNA
CC probe used for detecting the activated N-ras gene when the mutated codon
CC is at position 13 and has a single base substitution in the first or
CC second nucleotide position so that it encodes an amino acid other than
CC Gly. The preferred mutated codon at position 13 codes for Asn. The method
CC can be used for the diagnosis of acute myeloid leukaemia and other
CC tumours. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. NO. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 264 CCCACACGCTGCTGCC 281
DB 3 CCCACACACGCTGCTCC 20
XX
RESULT 1805
AAT48677
ID AAT48677 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAT48677;
XX AC
XX AC AAT48677;
XX AC
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 02-OCT-1997 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE Probe for detecting N-ras gene mutations in the codon at position 12.
XX DE Mutated codon; single base mutation; human; acute myeloid leukaemia;
XX KW tumour; activated ras gene; N-ras; H-ras; K-ras; ss.
XX

```

```

XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN US5591582-A.
XX PD 07-JAN-1997.
XX PF 23-JUN-1994; 94US-00264425.
XX PR 23-JUL-1985; 85US-00758104.
XX PR 04-AUG-1987; 87US-00081490.
XX PR 21-APR-1992; 92US-00873352.
XX PA (UYLE-) RIJKSUNIV LEIDEN.
XX PI Van Der Eb AJ, Bos JL;
XX PI WPI; 1997-086629/08.
XX DR
XX PT Detection of activated ras gene - using oligo:nucleotide probes to detect
XX PT mutated codon.
XX PS Claim 23; Col 28; 20pp; English.
XX CC A new method has been produced for the detection of an activated ras gene
CC containing a mutated codon. The method involves: either cleaving a human
CC subject's genomic DNA with a restriction enzyme to produce DNA fragments
CC and treating the fragments to obtain single-stranded DNA molecules or
CC isolating the subject's polyA+ mRNA; contacting the single-stranded DNA
CC molecules or polyA+ mRNA under hybridising conditions with a labelled
CC synthetic DNA molecule, optionally bound to a solid support, comprising
CC 12-20 nucleotides, where the synthetic DNA molecule is 5'-B-Q-D-3' in the
CC case of single-stranded DNA or is complementary to 5'-B-Q-D-3' in the
CC case of polyA+ mRNA, B = 0-9 nucleotides having a sequence complementary
CC to a sequence in the activated ras gene 5' of the mutated codon, D = 0-12
CC nucleotides having a sequence complementary to a sequence in the
CC activated ras gene 3' of the mutated codon, provided that B and D contain
CC a total of at least 9 nucleotides, and Q is complementary to the mutated
CC codon; treating the resulting hybridised molecules under conditions
CC permitting only fully complementary molecules to remain hybridised; and
CC detecting the presence of the labelled synthetic DNA molecule in the
CC hybridised molecules. The present sequence represents the synthetic DNA
CC probe used for detecting the activated N-ras gene when the mutated codon
CC is at position 12 and has a single base substitution in the first or
CC second nucleotide position so that it encodes an amino acid other than
CC Gly. The method can be used for the diagnosis of acute myeloid leukaemia
CC and other tumours. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. NO. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 264 CCCACACGCTGCTGCC 281
DB 3 CCCACACACGCTGCTCC 20
XX
RESULT 1806
AAV13347
ID AAV13347 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAV13347;
XX AC
XX AC AAV13347;
XX AC
XX DT 14-MAY-1998 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE Antisense primer Exon 11 for human 5-lipoxygenase gene.
XX KW Inflammatory disease; polymorphism; 5-lipoxygenase; asthma;
XX KW ulcerative colitis; bronchitis; sinusitis; psoriasis; rhinitis;
XX KW arthritis; diagnosis; treatment; PCR primer; ss.
XX

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OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN WO9742347-A2.
 XX
 PD 13-NOV-1997.
 XX
 PF 29-APR-1997; 97WO-US007137.
 XX
 PR 06-MAY-1996; 96US-0016890P.
 XX
 PR 25-APR-1997; 97US-00846020.
 XX
 PA (BGHM) BRIGHAM & WOMENS HOSPITAL.
 XX
 PI Drazen JM, In K, Asano K, Beier D, Grobholz J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-558997/51.
 XX
 PT Classifying patients with inflammatory disease, specifically asthma -
 PT according to polymorphisms in 5-lipoxygenase gene regulatory region, e.g.
 PT to identify candidates for lipoxygenase inhibitor treatment.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 19; 56pp; English.
 CC The present sequence was used in the development of a novel method for
 CC classifying patients suffering from an inflammatory disease. The method
 CC comprises identifying in DNA from at least 1 patient a sequence
 CC polymorphism, as compared with the normal 5-lipoxygenase (5-LOX) gene
 CC (AAT88431), in a 5-LOX regulatory gene sequence. The method can be
 CC applied to subjects with asthma, ulcerative colitis, bronchitis,
 CC sinusitis, psoriasis, allergic and non-allergic rhinitis, lupus or
 CC rheumatoid arthritis. Specifically it can be used to diagnose asthma or
 CC susceptibility to disease, identify treatments suitable for individual
 CC patients or assess the likely success of treatment
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1257 AGGAACCCCACTGAGGA 1274
 Db | ||||| |||||
 3 ACGAACCTACCTGAGGA 20
 RESULT 1807
 AAV55907
 ID AAV55907 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV55907;
 XX
 DT 02-DEC-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE CYP1B1 coding sequence amplifying primer CYP3R.
 XX
 KW CYP1B1; human; cytochrome P4501B1; glaucoma; mutation; 8q24 gene;
 KW 10p1 gene; glaucoma-associated gene; primary open-angle glaucoma;
 KW primary congenital glaucoma; PCG; gene therapy; optical nerve;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9836098-A1.
 XX
 PD 20-AUG-1998.
 XX
 PF 12-FEB-1998; 98WO-US002851.
 XX
 PR 13-FEB-1997; 97US-00800036.
 PR 10-SEP-1997; 97US-00926492.
 XX

PA (UYCO-) UNIV CONNECTICUT.
 XX Sarfarazi M;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1998-506317/43.
 DR
 XX
 PT Diagnosis of glaucoma by detecting mutations in, or altered expression
 PT from, specific genes - also treatment with non-mutant nucleic acid or
 PT proteins, or antibodies against mutant protein.
 XX
 XX Example; Page 28; 61pp; English.
 PS
 CC Sequences shown in AAV55902 to AAV55909 represent cDNA based primers used
 CC for the PCR amplification of the coding sequence of the human cytochrome
 CC P4501B1 (CYP1B1) gene. This is used in the method of the invention for
 CC the diagnosis of glaucoma which comprises detecting a mutation in a
 CC glaucoma-associated gene or by detecting altered expression of the
 CC protein encoded by the gene. The method is specifically used to diagnose
 CC primary open-angle glaucoma, associated with genes at 8q24 or 10p1 and
 CC primary congenital glaucoma (PCG), associated with gene CYP1B1, but more
 CC generally for any form of the disease having a genetic cause. Glaucoma
 CC can be treated with non-mutant forms of the glaucoma-associated protein
 CC (or its mimics) and the encoding gene, or antibodies or correction of a
 CC mutation by heterologous recombination. Gene therapy methods can be
 CC applied in vivo or cells are transfected ex vivo and then returned to the
 CC patient. The method allows diagnosis, and treatment, at an early stage,
 CC before significant damage to the optical nerve has occurred.
 CC Identification of particular mutations allows optimisation of treatment
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 10 CGTAAGCATGTGCACGGA 27
 Db | ||||| |||||
 2 CATAAGCGAGGCCGGA 19
 RESULT 1808
 AAT99741/C
 ID AAT99741 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT99741;
 XX
 DT 28-SEP-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Bacillus thuringiensis MIS-2 toxin gene PCR primer 70.
 XX
 KW Insecticide; pesticide; toxin; MIS-2; delta-endotoxin;
 KW biological control; lepidopteran; coleopteran; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Bacillus thuringiensis.
 XX
 PN WO9818932-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-MAY-1998.
 XX
 PF 30-OCT-1997; 97WO-US019804.
 XX
 PR 30-OCT-1996; 96US-0029848P.
 XX
 PA (MYCO) MYCOGEN CORP.
 XX
 PI Feitelson JS, Schnepf HE, Narva KE, Stockhoff BA, Schmeits JL;
 PI Loewer D, Schwab G, Dullum CJ, Muller-Cohn J, Stamp L;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-272226/24.
 XX
 PT Bacillus thuringiensis isolates - used for producing pesticidal toxins
 PT and nucleotide sequences for control of lepidopterans and coleopterans.

XX Claim 9; Page 112; 139pp; English.

PS Primer 70 can be used in the PCR amplification of novel MIS-2 family

CC toxin genes of *Bacillus thuringiensis* (B.t.). When used with primer 117

CC (see AAT99770), it amplifies a DNA fragment of 213 nucleotides from B.t.

CC isolates PS66D3 (NRRL B-21858), PS197T1 (NRRL B-21869) and PS1J2 (NRRL B

CC -21009). The invention provides primers (see AAT99734-87) that are useful

CC in PCR techniques for producing gene fragments which are characteristic

CC of genes encoding B.t. pesticidal toxins of the novel families MIS-1, MIS

CC -2, MIS-3, MIS-4, MIS-5, MIS-6 and SUP-1. The polynucleotides amplified

CC by specific primer pairs can be used in the transformation of host

CC cells, especially plant and bacterial host cells, for production of

CC pesticidal toxin useful for control of lepidopteran and coleopteran pests

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1229 AACAGCTACACTTCATCT 1246

Db 19 AACAGCTACTCTTCCTTT 2

RESULT 1809

AAT99769

ID AAT99769 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAT99769;

XX DT 28-SEP-1998 (first entry)

XX DE *Bacillus thuringiensis* MIS-2 toxin gene PCR primer 116.

XX KW Insecticide; pesticide; toxin; MIS-2; delta-endotoxin;

XX KW biological control; lepidopteran; coleopteran; PCR; primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

OS *Bacillus thuringiensis*.

XX WO9818932-A2.

XX PD 07-MAY-1998.

XX PF 30-OCT-1997; 97WO-US019804.

XX PR 30-OCT-1996; 96US-0029848P.

XX PA (MYCO) MYCOGEN CORP.

XX PI Peitelson JS, Schnepf HE, Narva KE, Stockhoff BA, Schmeits JL;

PI Loewer D, Schwab G, Dullum CJ, Muller-Cohn J, Stamp L;

XX WPI; 1998-272226/24.

XX *Bacillus thuringiensis* isolates - used for producing pesticidal toxins

XX and nucleotide sequences for control of lepidopterans and coleopterans.

PS Claim 9; Page 125; 139pp; English.

XX Primer 116 can be used in the PCR amplification of novel MIS-2 family

CC toxin genes of *Bacillus thuringiensis* (B.t.). It is the reverse

CC complement of primer 70 (see AAV99741). When used with primers 62, 64, 66

CC and 68 (see AAT99737-40), it amplifies 509, 372, 300 and 131 nucleotide

CC fragments, respectively, of B.t. PS66D3 (NRRL B-21858), PS197T1 (NRRL B-

CC 21869) and PS1J2 (NRRL B-21009) DNA. The invention provides primers (see

CC AAT99734-87) that are useful in PCR techniques for producing gene

CC fragments which are characteristic of genes encoding B.t. pesticidal

CC toxins of the novel families MIS-1, MIS-2, MIS-3, MIS-4, MIS-5, MIS-6 and

CC SUP-1. The polynucleotides amplified by specific primer pairs can be used

CC in the transformation of host cells, especially plant and bacterial host

CC cells, for production of pesticidal toxin useful for control of

CC lepidopteran and coleopteran pests

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1229 AACAGCTACACTTCATCT 1246

Db 2 AACAGCTACTCTTCCTTT 19

RESULT 1810

AAV21008

ID AAV21008 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAV21008;

XX DT 20-JUL-1998 (first entry)

XX DE Microsatellite DNA PCR target sequence 14.

XX KW Allelic imbalance; size fractionation; diagnosis;

XX KW cell proliferation disorder; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX WO9808980-A1.

XX PD 05-MAR-1998.

XX PF 28-AUG-1997; 97WO-US015286.

XX PR 28-AUG-1996; 96US-0025805P.

XX PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.

XX PI Sidransky D;

XX WPI; 1998-179451/16.

XX *Diagnosing cell proliferative disorders - comprises detecting, e.g.*

XX *neoplasia of stomach from alterations in micro-satellite allele(s).*

PS Claim 14; Page 15; 53pp; English.

XX Microsatellite DNA PCR target sequences AAV20995-V21026 are amplified to

CC detect the presence of an allelic imbalance or genetic instability by

CC size fractionation. This can be used for the diagnosis of cell

CC proliferation disorders such as neoplasia, benign or malignant

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 575 GTGTCAGCCTATCTGAGA 592

Db 1 GTGTCAGAGATCTGAGA 18

RESULT 1811

AAV21040/C

ID AAV21040 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAV21040;

XX DT 20-JUL-1998 (first entry)

XX KW Microsatellite DNA PCR primer FgA(R).

XX X). The kit is a DNA duplex which comprises a first oligonucleotide
PF capable of acting as a primer, with or without a segment noncontiguous to
XX its priming sequence, for use with a polymerase in the amplification of a
XX target nucleic acid, a second oligonucleotide which is hybridised, via at
XX least 5 consecutive fully complementary nucleotide pairings, with the
XX first oligonucleotide, the second oligonucleotide being incapable of
XX acting as a primer for the polymerase, and a first fluorophore covalently
XX attached to the first oligonucleotide, and a second fluorophore covalently
XX attached to the second oligonucleotide, with one of the two fluorophores
XX being a donor fluorophore and the other being an acceptor fluorophore, so
XX that when the two fluorophores are in close proximity resonance energy
XX transfer between them is allowed. Each of the first oligonucleotide and
XX the second oligonucleotide contains 10--50 nucleotides. Another kit
XX claimed comprises a first and second primer both optionally having a
XX segment non-contiguous to a first or second priming sequence,
XX respectively, which are used with a polymerase for the amplification of
XX the target nucleic acid and an oligonucleotide which is incapable of
XX acting as a primer for the polymerase and has at least 5 consecutive
XX nucleotides fully complementary to at least 5 consecutive nucleotides of
XX the first primer. Each of the first primer, the second primer and the
XX oligonucleotide contains 10-50 nucleotides. A third kit for detecting a
XX target nucleic acid comprises a first oligonucleotide being incapable of
XX acting as a primer for use with a polymerase in the amplification of a
XX target nucleic acid, and containing 10-50 nucleotides with a first
XX fluorophore covalently attached to it, and a second oligonucleotide
XX containing 5-30 nucleotides with a second fluorophore covalently attached
XX to it, the second oligonucleotide having a free 3' OH and being capable
XX of hybridizing, via at least 5 consecutive fully complementary nucleotide
XX pairings, with the first oligonucleotide. The first oligonucleotide has
XX an overhang beyond the 3' end of the second oligonucleotide by 1-12
XX nucleotides, and the first and second fluorophores, one of which is a
XX donor fluorophore and the other an acceptor fluorophore are in close
XX proximity when the first oligonucleotide hybridises to the second
XX oligonucleotide to allow resonance energy transfer between them. The kits
XX are used in homogeneous assays in which the target nucleic acid sequence
XX is amplified and the amplified target is detected without conducting a
XX separation step

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. NO. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 1452 TCCATCTCTCCCTCACTCT 1469
DB 1 TCCATCTCTCACTCT 18

RESULT 1814
AAV47987
ID AAV47987 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAV47987;
AC AAV47987;
XX
DT 19-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Human B7-1 targetted oligonucleotide 13801.
XX
XX ss: human; B7: T cell; inflammation; autoimmune disease; cell activation;
XX cell proliferation.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /*note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
XX
XX W09829124-A1.
XX
XX 09-JUL-1998.

XX 16-DEC-1997; 97WO-US023270.
XX
XX 31-DEC-1996; 96US-00777266.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Bennett CF, Vickers TA;
XX WPI; 1998-387783/33.
XX
XX New oligo:nucleotide(s) that modulate expression of B7 proteins - used
XX for, e.g. controlling activation and proliferation of T cells,
XX particularly for treatment, diagnosis and prevention of inflammation.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 33; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The oligonucleotides which specifically hybridise to B7 modulate its
XX expression (and thus T cell activation and proliferation). This is
XX particularly useful for treatment and prevention of inflammation and
XX autoimmune diseases, e.g. asthma, (juvenile) diabetes, myasthenia gravis,
XX Grave's disease, rheumatoid arthritis, allograft rejection, psoriasis,
XX (systemic) lupus erythematosus, multiple sclerosis, contact dermatitis,
XX rhinitis, allergy, cancer and metastases. The oligonucleotides may also
XX be used to manipulate T cell activation ex vivo; to determine or detect
XX B7 protein expression; for diagnosis; as assay and purification reagents,
XX and to study physiological roles of B7 proteins
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. NO. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 814 CACACGAGAGTCCCTC 831
DB 2 CTCACGTAGAAGACCTC 19

RESULT 1815
AAV42939
ID AAV42939 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAV42939;
AC AAV42939;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 21-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify human neuroD3 gene.
XX
XX Basic helix-loop-helix; bHLH; neuroD; neuroectodermal tumour;
XX classification; medulloblastoma; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US5795723-A.
XX
XX 18-AUG-1998.
XX
XX 07-AUG-1997; 97US-00910973.
XX
XX 06-MAY-1994; 94US-00239238.
XX 02-NOV-1995; 95US-00552142.
XX 30-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017532.
XX
XX (HUTC-) HUTCHINSON CANCER RES CENT FRED.
XX
XX Tapscott SJ, Olson JM;
XX WPI; 1998-466661/40.
XX
XX Classifying neuroectodermal tumours from expression pattern of basic-

The present sequence is primer for a specific region (position 1321-1502) within the *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* 23S rRNA. The primers AAV10406-11 provide particularly good differentiation between *N. gonorrhoeae* and *N. meningitidis* or other pathogens, specifically a differentiation between

X

DT 28-AUG-1998 (first entry)
DE Antisense MDR1 oligonucleotide #26.
XX P-glycoprotein; multiple drug resistance; MDR; cellular uptake; cancer;
KW gene expression; chemotherapy; treatment; hyper-proliferative disease;
KW primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO9814615-A1.
FN 09-APR-1998.
XX 01-OCT-1997; 97WO-US017800.
XX 04-OCT-1996; 96US-00731199.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA Dean NM, Manoharan M;
PI WPI; 1998-240109/21.
DR Anti-sense oligonucleotide(s) targetted to multiple drug resistance gene
XX - are modified by lipophilic substituent, on sugar and/or with non-
PT natural linkages, used to improve activity of anti-proliferative agents
PT against tumours.
XX Example 1; Page 21; 64pp; English.
XX AAV35061-V35101 are primers which have a sequence complementary to the
CC translation initiation or termination region of a nucleic acid encoding a
CC P-glycoprotein associated with multiple drug resistance (MDR) and
CC inhibits expression of the glycoprotein. These primers are composed of 8-
CC 30 covalently linked nucleotides and includes at least 1 of the
CC following, a 2'-modification, a lipophilic group (LG) that improves
CC cellular uptake, and at least 1 covalent link that is a phosphorothioate,
CC phospho di- or tri-ester, methylphosphonate, methylene (methylimino),
CC morpholino, polyamide, short chain alkyl or heteroatomic inter-sugar
CC link, or cycloalkyl or heterocyclic inter-sugar link. The primers are
CC used to modulate human MDR gene expression in cells and tissues, i.e. to
CC improve chemotherapeutic treatment of an animal with hyper-proliferative
CC disease, particularly cancer, to prevent development of MDR and to re-
CC sensitise an animal that has developed MDR to a chemotherapeutic agent.
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1388 TCCTACCAAGCTGTTC 1405
DB 19 TCCTACCAAGCGGCTCC 2

RESULT 1819
AAV61036/C
ID AAV61036 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAV61036;
XX 10-DEC-1998 (first entry)
DT Human 3-phosphoinositide dependent protein kinase RT-PCR primer #2.
XX Protein kinase B-alpha; 3-phosphoinositide-dependent protein kinase;
XX diabetes; cancer; cell proliferation; phosphorylation; PCR primer; ss.
KW
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

PN WO9841638-A1.
XX 24-SEP-1998.
XX 16-MAR-1998; 98WO-GE000777.
XX 17-MAR-1997; 97GB-00005462.
XX 19-JUN-1997; 97GB-00012826.
XX 15-AUG-1997; 97GB-00017253.
XX 03-OCT-1997; 97US-00943667.
XX (MEDI-) MEDICAL RES COUNCIL.
PA Alessi DR;
XX WPI; 1998-531572/45.
XX New isolated 3-phosphoinositide-dependent protein kinase - which
PT phosphorylates and activates protein kinase B-alpha, used to develop
PT products for treating diabetes or cancers or for enhancing cell
PT proliferation.
XX Example 2; Page 58; 120pp; English.
XX A pure 3-phosphoinositide-dependent protein kinase (3PDPK) that
CC phosphorylates and activates PK B-alpha has been isolated. The present
CC sequence represents a reverse transcriptase PCR primer used for producing
CC a probe for human 3-phosphoinositide dependent protein kinase. Products
CC from the present invention (e.g. 3PDPK, nucleotide sequence encoding
CC 3PDPK, antibodies against 3PDPK) can be used to identify compounds which
CC modulate the PK activity e.g. for treating diabetes or cancers or for
CC enhancing cell proliferation in the regeneration of nerves or in wound
CC healing
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1556 CCACACCCCTCACAGGC 1673
DB 20 CCACACCCCTAACAGGAC 3

RESULT 1820
AAV41681
ID AAV41681 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAV41681;
XX 26-OCT-1998 (first entry)
DT Nucleotide sequence of an oligonucleotide probe HP2.
DE Probe; hybridisation; cancer; Wilm's tumour; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO9829108-A2.
XX 09-JUL-1998.
XX 29-DEC-1997; 97WO-US023991.
XX 30-DEC-1996; 96US-0034095P.
XX (FEIN/) FEINBERG A P.
PA Feinberg AP;
XX WPI; 1998-387774/33.
XX

XX Restoring normal imprinting in cells, for treatment of cancer(s) - by
PT contacting the cells with an agent such as an inhibitor of DNA
PT methylation, histone deacetylation, topoisomerase II or DNA synthesis.
XX
PS
PS Disclosure; Page 24; 42pp; English.

XX This is the nucleotide sequence of an oligonucleotide probe used in the
CC method of the invention where normal imprinting is restored to cells. The
CC method may be used in diagnosis and treatment of diseases associated with
CC abnormal patterns of imprinting, especially those that are related to
CC parental origin-specific chromosome or gene alterations. These include
CC many types of cancer and organ-specific malignant cell growth such as
CC Wilm's tumour
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 339 GGACTTGAGATGGGTC 356
Db 2 GGCCATGAGATGGATC 19

RESULT 1821
AAV35544
ID AAV35544 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAV35544;
XX
XX 01-SEP-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligo ON44 targeted to human protein kinase C (PKC)-eta.
XX
XX Protein kinase C; PKC; target; hybridisation; human; liposome;
XX sterically stabilised; neoplastic disorder; inflammatory disorder;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis; PKC-eta; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9809633-A2.
XX
XX 12-MAR-1998.
XX
XX 03-SEP-1997; 97WO-EP004796.
XX
XX 04-SEP-1996; 96GB-00018376.
XX
XX (NOVS) NOVARTIS AG.
XX
XX Nicklin PL, Phillips JA, Love WG, Hamilton KO;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-260955/23.
XX
XX Oligo:nucleotide compositions for protein kinase C disorders - comprising
PT sequence hybridisable to protein kinase C gene entrapped in sterically
PT stabilised liposomes.
XX
XX Claim 21; Page 9; 25pp; English.

XX This represents an oligonucleotide sequence that is specifically
CC hybridisable with DNA or RNA derived from a protein kinase C (PKC) gene,
CC entrapped in sterically stabilised liposomes. Compositions comprising
CC such oligonucleotides can be used in the treatment of PKC disorders and
CC for modulating the expression of PKC in cells. They can be used in the
CC diagnosis and treatment of disorders associated with PKC, particularly
CC neoplastic, inflammatory and hyperproliferative disorders such as cancer
CC or psoriasis. The compositions retain high activity after prolonged
CC circulation in the bloodstream and exhibit reduced accumulation of
CC oligonucleotides in non-target organs such as the liver and kidney

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1661 CCCCTCAGGCGAGCCC 1678
Db 3 CCCGTCTCAGGCCAGCCC 20

RESULT 1822
AAZ23213
ID AAZ23213 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ23213;
XX
DT 24-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX HCV NS5B DNA specific oligonucleotide.
XX
XX Hepatitis C virus; HCV; non-structural 5B; viral antigen; antiviral;
XX immune response; diagnostic; therapeutic; pharmaceutical; NS5B; probe;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Hepatitis C virus.
XX
XX WO9951781-A1.
XX
XX 14-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 02-APR-1999; 99WO-US007404.
XX
XX 02-APR-1998; 98US-0080509P.
XX
XX 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0090356P.
XX
XX (VIRO-) VIROPHARMA INC.
XX
XX Collett MS;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-620215/53.
XX
XX Novel protein and polynucleotides used in diagnostic assays and
XX therapeutic treatments for Hepatitis C virus.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 36; 129pp; English.

XX The invention provides nucleic acid molecules encoding hepatitis C virus
CC (HCV) non-structural 5B (NS5B) proteins. The HCV NS5B protein can be used
CC in assays to determine antagonistic or agonistic activity of test
CC compounds against HCV. HCV can be detected in biological samples by
CC amplification of the NS5B coding sequence and detection using an
CC oligonucleotide probe (derived from the NS5B nucleotide sequence). The
CC HCV NS5B protein is a viral antigen and can be used in raising an immune
CC response in a mammalian subject. Cell lines comprising the HCV NS5B
CC nucleic acid sequence can be used to assess the functionality of the
CC protein and for assaying test compounds for antagonistic or agonistic
CC activity. The HCV NS5B protein and nucleic acid sequences are useful in
CC research, diagnostic, therapeutic and pharmaceutical applications, and
CC for use in assays for the identification of efficacious antiviral agents.
CC Sequences AAZ23200-231 represent HCV NS5B oligonucleotides useful as
CC probes and primers
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1452 TCCATTCTCCTCAGTCT 1469
||||| ||||||| |||

```

Db      3 TCCACCCCTTCTCAGGCT 20

RESULT 1823
AAAX22605
ID AAX22605 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAX22605;
XX
DT 27-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human protein kinase C antisense oligonucleotide #44.
DE
XX Protein kinase C; PKC; human; antisense; primer; inhibitor; treatment;
KW hyperproliferative condition; cancer; colorectal; breast; bladder; lung;
KW brain; glioblastoma multiforme; skin; psoriasis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US5885970-A.
PN
XX
PD 23-MAR-1999.
XX
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00488177.
PF
XX 16-MAR-1992; 92US-00852852.
PR
XX 09-JUL-1993; 93US-00089996.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Dean N, Bennett CF;
PI
XX WPI; 1999-228583/19.
DR
XX New human protein kinase C antisense oligonucleotides - useful for
PT treating PKC-related hyperproliferative conditions e.g. cancer and
PT psoriasis.
XX
XX Example 4; Col 15-16; 55pp; English.
PS
XX This invention describes antisense oligonucleotides that specifically
CC bind to human protein kinase C (PKC) mRNA. These oligonucleotides can be
CC used to inhibit PKC mRNA and therefore be used to treat PKC-related
CC hyperproliferative conditions, e.g. cancer, especially colorectal cancer;
CC breast cancer, bladder cancer, lung cancer, or brain cancer (preferably
CC glioblastoma multiforme). The products of the invention may also be used
CC to treat skin cancer and psoriasis
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Query Match      83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Best Local Similarity      15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1661 CCCTCAGGCGCAGGCC 1678
          ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
Db      3 CCCTCAGGCGCAGGCC 20

RESULT 1824
AAAX34908/c
ID AAX34908 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAX34908;
XX
DT 28-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify IGF2.
DE
XX Immortalized human hair papilla cell; HPC; screening; hair growth;
KW SV40 viral Large T-antigen gene; deleted replication initiation point;
KW hair growth stimulating agent; PCR primer; ss.
DR

XX Synthetic.
OS JPI1089565-A.
XX
XX 06-APR-1999.
XX
XX 19-SEP-1997; 97JP-00271927.
PF
XX 19-SEP-1997; 97JP-00271927.
PR
XX (SHIS ) SHISEIDO CO LTD.
XX
XX WPI; 1999-281045/24.
DR
XX Immortalised human hair papilla cells used for evaluation of hair growth
PT agent - are prepared by transformation of human hair papilla cells with
PT gene with deleted replication initiation point.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 7; 23pp; Japanese.
PS
XX The specification describes the preparation of immortalized human hair
CC papilla cells (HPC). The method comprises transformation of HPC with an
CC SV40 viral Large T-antigen gene with deleted replication initiation
CC point. The immortalized HPC can be used in a screening method for a hair
CC growth agent, by culture of immortalized HPC in the presence of a
CC substance to be tested and observation of the growth of the immortalized
CC HPC. HPC is also used in development of hair growth stimulating agents.
CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer, which is used in the course
CC of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Query Match      83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Best Local Similarity      15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1316 ACAACTACCCCAAGTACC 1333
          ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
Db      19 ACAACTCCCCAGATACC 2

RESULT 1825
AAAX59627/c
ID AAX59627 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAX59627;
AC
XX
DT 21-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify the neomycin resistance gene cassette.
DE
XX MSH2 gene; oncogenesis; non-polyposis colon cancer; tumour;
KW transgenic mice; disrupted MSH2 gene; spontaneous lymphoma;
KW intestinal adenoma; carcinoma; squamous cell tumor; skin; disease model;
KW mismatch repair; tumorigenesis; chemotherapeutic agent; carcinogen;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX US5907079-A.
PN
XX
XX 25-MAY-1999.
PD
XX 18-JAN-1996; 96US-00588521.
PF
XX 18-JAN-1996; 96US-00588521.
PR
XX (AMGE-) AMGEN CANADA INC.
PA
XX Mak TW, Reitnair A;
PI
XX WPI; 1999-337264/28.
DR

```

XX Transgenic mice comprising disrupted MSH2 genes useful as disease models
 PT for the role of mismatched repair in oncogenesis and as screening tools
 PT for suspected carcinogens and therapeutic agents.
 XX Example 2; Col 10; 25pp; English.
 XX The specification describes transgenic mice comprising disrupted MSH2
 CC (involved in the oncogenesis of non-Polyposis Colon) genes, which results
 CC in an increased incidence of spontaneous lymphomas, intestinal adenomas,
 CC carcinomas and squamous cell tumours of the skin. The transgenic mice may
 CC be used as disease models to investigate the possible role of mismatch
 CC repair in tumorigenesis and to provide systems for the testing of
 CC therapeutic interventions for the treatment of cancer and other diseases
 CC associated with mismatch repair deficiencies (i.e. act as screening tools
 CC for suspected carcinogens and chemotherapeutic agents). PCR primers
 CC AAX59626-27 were used to amplify the neomycin resistance gene cassette,
 CC in the course of the invention
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 224 ATGAGAGTGTGGTGGTGG 241
 Db 18 AAGAGAGCTGTGGTGGTGG 1
 RESULT 1826
 AAX18310
 ID AAX18310 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAX18310;
 XX 26-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX PCR primer for telomerase coding sequence.
 XX Telomerase; human; cancer; diagnosis; melanoma; skin cancer; leukaemia;
 KW neuroblastoma; breast carcinoma; colon carcinoma; lymphoma; osteosarcoma;
 KW smooth muscle cell hyperplasia; stem cell proliferation; Wilm's tumour;
 KW stem cell differentiation; organ regeneration; organ differentiation;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9901560-A1.
 XX 14-JAN-1999.
 XX 01-JUL-1998; 98WC-US013835.
 XX 01-JUL-1997; 97US-0051410P.
 PR 21-JUL-1997; 97US-0053018P.
 PR 21-JUL-1997; 97US-0053329P.
 PR 04-AUG-1997; 97US-0054642P.
 PR 09-SEP-1997; 97US-0058287P.
 XX (CAMB-) CAMBIA BIOSYSTEMS LLC.
 XX Kilian A, Bowtell D;
 XX WPI; 1999-106060/09.
 XX New isolated vertebrate telomerase genes - used to develop products for
 PT treating cancers or for organ regeneration, nerve cell or brain cell
 PT growth following injury or bone marrow transplantation.
 XX Example 1; Page 42; 134pp; English.

CC This sequence is a PCR primer for DNA encoding a truncated human
 CC telomerase of the invention. Primers that amplify the telomerase coding
 CC sequence can be used in a method for diagnosing cancer in a patient. The
 CC telomerase can be used for detection, diagnosis and drug screening.
 CC Inhibitors of telomerase activity can be used to treat cancers such as
 CC melanomas, other skin cancers, neuroblastomas, breast carcinomas, colon
 CC carcinomas, leukaemias, lymphomas, osteosarcomas or smooth muscle cell
 CC hyperplasias or skin growths. Enhancers of telomerase may be used to
 CC stimulate stem cell proliferation and differentiation (expansion of
 CC haematopoietic stem cells could be administered in the bone marrow
 CC transplant context). As well, many tissues have stem cells. Proliferation
 CC of these cells may be useful in wound healing, hair growth, treatment of
 CC disease such as Wilm's tumour, organ regeneration or differentiation
 CC after injury or diseases, nerve cell or brain cell growth following
 CC injury
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 720 ACATGAAGAGGGGGCACC 737
 Db 2 ACTTGAAGAGGGGTGCAGC 19
 RESULT 1827
 AAZ09397/c
 ID AAZ09397 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAZ09397;
 XX 20-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 29-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 XX HCV-1b 1SD core region PCR primer 4.
 XX 1SD; interferon sensitivity determining region; treatment; HCV-1b;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Hepatitis C virus.
 PN JPI1225782-A.
 XX 24-AUG-1999.
 XX 25-DEC-1995; 98JP-00317763.
 XX 20-JUL-1995; 95JP-00206522.
 PR 25-DEC-1995; 95JP-00351006.
 XX (SRLS-) SRL KK.
 XX WPI; 1999-521085/44.
 XX Judgement of effectiveness of treatment - especially on hepatitis C virus
 XX of genotype 1b.
 XX Claim 9; Page 11; 13pp; Japanese.
 XX This invention describes a novel method for the judgement of
 CC effectiveness of a treatment on hepatitis C virus of genotype 1b (HCV-1b)
 CC including a step of determining the amino acid sequence of the interferon
 CC sensitivity determining (1SD) core region consisting of the 2217th to the
 CC 2220th amino acids in the HCV-1b contained in a sample. The method is
 CC expected to contribute to the treatment of chronic hepatitis C caused by
 CC HCV-1b. AAZ09394-209412 represent PCR primers used in the amplification
 CC of the HCV-1b 1SD core fragments described in the method of the
 CC invention. (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.) (Updated on 20-
 CC MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)

```
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1615 GCCACAGACCGAGGCC 1632
DB 18 GCCACCTACCAAGGCC 1

RESULT 1828
AAV73131/C
ID AAV73131 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAV73131;
XX
DT 09-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ras oncogene mutant detecting oligomer N-13a.
XX
KW Ras oncogene; probe; point mutation; detection; cancer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US5847095-A.
XX
PD 08-DEC-1998.
XX
PF 03-JAN-1997; 97US-00778543.
XX
PR 23-JUL-1985; 85US-00758104.
XX
PR 04-AUG-1987; 87US-00081490.
XX
PR 21-APR-1992; 92US-00873352.
XX
PR 23-JUN-1994; 94US-00264425.
XX
PA (UYLE-) RIJKSUNIV LEIDEN.
XX
PI Bos JL, Van Der Eb AJ;
XX
WPI; 1999-059149/05.
XX
Probes for detecting ras oncogene point mutations - useful for the
diagnosis of cancer associated with single base mutations.
XX
PS Disclosure; Col 4-5; 18pp; English.
XX
CC AAV73026-V73071 are probes used to detect a single-base mutation in a
CC human ras oncogene. These probes comprise 12-43 nucleotides of formula 5',
CC -B-Q-D-3', Q = 3 nucleotides complementary to the mutated codon, and B
CC and D each = 0-20 nucleotides complementary to the ras sequences flanking
CC the mutated codon. The probes are useful for detecting cancers associated
CC with point mutations
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 264 CCCACACGCTGCTGCTCC 281
DB 3 CCCACACGCTGCTGCTCC 20

RESULT 1830
AAV73026
ID AAV73026 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAV73026;
XX
DT 09-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ras oncogene probe #1.
XX
KW Ras oncogene; probe; point mutation; detection; cancer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US5847095-A.
XX
PD 08-DEC-1998.
XX
PF 03-JAN-1997; 97US-00778543.
XX
PR 23-JUL-1985; 85US-00758104.
XX
PR 04-AUG-1987; 87US-00081490.
XX
PR 21-APR-1992; 92US-00873352.
XX
PR 23-JUN-1994; 94US-00264425.
XX
PA (UYLE-) RIJKSUNIV LEIDEN.
XX
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PI Bos JL, Van Der Eb AJ;
XX WPI; 1999-059149/05.
XX
PT Probes for detecting ras oncogene point mutations - useful for the
PT diagnosis of cancer associated with single base mutations.
XX
PS Claim 5; Col 4; 18pp; English.
XX
CC AAV73026-V73071 are probes used to detect a single-base mutation in a
CC human ras oncogene. These probes comprise 12-43 nucleotides of formula 5'
CC -B-Q-D-3', Q = 3 nucleotides complementary to the mutated codon, and B
CC and D each = 0-20 nucleotides complementary to the ras sequences flanking
CC the mutated codon. The probes are useful for detecting cancers associated
CC with point mutations
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 264 CCCACACGCTGCTGCC 281
Db 3 CCCACACGACCTGCTCC 20
RESULT 1831
AA56114/C
ID AAX56114 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAX56114;
XX
DT 15-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE HIV-1 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:100.
XX
KW HIV; human immunodeficiency virus; antigen; detection; antibody;
KW differentiation; Group O; env; immunogen; immunoassay; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
XX
PN WO990179-A2.
XX
PD 25-FEB-1999.
XX
PF 17-AUG-1998; 98WO-US017014.
XX
PR 15-AUG-1997; 97US-00911824.
XX
PA (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.
XX
PI Hackett JR, Yamaguchi J, Golden AM, Brennan CA, Hickman RK;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-190167/16.
XX
PT New isolated HIV-1 Group O env polypeptides - used for the detection of
PT anti-HIV antibodies and for the production of antibodies for use in
PT detection, purification and therapy.
XX
PS Example 11; Page 93; 138pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes (A) an isolated HIV-1 Group O env
CC polypeptide. Also described are: (1) an isolated HIV-1 Group O env
CC polypeptide comprising an immunoreactive portion of a polypeptide as in
CC (A); (2) a polynucleotide (PN) encoding a polypeptide as in (A) or (1);
CC (3) an antigen construct comprising a first HIV-1 Group O env polypeptide
CC fused to a second HIV-1 Group O env polypeptide; (4) an antigen construct
CC comprising a fusion of at least one HIV-1 Group O env polypeptide with at
CC least one HIV-1 Group M env polypeptide; (5) an antigen construct
CC comprising a fusion of a first HIV-1 env polypeptide, a second HIV-1 env
CC polypeptide, and at least one additional HIV-1 polypeptide; (6) an

CC antigen construct comprising a first HIV-2 env polypeptide fused to a
CC second HIV-2 env polypeptide; (7) a PN encoding an antigen construct as
CC in (3)-(6); (8) an expression vector comprising a PN as in (7); (9) a
CC host cell transformed by an expression vector as in (8); and (10) an
CC immunoassay kit for the detection of antibodies to HIV-1 comprising an
CC antigen construct as in (3)-(6). The antigen constructs can be used for
CC the detection of anti-HIV-1 antibodies in test samples. They can also be
CC used as immunogens to produce antibodies. The antibodies can be used to
CC purify HIV polypeptides, for therapy and for detection of HIV
CC polypeptides
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 312 CAGCTCTGCACGACGAT 329
Db 18 CAGATCTGTCCAGAGAT 1
RESULT 1832
AAX78567
ID AAX78567 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAX78567;
XX
DT 03-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PKC-eta oligonucleotide primer #5.
XX
KW PKC; human; PKC-alpha; primer; protein kinase C; expression modulator;
KW PKC-beta type I; PKC-beta type II; PKC-gamma; PKC-eta; PKC-delta;
KW PKC-epsilon; PKC-zeta; anti-inflammatory; cytostatic;
KW antitense targeting; isozyme; growth control; hyperproliferative disease;
KW colon cancer; glioblastoma; bladder cancer; inflammatory condition;
KW psoriasis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US5922686-A.
XX
PD 13-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 14-JUN-1996; 96US-00664336.
XX
PR 16-MAR-1992; 92US-00852852.
PR 09-JUL-1993; 93US-00089996.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Dean N, Bennett CF;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-404471/34.
XX
PT Oligonucleotides targetted against nucleic acids encoding protein kinase
PT C.
XX
PS Example 4; Col 47-48; 56pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotides (AAX78524-X78644) having
CC up to 50 nucleotides hybridizable with, and able to modulate the
CC expression of, a nucleic acid encoding protein kinase C and its isozymes
CC alpha, beta type I, beta type II, gamma, eta, delta, epsilon and zeta.
CC The oligonucleotides of the invention have anti-inflammatory and
CC cytosolic activity and are used for antitense targeting to modulate the
CC expression of PKC or of a particular PKC isozyme or set of isozymes in
CC cells or tissues. The products of the invention also hybridise with
CC nucleic acids involved in the modulation of PKC expression, which is
CC known to be involved growth control in hyperproliferative diseases e.g.
CC colon cancer, glioblastoma and bladder cancer as well as in inflammatory

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CC conditions e.g. psoriasis. Due to their specificity the oligonucleotides
CC are able to overcome the problems of toxicity associated with previous
CC agents designed to modulate PKC expression
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1661 CCCCTCAGGCGAGCC 1678
Db 3 CCCGTCTCAGGCGAGCC 20

RESULT 1833
AAZ21696/c
ID AAZ21696 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ21696;
XX
DT 01-DEC-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Exemplary oligonucleotide primer Fga (Rev).
XX
KW neoplasia; mutant; target nucleotide; hybridization; lung cancer; es;
KW neck cancer; head cancer; saliva test; chemotherapy; early detection;
KW primer; PCR; amplification.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9946408-A1.
XX
PD 16-SEP-1999.
XX
PF 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005220.
XX
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-00038637.
XX
PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX
PI Sidransky D;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-551428/46.
XX
PT Detection of cancers comprises assaying for a genetic mutation associated
XX with cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 22; 99pp; English.
XX
CC This is an exemplary oligonucleotide primer, for use in the detection of
CC neoplastic related gene mutations. There are over 40 known proto-
CC oncogenes and suppressor genes to date, which control growth,
CC development, and cell differentiation. Regulation of these genes can,
CC under certain circumstances, be altered and normal cells can assume
CC neoplastic growth characteristics. The invention provides a method for
CC detecting a neoplastic disorder of the head and neck or lung in a
CC subject. The detection of a target mutant nucleotide sequence in the
CC saliva is indicative of a neoplastic disorder of the head, neck or lung.
CC This allows early detection and therefore treatment of the preneoplasia
CC or cancer, and can also be used to monitor high risk patients undergoing
CC chemoprevention or chemotherapy
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 575 GTGTCAGGCTATCTGAGA 592
Db 20 GTGTCAGGAGTCTGAGA 3

RESULT 1833
AAZ21696/c
ID AAZ21696 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ21696;
XX
DT 01-DEC-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Exemplary oligonucleotide primer Fga (Rev).
XX
KW neoplasia; mutant; target nucleotide; hybridization; lung cancer; es;
KW neck cancer; head cancer; saliva test; chemotherapy; early detection;
KW primer; PCR; amplification.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9946408-A1.
XX
PD 16-SEP-1999.
XX
PF 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005220.
XX
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-00038637.
XX
PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX
PI Sidransky D;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-551428/46.
XX
PT Detection of cancers comprises assaying for a genetic mutation associated
XX with cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 22; 99pp; English.
XX
CC This is an exemplary oligonucleotide primer, for use in the detection of
CC neoplastic related gene mutations. There are over 40 known proto-
CC oncogenes and suppressor genes to date, which control growth,
CC development, and cell differentiation. Regulation of these genes can,
CC under certain circumstances, be altered and normal cells can assume
CC neoplastic growth characteristics. The invention provides a method for
CC detecting a neoplastic disorder of the head and neck or lung in a
CC subject. The detection of a target mutant nucleotide sequence in the
CC saliva is indicative of a neoplastic disorder of the head, neck or lung.
CC This allows early detection and therefore treatment of the preneoplasia
CC or cancer, and can also be used to monitor high risk patients undergoing
CC chemoprevention or chemotherapy
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 575 GTGTCAGGCTATCTGAGA 592
Db 20 GTGTCAGGAGTCTGAGA 3
```

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RESULT 1834
AAZ21664
ID AAZ21664 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ21664;
XX
DT 01-DEC-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Exemplary target nucleotide sequence 14.
XX
KW neoplasia; mutant; target nucleotide; hybridization; lung cancer; ds;
KW neck cancer; head cancer; saliva test; chemotherapy; early detection.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9946408-A1.
XX
PD 16-SEP-1999.
XX
PF 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005220.
XX
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-00038637.
XX
PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX
PI Sidransky D;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-551428/46.
XX
PT Detection of cancers comprises assaying for a genetic mutation associated
XX with cancer.
XX
PS Claim 15; Page 21; 99pp; English.
XX
CC This is a target nucleotide sequence, to which complementary
CC oligonucleotide primers hybridize. There are over 40 known proto-
CC oncogenes and suppressor genes to date, which control growth, development,
CC and cell differentiation. Regulation of these genes can, under certain
CC circumstances, be altered and normal cells can assume neoplastic growth
CC characteristics. The invention provides a method for detecting a
CC neoplastic disorder of the head and neck or lung in a subject. The
CC detection of a target mutant nucleotide sequence in the saliva is
CC indicative of a neoplastic disorder of the head, neck or lung. This
CC allows early detection and therefore treatment of the preneoplasia or
CC cancer, and can also be used to monitor high risk patients undergoing
CC chemoprevention or chemotherapy
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 575 GTGTCAGGCTATCTGAGA 592
Db 1 GTGTCAGGAGTCTGAGA 18

RESULT 1835
AAZ02244/c
ID AAZ02244 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ02244;
XX
DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perinephritis;
KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
```

KW bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
 PN WO9928475-A2.
 XX 10-JUN-1999.
 PD 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
 PF 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
 XX 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 PA Griffais R;
 XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.
 DR Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX Disclosure; Page 1509; 1755pp; English.
 PS PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames
 XX (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
 CC encode polypeptides (see AA36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
 CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
 CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
 CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
 CC conjunctivitis, genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,
 CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, bartholinitis;
 CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
 CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
 CC diseases
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 767 TCAGGACCTCAACACG 784
 DB 18 TCAGGACCTCAACACG 1
 RESULT 1836
 AAZ05735
 ID AAZ05735 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAZ05735;
 AC AAZ05735;
 XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
 KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;
 KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
 KW bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
 OS WO9928475-A2.
 PN 10-JUN-1999.
 PD 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
 PF 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
 XX 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 PA Griffais R;
 XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.
 DR Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX Disclosure; Page 1509; 1755pp; English.
 PS PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames
 XX (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
 CC encode polypeptides (see AA36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
 CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
 CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
 CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
 CC conjunctivitis, genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,
 CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, bartholinitis;
 CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
 CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
 CC diseases
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 767 TCAGGACCTCAACACG 784
 DB 18 TCAGGACCTCAACACG 1
 RESULT 1836
 AAZ05735
 ID AAZ05735 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAZ05735;
 AC AAZ05735;
 XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
 KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;
 KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
 KW bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
 OS WO9928475-A2.
 PN 10-JUN-1999.
 PD 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
 PF 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
 XX 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 PA Griffais R;
 XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.
 DR Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX Disclosure; Page 1509; 1755pp; English.
 PS PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames
 XX (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
 CC encode polypeptides (see AA36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
 CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
 CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
 CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
 CC conjunctivitis, genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,
 CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, bartholinitis;
 CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
 CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
 CC diseases
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 767 TCAGGACCTCAACACG 784
 DB 18 TCAGGACCTCAACACG 1
 RESULT 1837
 AAZ05277/c
 ID AAZ05277 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAZ05277;
 AC AAZ05277;
 XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
 KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;
 KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
 KW bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
 OS WO9928475-A2.
 PN 10-JUN-1999.
 PD 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
 PF 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
 XX 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 PA Griffais R;
 XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.
 DR Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX Disclosure; Page 1795; 1755pp; English.
 PS PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames
 XX (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
 CC encode polypeptides (see AA36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
 CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
 CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
 CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
 CC conjunctivitis, genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,
 CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, bartholinitis;
 CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
 CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
 CC diseases
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1169 GCTGACCTCTCTATGAGA 1186
 DB 1 GCTGACCTCTCTATGAGA 18
 RESULT 1837
 AAZ05277/c
 ID AAZ05277 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAZ05277;
 AC AAZ05277;
 XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
 KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;
 KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
 KW bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
 OS WO9928475-A2.
 PN 10-JUN-1999.
 PD 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
 PF 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
 XX 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 PA Griffais R;
 XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.
 DR Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX Disclosure; Page 1795; 1755pp; English.
 PS PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames
 XX (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
 CC encode polypeptides (see AA36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
 CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
 CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
 CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
 CC conjunctivitis, genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,
 CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, bartholinitis;
 CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
 CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
 CC diseases
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1169 GCTGACCTCTCTATGAGA 1186
 DB 1 GCTGACCTCTCTATGAGA 18

XX Disclosure; Page 1757; 1755pp; English.

PS PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames

XX (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs

CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines

CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also

CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is

CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as

CC conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion

CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;

CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis;

CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.

CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these

CC diseases

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 156 GTCATGACACTCCGAGG 173

DB 18 GTCATGACACTCCGAGG 1

RESULT 1838

AZ05820

ID AAZ05820 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAZ05820;

XX

DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)

XX

DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX

KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;

KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;

KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;

KW Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

OS Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX

PN WO9928475-A2.

XX

PD 10-JUN-1999.

XX

PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.

XX

PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.

PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.

PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.

XX

PA (GEST) GENSET.

XX

PI Griffiths R;

XX

DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.

XX

PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.

PS Disclosure; Page 1802; 1755pp; English.

XX

CC PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames

CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs

CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines

CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also

CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is

CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as

CC conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion

CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;

CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis;

CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.

CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these

CC diseases

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 156 GTCATGACACTCCGAGG 173

DB 18 GTCATGACACTCCGAGG 1

RESULT 1838

AZ05820

ID AAZ05820 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAZ05820;

XX

DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)

XX

DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX

KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;

KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;

KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;

KW Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

OS Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX

PN WO9928475-A2.

XX

PD 10-JUN-1999.

XX

PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.

XX

PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.

PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.

PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.

XX

PA (GEST) GENSET.

XX

PI Griffiths R;

XX

DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.

XX

PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.

PS Disclosure; Page 1802; 1755pp; English.

XX

CC PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames

CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs

CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines

CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also

CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is

CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as

CC conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion

CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;

CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis;

CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.

CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these

CC diseases

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 156 GTCATGACACTCCGAGG 173

DB 18 GTCATGACACTCCGAGG 1

RESULT 1838

AZ01604

ID AAZ01604 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAZ01604;

XX

DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)

XX

DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX

KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;

KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;

KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;

KW Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

OS Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX

PN WO9928475-A2.

XX

PD 10-JUN-1999.

XX

PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.

XX

PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.

PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.

PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.

XX

PA (GEST) GENSET.

XX

PI Griffiths R;

XX

DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.

XX

PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.

PS Disclosure; Page 1456; 1755pp; English.

XX

CC PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames

CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs

CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines

CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also

CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is

CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as

CC conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion

CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;

CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis;

CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.

CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these

CC diseases

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 122 CCATGCGATCGATGAGA 139

DB 3 CGAAGCATCGATGAGA 20

CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis;

CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.

CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these

CC diseases

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 122 CCATGCGATCGATGAGA 139

DB 3 CGAAGCATCGATGAGA 20

RESULT 1839

AZ01604

ID AAZ01604 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAZ01604;

XX

DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)

XX

DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX

KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;

KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;

KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;

KW Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

OS Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX

PN WO9928475-A2.

XX

PD 10-JUN-1999.

XX

PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.

XX

PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.

PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.

PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.

XX

PA (GEST) GENSET.

XX

PI Griffiths R;

XX

DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.

XX

PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.

PS Disclosure; Page 1456; 1755pp; English.

XX

CC PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames

CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs

CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines

CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also

CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is

CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as

CC conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion

CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;

CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis;

CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.

CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these

CC diseases

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 122 CCATGCGATCGATGAGA 139

DB 3 CGAAGCATCGATGAGA 20

QY 20 GGACAGGATGCAGAGGT 37
 Db 3 GGTAGATGCAGTGGT 20

RESULT 1840

AAZ18609

ID AAZ18609 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
 AC AAZ18609;

XX 27-AUG-1999 (first entry)

XX Human protein kinase C antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:44.

XX Human, protein kinase C; PKC; antisense oligonucleotide; diagnosis; ss;
 KW hybridisation; cancer; psoriasis; hyperproliferative disease; tumour.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US5916807-A.

XX 29-JUN-1999.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00481072.

XX 16-MAR-1992; 92US-00852852.

XX 09-JUL-1993; 93US-00089996.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Dean N. Bennett CF;

XX WPI; 1999-403817/34.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides specific for human protein kinase C useful
 PT for diagnosis and treatment of cancer and psoriasis.

XX Claim 1; Col 16; 54pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method of inhibiting the expression of
 CC human protein kinase C (PKC) in cells. The method comprises contacting
 CC the cells with an antisense oligonucleotide which has up to 50 nucleotide
 CC units. AAX83633 to AAX83720 represent specifically claimed antisense
 CC oligonucleotides for use in the method of the invention. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides modulate hybridize to messenger RNA from the PKC gene
 CC which results in modulation of expression of the PKC gene. This means
 CC they can be used for diagnosis, therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of
 CC PKC associated diseases such as cancer and psoriasis, and as research
 CC agents. Abnormal proliferative states in tissue from patients suspected
 CC of having a hyperproliferative disease e.g. cancer, psoriasis can be
 CC diagnosed. Tumours associated with PKC can be distinguished from tumours
 CC which are not PKC associated to allow an efficacious treatment regime to
 CC be used. The antisense oligonucleotides have specific activity so are
 CC able to modulate PKC activity without producing side effects and with
 CC greater effectiveness than observed from administration of current
 CC agents. AAX83721 to AAX83753 represent other oligonucleotides used in
 CC examples from the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1661 CCCCTCAGGCGAGCCC 1678

Db 3 CCGCTCTCAGGCGAGCCC 20

RESULT 1841

AAZ18609

ID AAZ18609 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
 AC AAZ18609;

XX 19-OCT-1999 (first entry)

XX Primer for ASTH1 polymorphic microsatellite marker.

XX ASTH1; asthma; human; chromosome 11p; ASTH1; ASTH1J; genetic locus; ss;
 KW therapeutic; immunogen; polymorphism; PCR primer; microsatellite marker.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9937809-A1.

XX 29-JUL-1999.

XX 21-JAN-1998; 98WO-US001260.

XX 21-JAN-1998; 98WO-US001260.

XX (AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.

XX Brooks-Wilson AR, Buckler A, Cardon L, Carey AH, Galvin M;
 PI Miller A, North M;

XX WPI; 1999-479058/40.

XX Mammalian asthma related genes, useful for diagnosis of a predisposition
 PT to development of asthma.

XX Disclosure; Page 51; 195pp; English.

XX The invention identifies a genetic locus ASTH1, associated with asthma,
 CC mapped to human chromosome 11p. ASTH1 and ASTH1J are genes present
 CC within the locus, located close to each other on human chromosome 11p.
 CC and have similar patterns of expression, and common sequence motifs. The
 CC ASTH1 genes and fragments, encoded protein, genomic regulatory regions
 CC and anti-ASTH1 antibodies are useful in the identification of individuals
 CC predisposed to development of asthma, and for the modulation of gene
 CC activity in vivo for prophylactic and therapeutic purposes. The ASTH1
 CC protein is useful as an immunogen to raise specific antibodies, in drug
 CC screening for compositions that mimic or modulate ASTH1 activity or
 CC expression, including altered forms of ASTH1 protein, and as a
 CC therapeutic. Sequences AAZ18510-218631 represent PCR primers for
 CC polymorphic microsatellite markers in the ASTH1 region

XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1229 AACAGCTACCTTCATCT 1246

Db 2 AACAGCAAACTTCATCT 19

RESULT 1842

AAZ23561/c

ID AAZ23561 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
 AC AAZ23561;

XX 18-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX Deletion sequence oligonucleotide 14.

XX Deletion sequence oligonucleotide; sensor array; eukaryotic pathogen;
 KW probe; cellular adhesion modulator; cellular proliferation modulator;
 KW human retrovirus; human immunodeficiency virus; non-human retrovirus;
 KW HIV; primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.
 XX FN WO9911820-A1.
 XX PD 11-MAR-1999.
 XX PF 01-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018084.
 XX PR 02-SEP-1997; 97US-00923771.
 XX RA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX PI Chen D, Srivatsa GS;
 XX DR WPI; 1999-205198/17.
 XX PT New compositions comprising sensor arrays made up of unique probe
 XX PT oligonucleotides - useful for characterizing a sample of target deletion
 XX PT oligonucleotides.
 XX PS Example 1; Page 94; 163pp; English.
 XX CC This invention describes a novel composition comprising a number of
 CC sensor arrays, where each array comprises a unique probe oligonucleotide,
 CC which is the reverse complement of part of a unique target
 CC oligonucleotide present in a mixture of target deletion sequence
 CC oligonucleotides. The compositions form a method for characterizing a
 CC sample of target deletion oligonucleotides which are labelled and
 CC hybridize with the probe oligonucleotides of the sensor arrays. Such
 CC oligonucleotides and their targets are represented in AAX23548-X23709.
 CC Oligonucleotides characterized by the method form pharmaceutical
 CC compositions that are useful for modulating cellular adhesion or
 CC proliferation, and being active against a eukaryotic pathogen, a human
 CC retrovirus, a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), or a non-human
 CC retrovirus, including influenza virus, Epstein-Barr virus, Respiratory
 CC syncytial virus or cytomegalovirus (CMV). The compositions enable
 CC characterization of deletion sequence oligonucleotides having related,
 CC but different nucleobase sequences, and quantification of different
 CC species of deletion sequence ("target") oligonucleotides in a mixture.
 CC Also, if the specificity of the oligonucleotide's nucleobase sequence for
 CC its reverse complement is not modified, the method may be performed using
 CC oligodeoxynucleotides
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 4 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 130 CGGATCGAGAGAGTCTAAA 147
 Db 20 CGCAGAGAGAGAGGAGAAA 3
 RESULT 1843
 AAX95637
 ID AAX95637 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAX95637;
 XX 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 DT PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
 KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX WO9927105-A2.
 XX 03-JUN-1999.
 XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
 XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
 XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 XX Griffais R;
 XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.

XX 03-JUN-1999.
 XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
 XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
 XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 XX Griffais R;
 XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.
 XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX Page 1763; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
 XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
 CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
 CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
 CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
 CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
 CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
 CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAX34584- AAX35879) can be used
 CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
 CC nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
 CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
 CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 1637 GGCAGCGCTGGAGGAT 1654
 Db 1 GGCAGAGGCTGGAAGAT 18
 RESULT 1844
 AAX94265/C
 ID AAX94265 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAX94265;
 XX 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 DT PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
 KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX WO9927105-A2.
 XX 03-JUN-1999.
 XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
 XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
 XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 XX Griffais R;
 XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.

PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX Page 1656; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
 CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
 CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
 CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
 CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
 CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
 CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
 CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
 CC nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
 CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
 CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 819 GGACAGTGCCTCACCCT 836
 DB 19 GGACAGTGCCTCACCCT 2
 RESULT 1845
 AAX94279
 ID AAX94279 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX94279;
 XX
 DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX
 KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
 KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 OS
 PN WO9927105-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-JUN-1999.
 XX
 PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
 XX
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
 XX
 PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 PI Griffais R;
 XX
 OS WPI; 1999-357842/30.
 XX
 PN WO9927105-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-JUN-1999.
 XX
 PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
 XX
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
 XX
 PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 PI Griffais R;
 XX
 OS WPI; 1999-357842/30.
 XX
 PN Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX
 PT Page 1657; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
 CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
 CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
 CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
 CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
 CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
 CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
 CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
 CC nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
 CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising

CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 756 AGTGTCCCTGCTCAAGGA 773
 DB 2 AGATTCCTCTCAAGGA 19
 RESULT 1846
 AAX94977
 ID AAX94977 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX94977;
 XX
 DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX
 KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
 KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 OS
 PN WO9927105-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-JUN-1999.
 XX
 PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
 XX
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
 XX
 PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 PI Griffais R;
 XX
 OS WPI; 1999-357842/30.
 XX
 PN Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX
 PT Page 1712; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
 CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
 CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
 CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
 CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
 CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
 CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
 CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
 CC nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
 CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
 CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 186 AGACAGACCAATGCTGC 203
 DB 2 AGAGAGACCTTGCTGC 19
 RESULT 1847

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AA95100
ID AAX95100 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAX95100;
XX
XX 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
XX sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
XX neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX PN WO9927105-A2.
XX
XX 03-JUN-1999.
XX
XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
XX
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
XX
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
XX Griffais R;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX Page 1721; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
XX AAX9191-97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
XX and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
XX (see AAX9190). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
XX pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
XX heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
XX nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
XX frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAX34584- AAX35875) can be used
XX in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
XX nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
XX especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
XX epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 249 TGACCTCGAGAGGCC 266
XX 1 TGTCCTAGAGAGAGGCC 18
XX
XX RESULT 1848
XX AAX19170
XX ID AAX19170 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAX19170;
XX
XX 20-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX 14-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PKC-eta antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:44.
XX
XX Human; PKC; protein kinase C; diagnosis; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX phosphorothioate linkage; hyperproliferative disease; cancer; psoriasis;
XX tumour; inhibition; ss.
XX

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OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US582927-A.
XX
XX 16-MAR-1999.
XX
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00478178.
XX
XX 16-MAR-1992; 92US-00852852.
XX 09-JUL-1993; 93US-00089996.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Dean N, Bennett CF;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-214073/18.
XX
XX New synthetic oligonucleotides inhibiting expression of protein kinase C
XX (PKC)-alpha - useful for treating and diagnosing conditions associated
XX with abnormal PKC expression.
XX
XX Example 4; Col 17; 56pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention specifically describes antisense oligonucleotides
XX of up to 50 nucleotides in length which specifically bind human protein
XX kinase C-alpha (PKC-alpha) mRNA. AAX19127 to AAX19247 represent antisense
XX oligonucleotides from the present invention which bind human PKC-alpha, -
XX beta, -gamma, -delta, -epsilon, -zeta and -eta. The antisense
XX oligonucleotides modulate the expression of the PKC gene (i.e. inhibit
XX the PKC gene). The antisense oligonucleotides can be used to diagnose
XX abnormal proliferative states in tissue or other samples from patients
XX suspected of having a hyperproliferative disease e.g cancer or psoriasis.
XX The antisense oligonucleotides can be used to distinguish PKC-associated
XX tumours and to detect and diagnose PKC expression (through the use of 32P
XX labeled antisense oligonucleotides). Radiolabeled antisense
XX oligonucleotides can also be used to perform autoradiography of tissues
XX to determine the localization, distribution and quantitation of PKC
XX expression for research, diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. The use of
XX the antisense oligonucleotides eliminate the side effects associated with
XX prior art methods because it modulates the amount of PKC protein made
XX from the gene rather than inhibiting the enzyme itself. (Updated on 20-
XX MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1661 CCCCTCAGGCGGCC 1678
XX 3 CCCGTCAGGCGGCC 20
XX
XX RESULT 1849
XX AAZ27309
XX ID AAZ27309 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ27309;
XX
XX 01-DEC-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human protein kinase C eta antisense oligonucleotide #5.
XX
XX Human; protein kinase C; PKC; diagnosis; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX phosphorothioate; hybridisation; isozyme; target; inflammation;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; psoriasis; tumour; cancer; glioblastoma; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US5959096-A.
XX

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XX PD 28-SEP-1999.
XX PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00481066.
XX PR 16-MAR-1992; 92US-00852852.
XX PR 09-JUL-1993; 93US-00089996.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Bennett CP, Dean N;
XX DR WPI; 1999-561076/47.
XX PT Antisense oligonucleotides useful for treatment of hyperproliferative and
XX PT inflammatory conditions including psoriasis, tumors and cancer.
XX PS Claim 1; Col 17; 56pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes antisense oligonucleotides up to 50
CC nucleotides in length which specifically bind mRNA encoding human protein
CC kinase C (PKC). AA27266 to AA27386 represent human PKC antisense
CC oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for the treatment of diseases
CC associated with PKC expression, such as hyperproliferative and
CC inflammatory conditions including psoriasis, tumors and cancer
CC (Glioblastoma, bladder, breast, colon and lung cancer)
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1661 CCCTTCACAGGCGAGCCC 1678
Db 3 CCGGTCTCAGGCGAGCCC 20
RESULT 1850
AA27266 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AA27266;
XX 07-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Probe used to detect Maduromycetes bacteria.
XX KW 16S rRNA gene; bacteria; Actinomadura madurae; Maduromycetes; probe;
XX KW hybridization assay; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9935285-A2.
XX PD 15-JUL-1999.
XX PF 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-EP000148.
XX PR 08-JAN-1998; 98US-0070799P.
XX (MERI) MERCK SHARP & DOHME ESPANA SAE.
XX PA Genilloud O, Mellado RP, Parro V, Rodriguez V;
XX PI WPI; 1999-419355/35.
XX DR New nucleic acid probes useful for rapidly detecting between Actinomadura
XX PT madurae and Maduromycetes taxa.
XX PS Claim 16; Page 16; 19pp; English.

CC The present probe was used to detect Maduromycetes bacteria, in the
CC course of the invention. The specification describes a method in which a
CC nucleic acid probe hybridizes to a nucleic acid encoding a portion of 16S
CC rRNA of bacteria from the Actinomadura madurae group under hybridization
CC conditions, but does not hybridize to a nucleic acid encoding a portion
CC of 16S rRNA of Maduromycetes bacteria under identical hybridization
CC conditions. The nucleic acid probes are useful for differentiating
CC between the Actinomadura madurae group of bacteria and Maduromycetes. The
CC probes are also useful in hybridization assays
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1231 CAGCTACACTTCATCTTC 1248
Db 18 CAGCTACAGTCAACTTC 1
RESULT 1851
AA247571/C
ID AA247571 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AA247571;
XX DT 23-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Antisense oligonucleotide 26 targeted to human MDR1 P-glycoprotein.
XX KW Multidrug resistance gene; MDR1; human; hyperproliferative disease;
XX KW cancer; autoradiography; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate internucleoside linkage"
XX PN US6001991-A.
XX PD 14-DEC-1999.
XX PF 30-SEP-1997; 97US-00940250.
XX PR 04-OCT-1996; 96US-00731199.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Manoharan M, Dean NM;
XX DR WPI; 2000-061907/05.
XX PT Antisense oligonucleotide specific for multidrug resistance P-
XX PT glycoprotein is useful for treating hyperproliferative diseases and
XX PT disorders e.g. cancer.
XX PS Claim 1; Col 13; 24pp; English.
XX CC This sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide that specifically
XX CC hybridizes to nucleic acids encoding a human multidrug resistance P-
XX CC glycoprotein (MDR1). The oligonucleotide inhibits expression of the P-
XX CC glycoprotein, which functions as an ATP driven efflux pump. The antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides of the invention have a phosphorothioate modified
XX CC backbone, and may contain residues with 2' modifications selected from 2'
XX CC -methoxyethoxy, 2'-fluoro, 2'-O-fluoro or 2'-propyl. Some antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides have cholesterol bound at the 3' end which ensures
XX CC resistance to 3' exonucleases, enhances cellular uptake, and leaves the
XX CC 5' terminus available for conjugation of additional functional groups. The
XX CC oligonucleotides may be used in research, diagnosis or as therapeutic

CC agents for MDR-associated hyperproliferation of cells. Inhibiting MDR1
CC gene expression can be used to treat hyperproliferative diseases and
CC disorders e.g. cancer, in conjunction with chemotherapeutic reagents to
CC prevent or modulate the development of multidrug resistance during the
CC treatment. The oligonucleotides can also be used to resensitize
CC hyperproliferative MDR cells in an animal previously exposed to
CC chemotherapeutic agents. Radiolabelled oligonucleotides can be used to
CC perform autoradiography of tissues to determine localization,
CC distribution and quantitation of MDR P-glycoproteins for research or
CC diagnostic purposes
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1388 TCCTCACCACGCTGTGC 1405
DB 19 TCCTCACCACGGGCTCC 2

RESULT 1852
AAA04839
ID AAA04839 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA04839;
XX
DT 18-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Tenascin-C phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:128.
XX
KW Human; Tenascin-C; extracellular matrix protein; phosphorothioate;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; inhibition; exon deletion; therapy;
XX cellular development; differentiation; translation; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200006775-A1.
XX
PD 10-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 23-JUL-1999; 99WO-US016632.
XX
PR 27-JUL-1998; 98US-0094255P.
XX
PA (UYVI-) UNIV VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH.
XX
PI Fillmore H, Broadus WC, Gillies GT, Conrad WS;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-183137/16.
XX
PT Preparing antisense oligodeoxynucleotides (ODNs) and long antisense RNA
PT sequences useful for blocking translation of a specific isoform of
PT Tenascin-C protein.
XX
PS Claim 23; Page 74; 177pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for preparing an antisense
CC oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) sequence for blocking translation of a
CC specific protein isoform that can be expressed as a number of different
CC isoforms. AAA04712 to AAA05243 represent specifically claimed
CC phosphorothioate antisense ODNs for blocking translation of Tenascin-C
CC using the method of the invention. The method is useful for preparing an
CC ODN sequence for blocking translation of a specific isoform of Tenascin-C
CC protein. The method is also useful for blocking translation of a specific
CC family of isoforms of a protein. The method can also be performed by
CC producing a long antisense expression vector encoding a long antisense
CC RNA sequence for blocking translation of a specific protein isoform. The
CC ODNs and long antisense constructs are useful in designing models for
CC studying cellular development and differentiation. The method permits
CC selective inhibition of the translation of protein isoforms, which occur
CC as a result of alternative splicing. AAA05244 represent an
CC oligonucleotide from the present invention, which is given in the
CC sequence listing but not mentioned further within the specification
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC as a result of alternative splicing. AAA05244 represent an
CC oligonucleotide from the present invention, which is given in the
CC sequence listing but not mentioned further within the specification
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1030 GCTGACTTTGGCTGGCC 1047
DB 2 GCTGCTTCGGCTGGCC 19

RESULT 1853
AAA04840
ID AAA04840 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA04840;
XX
DT 18-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Tenascin-C phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:129.
XX
KW Human; Tenascin-C; extracellular matrix protein; phosphorothioate;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; inhibition; exon deletion; therapy;
XX cellular development; differentiation; translation; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200006775-A1.
XX
PD 10-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 23-JUL-1999; 99WO-US016632.
XX
PR 27-JUL-1998; 98US-0094255P.
XX
PA (UYVI-) UNIV VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH.
XX
PI Fillmore H, Broadus WC, Gillies GT, Conrad WS;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-183137/16.
XX
PT Preparing antisense oligodeoxynucleotides (ODNs) and long antisense RNA
PT sequences useful for blocking translation of a specific isoform of
PT Tenascin-C protein.
XX
PS Claim 23; Page 74; 177pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for preparing an antisense
CC oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) sequence for blocking translation of a
CC specific protein isoform that can be expressed as a number of different
CC isoforms. AAA04712 to AAA05243 represent specifically claimed
CC phosphorothioate antisense ODNs for blocking translation of Tenascin-C
CC using the method of the invention. The method is useful for preparing an
CC ODN sequence for blocking translation of a specific isoform of Tenascin-C
CC protein. The method is also useful for blocking translation of a specific
CC family of isoforms of a protein. The method can also be performed by
CC producing a long antisense expression vector encoding a long antisense
CC RNA sequence for blocking translation of a specific protein isoform. The
CC ODNs and long antisense constructs are useful in designing models for
CC studying cellular development and differentiation. The method permits
CC selective inhibition of the translation of protein isoforms, which occur
CC as a result of alternative splicing. AAA05244 represent an
CC oligonucleotide from the present invention, which is given in the
CC sequence listing but not mentioned further within the specification
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1030 GCTGACTTTGGCTGGCC 1047
DB 1 GCTGCTCTGGCTGGCC 18

RESULT 1854
AAA04838
ID AAA04838 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAA04838;
XX 18-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX Tenascin-C phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:127.
XX Human; Tenascin-C; extracellular matrix protein; phosphorothioate;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; inhibition; exon deletion; therapy;
KW cellular development; differentiation; translation; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX WO200006775-A1.
PN 10-FEB-2000.
XX 23-JUL-1999; 99WO-US016632.
PF 27-JUL-1998; 98US-0094255P.
PR (UYVI-) UNIV VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH.
PI Fillmore H, Broadus WC, Gillies GT, Conrad WS;
XX WPI; 2000-183137/16.
XX Preparing antisense oligodeoxynucleotides (ODNs) and long antisense RNA
PT sequences useful for blocking translation of a specific isoform of
PT Tenascin-C protein.
XX Claim 23; Page 74; 177pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a method for preparing an antisense
CC oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) sequence for blocking translation of a
CC specific protein isoform that can be expressed as a number of different
CC isoforms. AAA04712 to AAA05243 represent specifically claimed
CC phosphorothioate antisense ODNs for blocking translation of Tenascin-C
CC using the method of the invention. The method is useful for preparing an
CC ODN sequence for blocking translation of a specific isoform of Tenascin-C
CC protein. The method is also useful for blocking translation of a specific
CC family of isoforms of a protein. The method can also be performed by
CC producing a long antisense expression vector encoding a long antisense
CC RNA sequence for blocking translation of a specific protein isoform. The
CC ODNs and long antisense constructs are useful in designing models for
CC studying cellular development and differentiation. The method permits
CC selective inhibition of the translation of protein isoforms, which occur
CC as a result of alternative splicing. AAA05244 represent an
CC oligonucleotide from the present invention, which is given in the
CC sequence listing but not mentioned further within the specification
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1030 GCTGACTTTGGCTGGCC 1047
DB 3 GCTGCTCTGGCTGGCC 20

RESULT 1855
AAA41063
ID AAA41063 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAA41063;
AC AAA41063;
XX 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX Human TNFalpha antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 104702.
XX Antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; TNFalpha; cytokine; inhibit;
KW tumour necrosis factor alpha; inflammatory bowel disease; diabetes;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; infectious disease; multiple sclerosis; hepatitis;
KW pancreatitis; atopic dermatitis; allograft rejection; autoimmune disease;
KW inflammatory disease; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS WO200020645-A1.
PN 13-APR-2000.
XX 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023205.
PF 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166186.
PR 18-MAY-1999; 99US-00313932.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA Baker BF, Bennett CF, Butler MM, Shanahan WJ;
PI WPI; 2000-303808/26.
XX Oligonucleotide for treating diseases associated with human tumor
PT necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) such as, diabetes and rheumatoid
PT arthritis, comprises nucleotide sequence complementary to intron of
PT nucleic acid encoding TNF-alpha.
XX Example 22; Page 101; 283pp; English.
XX This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide sequence which
CC targets a region of the human tumour necrosis factor alpha (TNFalpha)
CC nucleotide sequence. TNFalpha is an important cytokine that plays a role
CC in host defence. It is produced mainly in macrophages and monocytes in
CC response to infection, invasion, injury or inflammation. Overexpression
CC of TNFalpha can result in disease states, particularly in infectious,
CC inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. The invention relates to antisense
CC oligonucleotides, such as that represented by the present sequence which
CC are capable of modulating the TNFalpha gene expression. The
CC oligonucleotides optionally have a phosphorothioate backbone, and may
CC also optionally contain at least one 2'-O-methoxyethyl modification. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for modulating the expression of human
CC TNFalpha in cells and tissues, reducing a human cell inflammatory
CC response, reducing the blood glucose level in a human and treating a
CC human having a disease or condition associated with TNFalpha. Examples of
CC diseases associated with TNFalpha include diabetes, inflammatory bowel
CC disease, multiple sclerosis, pancreatitis, rheumatoid arthritis,
CC infectious disease, hepatitis, atopic dermatitis or allograft rejection.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating the
CC function of a selected nucleic acid sequence in adipose tissue
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1098 GTGTACCGGCCCTCTGA 1115
DB 1 GAGTACAGGCCCTCTGA 18

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RESULT 1856
AAA41019/C
ID AAA41019 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA41019;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human TNFalpha antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 104658.
XX
KW Antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; TNFalpha; cytokine; inhibit;
KW tumour necrosis factor alpha; inflammatory bowel disease; diabetes;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; infectious disease; multiple sclerosis; hepatitis;
KW pancreatitis; atopic dermatitis; allograft rejection; autoimmune disease;
KW inflammatory disease; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200020645-A1.
XX
PD 13-APR-2000.
XX
PF 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023205.
XX
PR 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166186.
XX
PR 18-MAY-1999; 99US-00313932.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Baker BF, Bennett CF, Butler MM, Shanahan WJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-303808/26.
XX
XX
XX Oligonucleotide for treating diseases associated with human tumor
XX necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) such as, diabetes and rheumatoid
XX arthritis, comprises nucleotide sequence complementary to intron of
XX nucleic acid encoding TNF-alpha.
XX
XX Example 22; Page 99; 283pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide sequence which
XX targets a region of the human tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNFalpha)
XX nucleotide sequence. TNFalpha is an important cytokine that plays a role
XX in host defence. It is produced mainly in macrophages and monocytes in
XX response to infection, invasion, injury or inflammation. Overexpression
XX of TNFalpha can result in disease states, particularly in infectious,
XX inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. The invention relates to antisense
XX oligonucleotides, such as that represented by the present sequence which
XX are capable of modulating the TNFalpha gene expression. The
XX oligonucleotides optionally have a phosphorothioate backbone, and may
XX also optionally contain at least one 2'-O-methoxyethyl modification. The
XX oligonucleotides are useful for modulating the expression of human
XX TNFalpha in cells and tissues, reducing a human cell inflammatory
XX response, reducing the blood glucose level in a human and treating a
XX human having a disease or condition associated with TNFalpha. Examples of
XX diseases associated with TNFalpha include diabetes, inflammatory bowel
XX disease, multiple sclerosis, pancreatitis, rheumatoid arthritis,
XX infectious disease, hepatitis, atopic dermatitis or allograft rejection.
XX The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating the
XX function of a selected nucleic acid sequence in adipose tissue
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 10 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 554 CCTCAGCGCGCGCTCC 571
XX 18 CCTCAGCGCGCATCC 1
XX
RESULT 1857
AAA41018/C
ID AAA41018 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA41018;
XX
DT 18-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human liver glycogen phosphorylase antisense oligo, SEQ ID NO:18.
XX
KW Liver glycogen phosphorylase; PYGL gene; human; chromosome 14;
KW 1,4-alpha-D-glucan:orthophosphate alpha-D-glucosyltransferase; HGLPa;
KW glycogenolysis; carbohydrate metabolism; blood glucose homeostasis;
KW expression inhibition; hypoglycemic; type II diabetes;
KW non insulin-dependent; antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20 a
XX /*tag= a
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
XX
XX PN US6043091-A.
XX
XX PD 28-MAR-2000.
XX
XX PF 19-JUL-1999; 99US-00357071.
XX
XX PR 19-JUL-1999; 99US-00357071.
XX
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-270346/23.
XX
XX PT Antisense compounds particularly oligonucleotides useful for prophylaxis,
XX diagnosis and treatment of diseases associated with expression of liver
XX glycogen phosphorylase.
XX
XX Claim 3; Col 39; 33pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAA14008-A14047 represent phosphorothioate antisense
XX oligonucleotides targeted to the human liver glycogen phosphorylase gene
XX (PYGL gene), which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides
XX were designed to target different regions of human liver glycogen
XX phosphorylase RNA, and were analysed for their effect on liver glycogen
XX phosphorylase levels by quantitative real-time PCR. Liver glycogen
XX phosphorylase is one of three glycogen phosphorylase isozymes, which
XX differ in their tissue-specific distribution, immunological properties
XX and electrophoretic mobilities and are encoded by three different genes.
XX Liver glycogen phosphorylase is encoded by the PYGL gene, which is
XX located on chromosome 14. Liver glycogen phosphorylase (also known as 1,4
XX -alpha-D-glucan:orthophosphate alpha-D-glucosyltransferase, and HGLPa in
XX its phosphorylated, active form) catalyses the degradation of stored
XX glycogen in the liver to glucose-1-phosphate via the cleavage of the
XX alpha-1,4-glycosidic bonds. It therefore plays a critical role in
XX carbohydrate metabolism and blood glucose homeostasis. Inhibition of
XX liver glycogen phosphorylase and therefore glycogenolysis may provide a
XX means of reducing blood glucose levels in diabetic patients, particularly
XX those with type II (non insulin-dependent) diabetes. The antisense
XX oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for diagnosis, prevention
XX and treatment of conditions associated with liver glycogen phosphorylase
XX expression, or those which may benefit from inhibition of liver glycogen
XX phosphorylase expression, such as type II diabetes
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 125 TGGATCGGATGAAGAAGA 142
```

```

Db      19 TGGATTGGATATAGAAGA 2
||||| |||| |||||
RESULT 1858
AAZ51024
ID AAZ51024 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ51024;
XX
DT 05-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Forward PCR primer to amplify human Smad3 transcript.
XX
KW Cell proliferative disorder; nuclear localisation factor; neoplasm; Dpc4;
KW Deleted in Pancreatic Carcinoma; locus 4; Smad-binding element; SBE;
KW tumour suppressor; transforming growth factor-beta; TGF beta;
KW anti-cancer drug; treatment; gene therapy; human; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200009526-A2.
XX
PD 24-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 13-AUG-1999; 99WO-US018540.
XX
PR 14-AUG-1998; 98US-0096628P.
XX
PA (UJVO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX
PI Kern SE, Dai JL;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-224266/19.
XX
PT Treatment of a cell proliferative disorder by administration of tumor
PT suppressor polypeptide Dpc4 (Smad4) coupled to a nuclear localisation
PT factor.
XX
PS Example; Page 41; 68pp; English.
XX
CC The patent discloses a method of treating cell proliferative disorders,
CC using a chimeric Dpc4 (Deleted in Pancreatic Carcinoma, locus 4)
CC polypeptide coupled to a nuclear localisation factor. Upon localisation
CC to the nucleus and binding to Smad-binding element (SBE), Dpc4 shows
CC tumour suppressor action. This method can also be used for identifying
CC transforming growth factor-beta (TGF beta) inducible genes, modulators of
CC Dpc4 nuclear localisation and in screening for anti-cancer drugs. Dpc4
CC can be used in the treatment of neoplasms and in gene therapy. The
CC present sequence is that of a forward PCR primer used in RT-PCR for
CC amplification of human Smad3 transcript
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 22 ACAGGAATGCAGAGGTAG 39
||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 ACAGGAATGCAGCAGTGG 19
||||| ||||| |||
RESULT 1859
AAA27774
ID AAA27774 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA27774;
XX
DT 29-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE 3' Mutagenic primer for light chain variable region.
XX
Humanised antibody; monoclonal antibody; CC49; HuCC49; CDR;
complementarity determining region; mouse; human; carcinoma;
colon cancer; tumor associated glycoprotein-72; TAG-72; tumour marker;
diagnosis; therapy; PCR primer; mutagenesis; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO200026394-A1.
XX
PD 11-MAY-2000.
XX
PF 29-OCT-1999; 99WO-US025552.
XX
PR 31-OCT-1998; 98US-0106534P.
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-0106757P.
XX
PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
PI Kashmizi SVS, Padlan EA, Schlom J;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-365637/31.
XX
PT Chimeric variants of CC49 monoclonal antibodies useful for detecting and
PT treating cancers associated with the expression of the pancreaticoma tumor
PT -associated antigen TAG-72.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 20; 76pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of a 3' primer used in the generation of
CC light chain variable region (VL) variants of CC49, a murine monoclonal
CC antibody that reacts with the pancreaticoma tumor-associated antigen TAG-
CC 72. Humanised CC49 (HuCC49) was formed by grafting hypervariable regions
CC from CC49 into VL and VH frameworks of human MAb5 LEN and 21/28. CH1,
CC respectively, while retaining murine framework residues required for
CC integrity of the antigen combining site structure. The invention provides
CC novel variants of HuCC49 formed by replacing at least 1 CDR of CC49 in
CC HuCC49 with a corresponding CDR from a human antibody in order to
CC minimise the murine content of the antibody. The variants are used in
CC claimed methods of treating cancer and for detecting cancer cells that
CC express TAG-72
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1335 AGCCGAGCCCTTTGAG 1352
||||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 AGCCGCGGCCCGTTTCAG 18
||||| ||||| |||||
RESULT 1860
AAD00195
ID AAD00195 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD00195;
XX
DT 31-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer to create SalI site at 5' end of murine IgG2a Fc cassette.
XX
KW Human; interferon-beta; IFN-beta-1a; immunoglobulin; fusion protein;
KW angiogenesis; antisclerotic; antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive;
KW cytostatic; virucide; hepatotropic; antiangiogenic; treatment; fibrosis;
KW multiple sclerosis; inflammatory disease; autoimmune disease; cancer;
KW hepatitis; viral infection; neovascularisation; IFN-beta; PCR primer;
KW murine; IgG2a Fc domain; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200023472-A2.

```

XX PD 27-APR-2000.
XX PF 15-OCT-1999; 99WO-US024200.
XX PR 16-OCT-1998; 98US-0104491P.
XX PR 16-FEB-1999; 99US-0120237P.
XX PA (BIOJ) BIOGEN INC.
XX PI Whitty A, Runkel L, Brickelmaier M, Hochman P;
XX WPI; 2000-339654/29.
XX PF Fusion proteins comprising interferon-beta-la useful for inhibiting
XX PT angiogenesis.
XX PS Example 2; Page 48; 82pp; English.
XX CC The patent discloses fusion proteins comprising glycosylated interferon-
XX CC beta (IFN-beta) especially IFN-beta-la, linker groups and non-IFN-beta
XX CC proteins, especially an immunoglobulin (Ig) protein. The fusion protein
XX CC is useful for inhibiting angiogenesis in a patient. It may also be used
XX CC to treat multiple sclerosis, fibrosis, inflammatory and autoimmune
XX CC diseases, cancers, hepatitis and viral infection characterised by
XX CC neovascularisation. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to create
XX CC SalI site at the 5' end of murine IgG2a Fc cassette for construction of
XX CC expression plasmid comprising the human IFN-beta-la/murine IgG2a Fc
XX CC fusion construct
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 5 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 60.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 12; Conservative 5; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 140 AGATCAACGGCAGCTGTC 159
DB 1 AGGTSMARCTGCAGSAGTCW 20
RESULT 1861
AAZ71480/C
ID AAZ71480 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ71480;
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:5836.
XX KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
XX KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
XX KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
XX KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
XX KW diagnosis; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9954500-A2.
XX PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX PA (GEST) GENSET.
XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX CC

XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX PT map of the human genome.
XX PS Claim 8; Page 1475; 2745pp; English.
XX CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
XX CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
XX CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
XX CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
XX CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
XX CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
XX CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
XX CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
XX CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
XX CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
XX CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
XX CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
XX CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
XX CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
XX CC present invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1525 ATTCAAGCTACAAAGGAG 1542
DB 19 ATTCAATTACATAAGGAG 2
RESULT 1862
AAZ74216/C
ID AAZ74216 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ74216;
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:8572.
XX KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
XX KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
XX KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
XX KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
XX KW diagnosis; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9954500-A2.
XX PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX PA (GEST) GENSET.
XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX CC Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX PT map of the human genome.
XX PS Claim 8; Page 2058; 2745pp; English.
XX CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
XX CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
XX CC

CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1302 GGAGTTCAGACATACAA 1319
Db 20 GGAGATAGACATACAA 3
|||||

RESULT 1863
AAZ35086
ID AAZ35086 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ35086;
XX DT 13-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Herpesvirus entry protein B (HvB) PCR primer PPR2A8.
XX KW Herpesvirus entry protein B; HvB; tumour necrosis factor receptor;
XX KW alphaherpesvirus; infection; therapy; human; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO9963063-Al.
XX PD 09-DEC-1999.
XX PF 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012235.
XX PR 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087862P.
XX PA (NOUN) UNIV NORTHWESTERN.
XX PA (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.
XX PI Spear PG, Warner MS, Geraghty RG, Martinez WM, Montgomery RI;
XX PI Cohen GH, Eisenberg RJ, Whitbeck CJ, Krummenacher C;
XX WPI; 2000-097325/08.
XX DR Novel proteins used to prevent viral infection and to identify other
XX PT inhibitors.
XX PS Example 1; Page 57; 144pp; English.

CC Primer PPR2A8 was used in the PCR amplification of herpesvirus entry
CC protein B (HvB) cDNA (see also AAZ35084). HvB is a novel member of the
CC human tumour necrosis factor receptor family that mediates entry of an
CC alphaherpesvirus (aHV) into cells. Cellular herpesvirus entry proteins
CC (1) such as HvB, their mutants, homologues, derivatives, variants and
CC active fragments are claimed, as are recombinant cells (especially CHO,
CC murine melanoma, swine testes), vectors, and anti-cellular herpesvirus
CC protein compounds (11). Suitable (11) include antisense oligonucleotides,
CC antibodies specific for (1), peptides and peptidomimetics. Methods of
CC identifying (11) of inhibiting entry of an aHV into a cell using (11),
CC and of treating an aHV infection in an animal, especially a human, using

CC (11) are also claimed

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 38 AGCAGAGAGACAGCAG 55
Db 3 AAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAG 20
|||||

RESULT 1864
AAZ29022/C
ID AAZ29022 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ29022;
XX DT 12-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX DE pBR322 3' primer.
XX KW K-ras; electrostatic; polyethylene imine; PEI; bead; matrix; primer;
XX KW peptide-nucleic acid; PNA; analysis; point mutation; prenatal screening;
XX KW paternity testing; identity confirmation; crime investigation; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FN WO2000034521-Al.
XX PD 15-JUN-2000.
XX PF 08-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028966.
XX PR 08-DEC-1998; 98US-0111439P.
XX PA (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.
XX PI Johansen JT, Hyldig-Nielsen JJ, Flandaca MJ, Coull JM;
XX WPI; 2000-423449/36.
XX DR Composition for identifying target sequence of nucleic acids for
XX PT detecting genetic-diseases and pathogens in food and water, comprises non
XX PT -nucleotide probe which sequence specifically hybridizes to target
XX PS sequence.
XX PS Example 8; Page 33; 82pp; English.

CC AAZ29016-26 were used to examine whether the presence of target nucleic
CC acids which had been electrostatically bound to polyethylene imine (PEI)
CC derivatized beads could be specifically detected using labeled peptide-
CC nucleic acid (PNA) probes where the labeled (neutral) PNA would not
CC become immobilized to the beads in the absence of target nucleic acid,
CC but would hybridize, and therefore become immobilized to the beads, if the
CC target nucleic acid was present. The DNA templates for PCR were the human
CC K-ras gene and a mutant K-ras gene, which contains a point mutation at
CC base 125 (see AAZ29027-28). Novel compositions comprise a matrix, a
CC target nucleic acid sequence which is electrostatically bound to the
CC matrix and a non-nucleotide probe which specifically hybridizes to a
CC portion of one or more target sequences. Immobilized probe/target
CC complexes can be detected, identified or quantitated under a wide range
CC of assay conditions. Reversible binding allows the complex to be removed
CC from the matrix for analysis. The method is rapid, sensitive, reliable
CC and versatile in detecting target sequences which are particular to
CC organisms found in food, beverages, water and pharmaceutical products.
CC The non-nucleotide probe/target sequence is protected against degradation
CC by enzymes and hence the sample can be treated with enzymes to degrade
CC sample contaminants. The methods, etc. are especially useful for
CC detection of single point mutations, and hence analysis of a genetically
CC based disease and in forensic techniques such as prenatal screening,
CC paternity testing, identity confirmation or crime investigation

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XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 764 TGCTCAAGGACTCAAC 781
DB 20 TGCTCAAGGCTCACC 3

RESULT 1865
AAC73654
ID AAC73654 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAC73654;
XX DT 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Murine IL-5 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #16980.
XX KW Mouse; interleukin-5; IL-5; signal transduction;
XX KW antisense oligonucleotide; antiasthmatic; immunosuppressive; cytostatic;
XX KW IL-5 receptor-alpha; asthma; eosinophilic syndrome; infection;
XX KW inflammation; cancer; ss.
XX OS Mus musculus.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200058512-A1.
XX PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX PF 17-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007318.
XX PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280799.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Dean NM, Karas JG, McKay R;
XX WPI; 2000-594648/56.
XX AT Antisense oligonucleotide compound used to treat asthma and eosinophilic
XX SY syndrome in humans modulates interleukin-5 signal transduction.
XX EX Example 2; Page 48; 156pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used for antisense modulation
XX CC of interleukin-5 (IL-5) signal transduction. Oligonucleotides were
XX CC designed to target nucleic acids encoding IL-5 and IL-5 receptor-alpha.
XX CC The antisense oligonucleotides may be used for the treatment of diseases
XX CC associated with IL-5 signal transduction, IL-5 expression or IL-5
XX CC receptor-alpha expression. Such diseases include asthma and eosinophilic
XX CC syndrome. The oligonucleotides are also useful for research uses and to
XX CC prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 654 CACGCTCTACAAAGGCAA 671
DB 3 CACGCTCTGCAAGGAAA 20

RESULT 1866
AAZ58803
ID AAZ58803 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ58803;
XX DT 18-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX DE B. thuringiensis pesticidal toxin gene specific primer.
XX KW Bacillus thuringiensis; toxin; endotoxin; pesticide; plant pest;
XX KW lepidopterans; cleopterans; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Bacillus thuringiensis.
XX PN WO9957282-A2.
XX PD 11-NOV-1999.
XX PF 06-MAY-1999; 99WO-US009997.
XX PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-00073898.
XX PA (MYCO ) MYCOGEN CORP.
XX PI Feitelson JS, Schnepf HE, Narva KE, Stockhoff BA, Schmeits J;
XX PI Loewer D, Bullum CU, Muller-Cohn J, Stamp L, Morrill G;
XX PI Finstad-Lee S;
XX DR WPI; 2000-096811/08.
XX KW New polynucleotides encoding pesticidally active proteins, useful for
XX PT transforming plants for controlling pests.
XX PS Example; Page 79; 104pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to novel B. thuringiensis isolates, and genes
XX CC encoding pesticidal toxins which are toxic to non-mammalian pests. The
XX CC genes are useful in the control of non-mammalian pests and especially
XX CC plant pests (e.g. lepidopterans and/or cleopterans). The polynucleotides
XX CC are useful for transforming plants for controlling plant pests; for
XX CC designing primers and probes useful for the identification and
XX CC characterization of genes which encode pesticidal toxins. Sequences
XX CC AAZ58789-808 represent PCR primers specific for B. thuringiensis
XX CC pesticidal toxin genes
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1229 AACAGCTACACTCATCT 1246
DB 2 AACAGCTACTCTTCCTTT 19

RESULT 1867
AAZ58796/C
ID AAZ58796 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ58796;
XX DT 18-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX DE B. thuringiensis pesticidal toxin gene specific primer.
XX KW Bacillus thuringiensis; toxin; endotoxin; pesticide; plant pest;
XX KW lepidopterans; cleopterans; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Bacillus thuringiensis.
XX PN WO9957282-A2.
XX PD 11-NOV-1999.
XX PF 06-MAY-1999; 99WO-US009997.

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XX 06-MAY-1998; 98US-00073898.
XX (MYCO) MYCOGEN CORP.
XX
XX Feitelson JS, Schnepf HE, Narva KE, Stockhoff BA, Schmeits J;
XX Loewer D, Dullum CJ, Muller-Cohn J, Stamp L, Morrill G;
XX Finstad-Lee S;
XX WPI; 2000-096811/08.
XX
XX New polynucleotides encoding pesticidally active proteins, useful for
XX transforming plants for controlling pests.
XX
XX Example; Page 78; 104pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to novel B. thuringiensis isolates, and genes
XX encoding pesticidal toxins which are toxic to non-mammalian pests. The
XX genes are useful in the control of non-mammalian pests and especially
XX plant pests (e.g. lepidopterans and/or cleopterans). The polynucleotides
XX are useful for transforming plants for controlling plant pests; for
XX designing primers and probes useful for the identification and
XX characterization of genes which encode pesticidal toxins. Sequences
XX AAZ58789-808 represent PCR primers specific for B. thuringiensis
XX pesticidal toxin genes
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1229 AACAGCTACATCTCTCT 1246
XX |||||
XX 19 AACAGCTACTCTCTCTT 2
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1868
XX AAZ98597/C
XX ID AAZ98597 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ98597;
XX
XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human MAPK kinase 6 inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS# 101546.
XX
XX Mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAPK; MAPK kinase 6; antisense;
XX sandwich assay; human; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6033910-A.
XX
XX 07-MAR-2000.
XX
XX 19-JUL-1999; 99US-00357073.
XX
XX 19-JUL-1999; 99US-00357073.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Cowseert LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-269479/23.
XX
XX Novel antisense oligonucleotides used for inhibition of Mitogen-activated
XX protein kinase kinase 6 expression.
XX
XX Claim 11; Col 41; 33pp; English.
XX
XX The invention provides antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to a
XX nucleic acid encoding a mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) kinase 6.

CC The antisense oligonucleotides are used to inhibit MAPK kinase 6
CC expression, and so are used to treat diseases mediated by MAPK kinase 6
CC expression. They may also be used to detect MAPK kinase 6, e.g. in
CC sandwich assays. Sequences AAZ98558-597 represent antisense oligos
CC inhibiting human MAPK kinase 6 mRNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1689 CTTCCCTGCTTACTCTCT 1706
XX |||||
XX 19 CTTCCCTGAATCCTCTCT 2
XX
XX RESULT 1869
XX AAZ93982/C
XX ID AAZ93982 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ93982;
XX
XX 29-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Sequencing primer (S3) used to sequence mouse uromodulin promoter.
XX
XX Uromodulin; promoter; kidney; urine; heterologous gene; treatment;
XX therapy; Gene expression; pharmaceutical; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200029608-A1.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2000.
XX
XX 12-NOV-1999; 99WO-US026870.
XX
XX 13-NOV-1998; 98US-0108195P.
XX
XX 09-JUL-1999; 99US-0142925P.
XX
XX (UYNV) UNIV NEW YORK STATE.
XX
XX Wu X, Sun T;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-387816/33.
XX
XX New kidney-specific promoter useful for production of transgenic animals
XX as urinary bioeffectors, is operably linked to a heterologous gene.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 20; 55pp; English.
XX
XX New methods to produce heterologous recombinant proteins in urine require
XX the use of a DNA molecule which is a kidney-specific promoter, such as
XX the uromodulin promoter, operably linked to a heterologous gene encoding
XX a biologically active protein. The uromodulin promoter expresses the
XX heterologous gene in vivo in the kidneys to produce a recombinant
XX biologically active protein in the urine. The recombinant proteins
XX produced may be useful for treating human diseases. The major advantages
XX of using this urine-based system over milk-based systems are the ability
XX to harvest the product soon after birth and throughout the life of the
XX animal irrespective of sex or reproductive status, and the ease of
XX product purification from urine. In addition, livestock urine is a
XX proven, currently utilized source of pharmaceuticals. Thirteen primers
XX (AAZ93980-92) were used to sequence the entire mouse uromodulin promoter
XX using a genomic walking method
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;


```
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 242 GCGGAGTACCCCTGGAG 259
Db 18 GCCTCAGAGACCCCTGGAG 1

RESULT 1875
AAC70427/c
ID AAC70427 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAC70427;
XX
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #172.
XX
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200058519-A2.
XX
PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
XX
PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
XX
PA (WHEP) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (APFY-) APFYMATRIX INC.
XX
PI Althuler D, Cargill M, Daley GO, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
PT Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
PT genetic analysis.
XX
PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 242 GCGGAGTACCCCTGGAG 259
Db 18 GCCTCAGAGACCCCTGGAG 1
```

```
RESULT 1876
AAA92140/c
ID AAA92140 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA92140;
XX
DT 04-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Lhx3 exon 1b PCR primer SEQ ID NO:105.
XX
KW Lhx3; LIM-3; P-LIM; identification; characterisation; diagnosis;
KW chromosome 9; pituitary disease; subtelomeric region; mutation;
KW pituitary trophic hormone gene promoter; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2000050868-A2.
XX
PD 31-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004424.
XX
PR 22-FEB-1999; 99US-0121110P.
XX
PA (ADRE-) ADVANCED RES & TECHNOLOGY INST.
XX
PI Rhodes SJ, Bridwell JL, Meier BC, Parker GE, Price JR;
PI Showalter AD, Sloop KW;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-594085/56.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid encoding mammalian Lhx3 for identifying a human
PT with a disease, disorder, or condition caused by an altered level of
PT expression or binding of Lhx3.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 168; 239pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) encoding a
CC mammalian Lhx3. (I) is used in assays to: (1) detect and quantify the
CC presence and level of expression of Lhx3; Lhx3a or Lhx3b, in a sample;
CC (2) identify a compound that affects expression, the level of expression,
CC or the activity of Lhx3, Lhx3a, or Lhx3b in a cell; (3) identify a
CC compound that affects binding of Lhx3 to nucleic acid or Lhx3 induction
CC of a pituitary trophic hormone gene promoter; (4) identify a human
CC afflicted with a disease, disorder, or condition caused by altered
CC expression of Lhx3 or altered level of binding of Lhx3 to a nucleic acid;
CC and (5) detect a mutation in a Lhx3 allele in a human. The coding region
CC of human Lhx3 has been genomically mapped to the subtelomeric region of
CC chromosome 9. Lhx3 is also known as P-LIM or LIM-3. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used in the amplification of human Lhx3, which is
CC used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1081 AATGAGGTGGTGACACTG 1098
Db 18 AGTGAGGTGGTGACACTG 1

RESULT 1877
AAA47624/c
ID AAA47624 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA47624;
XX
DT 08-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
```

Intronic primer (3r) used to map KCNQ4 potassium channel gene.

KCNQ4; potassium channel; cardiac arrhythmia; neonatal epilepsy; deafness; probes; treatment; therapy; transgenic animal; antibody; agonist; antagonist; tinnitus; hearing loss; neonatal deafness; presbycusis; affective disorder; Alzheimer's disease; anxiety; ataxia; cognitive deficits; compulsive behavior; dementia; depression; Huntington's disease; mania; memory impairment; motor disorders; neurodegenerative disease; Parkinson's disease; Pick's disease; psychosis; schizophrenia; spinal cord damage; stroke; tremor; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200044786-A1.

XX 03-AUG-2000.

XX 19-JAN-2000; 2000WO-DK000024.

XX 26-JAN-1999; 99DK-00000076.

XX 19-MAY-1999; 99DK-00000693.

XX (NEUR-) NEUROSEARCH AS.

XX Jentsch TJ;

XX WPI; 2000-548813/50.

Nucleic acids encoding the novel KCNQ4 potassium channel subunit, useful e.g. for treating tinnitus, deafness, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's diseases.

XX Example 2; Page 24; 65pp; English.

Mutations in 3 known genes of the KCNQ branch of the potassium channel gene family underlie inherited cardiac arrhythmia's, neonatal epilepsy and in some cases associated with deafness. KCNQ4 has been mapped to the DFNA2 locus for autosomal dominant hearing loss, and a dominant negative KCNQ4 mutation that causes deafness in a DFNA2 pedigree has been identified. KCNQ4 is the first potassium channel gene underlying non-syndromic deafness. KCNQ4 forms heteromeric channels with other KCNQ channel subunits, especially KCNQ3. Nucleotides encoding the KCNQ4 protein and the protein itself may be used in the prevention, treatment and diagnosis of diseases associated with inappropriate KCNQ4 expression. The nucleotides may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic assays (e.g. polymerase chain reactions (PCR)) to detect and quantify the presence of similar nucleic acid sequences in samples and to identify mutations within them, and hence which patients may be in need of restorative therapy. They may also be used to study the expression and function of KCNQ4 polypeptides and their role in metabolism, for example through the production of transgenic animals. The KCNQ4 polypeptides may be used as antigens in the production of antibodies and to identify modulators (agonists and antagonists) of KCNQ4 expression and activity. The anti-KCNQ4 antibodies and KCNQ4 antagonists may also be used to down regulate KCNQ4 expression and activity. They may be used in this way to treat tinnitus, loss of hearing (especially progressive hearing loss, neonatal deafness and presbycusis (deafness of the elderly)) and disease or adverse conditions of the central nervous system (CNS) such as affective disorder, Alzheimer's disease, anxiety, ataxia, CNS damage caused by trauma, stroke or neurodegenerative illness, cognitive deficits, compulsive behavior, dementia, depression, Huntington's disease, mania, memory impairment, motor disorders and dysfunctions, motion disorders, motor disorders, neurodegenerative diseases, Parkinson's disease, Parkinson-like motor disorders, phobias, Pick's disease, psychosis, schizophrenia, spinal cord damage, stroke and/or tremor. Conversely, antisense nucleic acid molecules may be administered to down regulate KCNQ4 expression by binding with the cells own KCNQ4 genes and preventing their expression. Fourteen intronic primer pairs were used map the KCNQ4 gene by amplifying KCNQ4 exons with adjacent short intronic sequences (See AAA47619-A47646). This primer was used to amplify exon 3 and generated a 292 nucleotide fragment

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 243 CGCAGTGCACCTGGAGA 260
Db 20 CGACTCTGACCTGGAGA 3

RESULT 1878

AAA93962

ID AAA93962 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAA93962;

XX 19-JAN-2001 (first entry)

XX PCR primer used for Legionella pneumophila detection.

XX Legionella pneumophila; detection; PCR primer; ss.

XX Legionella pneumophila.

XX JP2000217600-A.

XX 08-AUG-2000.

XX 29-JAN-1999; 99JP-00021839.

XX 29-JAN-1999; 99JP-00021839.

XX (ZARO/) KAROE M.

XX (TSUR/) TSURUOKA M.

XX (TOWA-) TOWA KAGAKU KK.

XX WPI; 2000-614704/59.

XX Detection of a nucleic acid derived from Legionella pneumophila.

XX Example 1; Fig 7; 13pp; Japanese.

XX This invention relates to a method for the detection of a nucleic acid derived from Legionella pneumophila. The method involves the use of PCR amplification of a subject nucleotide sequence, and detection using a Legionella pneumophila specific fluorescently labelled probe. The method is used for the specific detection of L. pneumophila. The present sequence represents a PCR primer that is used in an example of the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1116 CATCCTGCTGGTCCAC 1133

Db 1 CATCCTGCTGGTCCAC 18

RESULT 1879

AAA80516

ID AAA80516 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAA80516;

XX 22-NOV-2000 (first entry)

XX ASTH1 polymorphic microsatellite marker L19PENTAI primer, SEQ ID NO:259.

XX ASTH1 locus; ASTH1I; ASTH1J; human; chromosome 11p; asthma;

XX bronchial hyperreactivity; ets family; transcription factor;

splice variant; genetic predisposition; polymorphism; antibody;
drug screening; prophylaxis; therapy; diagnosis;
polymorphic microsatellite marker flanking sequence;
batched analysis of genotypes; BAGs; PCR primer; ss.

Homo sapiens.

US6087485-A.

11-JUL-2000.

21-JAN-1998; 98US-00009913.

21-JAN-1997; 97US-0035632P.

01-JUL-1997; 97US-0051432P.

(AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.

Galvin M, Miller A, North M, Cardon L, Buckler A;

Brooks-Wilson AR, Carey AH;

WPI; 2000-505109/45.

New nucleic acids other than naturally occurring chromosomes encoding
ASTH1 protein, for e.g. screening compositions that modulate expression
or function of ASTH1 proteins or as diagnostics for genetic
predisposition to asthma.

Example; Col 33-34; 131pp; English.

The invention relates to the ASTH1 locus on the short arm of human
chromosome (1p). This locus comprises the ASTH1I and ASTH1J genes, which
are associated with a genetic predisposition to asthma and bronchial
hyperactivity. The ASTH1I and ASTH1J genes are oriented in opposite
directions with the ASTH1 locus, and have similar patterns of expression
and common sequence motifs. They are both expressed in trachea, lung and
several other tissues. ASTH1I and ASTH1J are novel members of the ets
family of transcription factors, which have been implicated in the
activation of a variety of genes including the TCRA gene and cytokine
genes known to be important in the aetiology of asthma. Both ASTH1I and
ASTH1J mRNAs are alternatively spliced. Alternative splicing of
transcripts has no effect on the open reading frame of ASTH1J, as the
exons involved are all 5' to the start codon in exon b. In contrast,
alternative splicing of ASTH1I transcripts results in 3 different ASTH1
isoforms. The invention also encompasses mouse asth1 protein. The ASTH1
nucleic acids are useful as diagnostics to identify a hereditary
predisposition to asthma, as probes for identifying ASTH1 related genes,
for identifying expression of the gene in a biological specimen, and for
generating genetically modified non-human animals or site specific gene
modifications in cell lines. The encoded ASTH1 proteins are useful as
immunogens to raise specific antibodies; in drug screening for
compositions that mimic or modulate activity or expression of ASTH1I
and/or ASTH1J (including altered forms of these proteins); and as a
therapeutic. The ASTH1 genes or fragments thereof, encoded proteins,
ASTH1 genomic regulatory regions, and anti-ASTH1I and anti-ASTH1J
antibodies are useful in the identification of individuals predisposed to
development of asthma, and for modulation of gene activity in vivo for
prophylactic and therapeutic purposes. The intact ASTH1I or ASTH1J
proteins or active fragments thereof may be used to modulate or reduce
bronchial hyperactivity. Sequences AAA80417-A80538 represent sequences
flanking polymorphic microsatellite markers in the ASTH1 region, which
were also used as PCR primers for amplification of the markers for
batched analysis of genotypes (BAGs)

Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e-03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1229 AACAGCTACATCTCATCT 1246

|||||

2 AACAGCAAAACCTCATCT 19

RESULT 1880

AAC83121/c

ID AAC83121 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAC83121;

AC AAC83121;

XX 23-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Cell cycle regulatory gene related oligonucleotide SEQ ID 16.

XX Cell cycle regulation; corn; transgenic plant; cyclin; maize; soybean;
KW cyclin-dependent kinase; sunflower; sorghum; canola; wheat; alfalfa;
KW cotton; rice; barley; millet; ss.

XX Zea mays.

XX WO200065040-A2.

PN 02-NOV-2000.

XX 13-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009975.

XX 22-APR-1999; 99US-0130849P.

XX (PION-) PIONEER HI-BRED INT INC.

XX Helentjaris TG, Habben JE, Sun Y;

XX WPI; 2000-687333/67.

XX Nucleic acids useful for producing transgenic plants, preferably maize,
PT with increased cell cycle gene activity, preferably activity of cyclin
PT and/or cyclin-dependent kinase.

XX Disclosure; Page 94; 122pp; English.

XX Polynucleotide sequences AAC83101 - AAC83113 encode proteins AAB35794 -
AAC835806 which are involved in regulating the cell cycle. The protein and
DNA sequences have been isolated from Zea mays (corn), and the invention
also includes oligonucleotides AAC83114 - AAC83139 which are related to
the cell cycle polynucleotides. The cell cycle polynucleotide sequences
are useful for producing transgenic plants such as maize, soybean, and
sunflower, sorghum, canola, wheat, alfalfa, cotton, rice, barley and
millet with increased levels of cell cycle gene activity, such as
activity of cyclin and cyclin-dependent kinases. The DNA sequences are
also useful as probes for detecting deficiencies in the level of mRNA in
screening for desired transgenic plants, for detecting mutations in the
gene, for monitoring upregulation of expression or changes in enzyme
activity in screening assays of compounds for detecting any number of
allelic variants, orthologs or paralogues of the gene, and site-directed
mutagenesis in eukaryotic cells. The DNA sequences are also useful for
recombinant expression of the encoded polypeptides and as immunogens for
preparing and screening antibodies. A transgenic plant comprising an
expression cassette including a cell cycle regulatory gene is useful for
assaying enzyme agonists and antagonists, and as immunogens or antigens
to obtain antibodies. The antibodies are useful in assaying expression
levels of cell cycle regulatory proteins, for identifying and isolating
nucleic acids from expression libraries, for identifying homologues of
polypeptides from other species, and for purification of the proteins

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 771 GGACCTCAAAACACGCCAA 788

|||||

19 GGACCTCGACGCGCTA 2

QY

DB

```
RESULT 1881
AAF32829
ID AAF32829 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAF32829;
XX
XX 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human B7-1 mRNA antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 26.
XX
XX Human; mouse; B7-1; B7-2; antisense; PCR primer; inflammation;
KW autoimmune disorder; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200074687-A1.
XX
XX 14-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014471.
XX
XX 04-JUN-1999; 99US-00326186.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Vickers TA, Karras JG;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-049991/06.
XX
XX Novel compound for diagnosing, preventing and treating immune disorders,
PT comprising an oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with a nucleic
PT acid sequence encoding B7 protein.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 45; 162pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides sequences of antisense oligonucleotides
XX targeted at the murine and human B7-1 and B7-2 coding and mRNA sequences.
XX The antisense sequences have phosphorothioate backbones and some
XX nucleotides are 2'-methoxyethoxy residues. The sequences can be used in
XX the treatment of inflammatory and autoimmune disorders, including asthma,
XX juvenile diabetes mellitus, myasthenia gravis, Graves' disease,
XX rheumatoid arthritis, allograft rejection, inflammatory bowel disease,
XX multiple sclerosis, psoriasis, systemic lupus erythematosus, contact
XX dermatitis, rhinitis, allergies and cancer.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 814 CACACGAGAGAGTCCTC 831
DB 2 CTCACGTAGAGACCTC 19

RESULT 1882
AAD06580
ID AAD06580 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD06580;
XX
XX 10-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human alpha(I) collagen gene coding region amplifying SSCP 1REV primer.
XX
XX Human; alpha(I) collagen; gelatin; cytostatic; viral infection;
KW pharmaceutical; food industry; cosmetic; autoimmune disorder; vaccine;
KW medical; arterial sealant; bone graft; dermal implant; haemostat; cancer;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; beverage; photographic application; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
```

```
PN WO200134547-A2.
XX
XX 17-MAY-2001.
XX
XX 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030792.
XX
XX 12-NOV-1999; 99US-00439058.
XX
XX 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709700.
XX
XX (FIBR-) FIBROGEN INC.
XX
XX Bell MF, Neff TB, Polarek JW, Seeley TW;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-335911/35.
XX
XX Novel isolated and purified bovine or porcine collagens and gelatins
XX useful in medical, pharmaceutical, food and cosmetic industries, as
XX vaccine, and for treating autoimmune disorders, infections and cancer.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 56; 168pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is a PCR primer used for amplifying the coding
XX region of human alpha(I) collagen gene. The present invention relates to
XX recombinant synthesis of collagens and gelatins derived from animals.
XX Collagen is useful in medical, pharmaceutical, food and cosmetic
XX industries. Collagen is an important component of arterial sealants, bone
XX grafts, drug delivery system, dermal implants, haemostats, and
XX incontinence implants, and for treating autoimmune disorders such as
XX rheumatoid arthritis. Collagen is useful in food products such as sausage
XX casing, and in cosmetics or facial and skin products such as
XX moisturisers. Recombinant gelatin is useful in vaccine formulations for
XX treating viral infections, autoimmune diseases and cancer. Gelatin is
XX useful in the manufacture or as a component of various pharmaceutical and
XX medical devices and products, in food and beverage industries, in hair
XX care and skin care products, as a glue or adhesive in various
XX manufacturing processes, as a light-sensitive coating in various
XX electronic devices, as photoresist base in photolithographic processes,
XX in printing and photographic applications, in laboratory application, and
XX as a component in various gels used for biochemical and electrophoretic
XX analysis, including enzymographic gels
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 39 GGCAGGAGGACCGACGAGT 56
DB 1 GCCAGGAGCACCAGCAAT 18

RESULT 1883
AAA89201/C
ID AAA89201 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAA89201;
XX
XX 19-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Trehalase consensus sequence-based sense PCR primer s1.
XX
XX Trehalase; transgenic animal; knockout animal; rat; human; PCR primer;
XX ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Rattus sp.
XX
XX EP1055731-A1.
XX
XX 29-NOV-2000.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2000; 2000EP-00304433.
XX
XX
```

XX PR 26-MAY-1999; 99JP-00147284.
 XX XX (HAYB) HAYASHIBARA SIBUTSU KAGAKU.
 XX PI Yanai Y, Ariyasu H, Ohta T, Kurimoto M;
 XX WPI; 2001-042413/06.
 XX DR New trehalase polypeptide and nucleic acid encoding the trehalase useful
 XX PT for engineering and analyzing murine trehalase in a molecular biological
 XX PT manner and as antigens for preparing anti-murine trehalase antibodies.
 XX XX Example 1-1; Page 17; 30pp; English.
 XX XX Oligonucleotide s1 is based on a consensus sequence identified by
 XX CC comparing human and rat trehalases. It was used as sense primer, with
 XX CC antisense primer a1 (see AAA99202), in the PCR amplification of cDNA
 XX CC derived from murine intestines. A partial clone, termed PCRwTha (see
 XX CC AAA99203), for mouse trehalase was obtained. This was used in the
 XX CC construction of a full-length cDNA (see AAA9200) for mouse trehalase
 XX CC (see AB19940). Trehalase nucleic acids are useful for the recombinant
 XX CC production of trehalase and for breeding of transgenic and knockout
 XX CC animals
 XX XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX QY 1481 TCCACAACTCTCGTGA 1498
 XX DB 20 TCCACAACTCTGTGCA 3
 XX RESULT 1884
 XX AAC67157/c
 XX ID AAC67157 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX XX AAC67157;
 XX AC AAC67157;
 XX DT 03-APR-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Human E2F transcription factor 3 mRNA antisense sequence SEQ ID NO: 30.
 XX KW Human; E2F transcription factor 3; antisense; E2F-3; cancer;
 XX KW Phosphorothioate backbone; infection; inflammation; PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN US6165791-A.
 XX PD 26-DEC-2000.
 XX PF 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-00513729.
 XX PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-00513729.
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX PI Popoff I, Wyatt J;
 XX XX WPI; 2001-101698/11.
 XX DR Novel antisense compounds targeted to E2F transcription factor 3 for
 XX PT diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases associated with E2F
 XX PT transcription factor 3 such as infection, inflammation or tumor
 XX PT formation.
 XX XX Example 15; Col 41-42; 41pp; English.
 XX XX The present invention provides antisense oligonucleotides with

CC phosphorothioate backbones directed at the human E2F transcription factor
 CC 3 (E2F-3) coding sequences. These can be used in the therapy of diseases
 CC which can be treated by modulating E2F-3 expression and to prevent
 CC infection, inflammation and tumour formation
 XX XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 5 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX QY 1068 AAAGACATCTCCATGA 1085
 XX DB 19 AAACACACAGTCCATGA 2
 XX RESULT 1885
 XX AAF72973
 XX ID AAF72973 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX XX AAF72973;
 XX AC AAF72973;
 XX DT 24-APR-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Human daxx inhibitory antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ:74.
 XX KW Antisense oligonucleotide; daxx; inhibition; phosphorothioate;
 XX KW Fas binding protein; CENP-C binding protein; dap6; EAP; cytostatic;
 XX KW antiinflammatory; death associated protein 6; Ets-1 associated protein;
 XX KW infection; inflammation; tumour formation; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN US6180353-B1.
 XX PD 30-JAN-2001.
 XX PF 24-JAN-2000; 2000US-00490692.
 XX PR 24-JAN-2000; 2000US-00490692.
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX PI Dean NM, Cowse LM;
 XX XX WPI; 2001-217744/22.
 XX PT Novel antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of daxx useful
 XX PT for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases associated with
 XX PT expression of daxx.
 XX PS Claim 1; Col 43; 59pp; English.
 XX XX The present invention describes an antisense compound (I) up to 30
 XX CC nucleobases in length, where (I) inhibits expression of daxx (also known
 XX CC as Fas binding protein, CENP-C binding protein, dap6 for death associated
 XX CC protein 6 and EAP for Ets-1 associated protein). (I) has cytostatic and
 XX CC antiinflammatory activity, and can be used in antisense therapy and as a
 XX CC modulator of daxx. (I) is useful for inhibiting the expression of daxx in
 XX CC cells or tissues in vitro. (I) can be utilised for diagnostics,
 XX CC therapeutics for the treatment of diseases associated with the expression
 XX CC of daxx, prophylaxis e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
 XX CC tumour formation and as research reagent. The present sequence represents
 XX CC an inhibitory human daxx antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide which
 XX CC is used in the exemplification of the present invention
 XX XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX QY 446 AGATCTCCACTGAGGACA 463


```
Db      ||||| | |||||
3 AGATCTGTAGTGGAGCA 20

RESULT 1886
AAD15182
ID AAD15182 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD15182;
XX
DT 01-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE 5' RT-PCR primer for rabbit RECI_17 clone.
XX
KW Fatty lesion development; atherosclerosis; Alzheimer's disease;
KW nervous system disorder; Parkinson's disease; immune system disorder;
KW ischaemia; lymphopenia; leukocyte adhesion deficiency syndrome;
KW haemoglobinuria; anaemia; hyperproliferative disorder; Gaucher's disease;
KW coagulation disorder; blood platelet disorder; autoimmune disorder;
KW dermatitis; herpes simplex; Addison's disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW Grave's disease; gene therapy; antiarteriosclerotic; immunostimulant;
KW cardiovascular; antiviral; RT-PCR primer; rabbit; ss.
XX
OS Oryctolagus cuniculus.
XX
PN WO200154651-A2.
XX
PD 02-AUG-2001.
XX
FF 25-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US002439.
XX
PR 25-JAN-2000; 2000US-0177963P.
XX
PA (DIGI-) DIGITAL GENE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
PI Leonardi A, Sartani A, Glass JR, Sutcliffe JG, Hasel KW;
XX WPI; 2001-514526/56.
XX
DR New polynucleotides regulated by fatty lesion development and their
PT encoded polypeptides, useful for preventing, treating or ameliorating
PT atherosclerosis, as well as for immune or hyperproliferative disorders.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 124; 189pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid regulated by
CC fatty lesion development, which comprises any of 55 polynucleotide
CC sequences from Oryctolagus cuniculus. The polynucleotide, polypeptide or
CC antibody is useful for preventing, treating, modulating or ameliorating a
CC medical condition, particularly atherosclerosis. The invention is used as
CC a marker or detector of nervous system disorder or disease (e.g.
CC Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, ischaemia, dementia). The
CC invention may also be useful for treating deficiencies or disorders of
CC the immune system (e.g. lymphopenia, leukocyte adhesion deficiency
CC syndrome or haemoglobinuria, anaemia), hyperproliferative disorders
CC (e.g. Gaucher's disease), infectious disease (e.g. herpes simplex),
CC coagulation disorders, blood platelet disorders and autoimmune disorders
CC (Addison's disease, rheumatoid arthritis, dermatitis, Grave's disease).
CC The polynucleotide sequence is also used in gene therapy. The present
CC sequence is a 5' RT-PCR primer for rabbit RECI_17 clone
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 235 GTGTGGTGGCGGAGTGAC 252
||| | | | | | | | |
Db 1 GTCGTATCGGCGAGTGAC 18

RESULT 1887
AAS45923
ID AAS45923 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAS45923;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PARP-3 antisense inhibitor ISIS #126123.
XX
KW Human; ss; PARP; Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW cytosolic; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; antidiabetic;
KW immunosuppressant; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cellular injury;
KW oxidative stress; neurological disorder; parkinsonism; apoptosis;
KW meningitis-associated intracranial complication; ischaemia; probe;
KW inflammatory disorder; autoimmune disorder; arthritis; diabetes.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20 /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..20 /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base 1..5 /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base 15..20 /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2' methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
PN WO200164955-A1.
XX
PD 07-SEP-2001.
XX
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006572.
XX
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00517467.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Popoff I, Cowseert LM;
XX WPI; 2001-602570/58.
XX
PS Antisense compound useful for treating hyperproliferative, neurological,
PS inflammatory and autoimmune disorders and diabetes inhibits human PARP.
XX
PS Example 18; Page 92; 168pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to human
CC PARP nucleic acid and inhibiting expression of human PARP. PARP (Poly
CC (ADP-ribose) polymerase) plays an important role in chromatin
CC decondensation, DNA replication, DNA repair, gene expression, malignant
CC transformation, cellular differentiation and apoptosis. The antisense
CC oligonucleotide inhibitors are useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC PARP in human cells or tissues. They are also useful for treating a human
CC with a disease associated with PARP especially hyperproliferative
CC disorders (e.g. cancer), cellular injury resulting from oxidative stress,
CC neurological (e.g. parkinsonism, meningitis-associated intracranial
CC complications and ischaemia), inflammatory and autoimmune disorders (e.g
CC arthritis) and diabetes. The present sequence is an antisense
CC oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
```

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 31 CAGAGGTAGGACGAGGA 48
Dd 3 CAGAGATGGCAGGATGA 20

RESULT 1888
AAH57080/C
ID AAH57080 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAH57080;
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human oestrogen receptor alpha probe oligonucleotide 25.
XX KW Ligand dependent transcriptional factor; oestrogen receptor; ER;
KW glucocorticoid receptor protein; GR; mineralocorticoid receptor protein;
KW MR; peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor protein; PPAR;
KW progesterone receptor protein; PR; pregnane X receptor protein; PXR;
KW thyroid hormone receptor protein; TR; vitamin D receptor protein; VDR;
KW transactivation; Eralpha; breast cancer; PCR primer; probe; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200142307-A1.
XX PD 14-JUN-2001.
XX PF 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-JP008553.
XX PR 07-DEC-1999; 95JP-00348022.
XX PR 27-DEC-1999; 95JP-00370667.
XX PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00207011.
XX PR 21-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00220508.
XX PR 02-AUG-2000; 2000JP-00234053.
XX PR 03-AUG-2000; 2000JP-00235460.
XX PR 03-AUG-2000; 2000JP-00235461.
XX PR 03-AUG-2000; 2000JP-00235463.
XX FA (SUMO) SUMITOMO CHEM CO LTD.
XX PI Saito K, Ohe N, Satoh H;
XX WPI; 2001-367866/38.
XX PT Ligand dependent transcriptional factors, nucleic acids encoding them and
PT cells comprising them and a specified reporter gene, useful for screening
PT agents for the treatment of breast cancer.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 241; 276pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to ligand dependent transcriptional factors
CC including oestrogen receptor (ER) alpha and beta protein, glucocorticoid
CC receptor protein (GR), mineralocorticoid receptor protein (MR),
CC peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor protein (PPAR), progesterone
CC receptor protein (PR), pregnane X receptor protein (PXR), thyroid hormone
CC receptor protein (TR) and vitamin D receptor protein (VDR), the nucleic
CC acids encoding them and cells comprising them and a specified reporter
CC gene for the ligand dependent transcriptional factor. These proteins are
CC useful in the modulation of ligand dependent transcriptional factor
CC activity. The cells, mutant Eralpha and the polynucleotide encoding it
CC may be used in assays for qualitatively analysing an activity for
CC transactivation of a reporter gene by a test Eralpha, for screening
CC mutant ligand dependent transcriptional factors, for evaluating an
CC activity for transactivation of a reporter gene, by a test Eralpha and/or
CC for screening a compound useful for treating a disorder of a mutant
CC Eralpha, especially breast cancer
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1685 ACATCTTCCCTGCTTACT 1702
Dd 18 ACATTTTCCCTGCTTCTT 1

RESULT 1889
AAC85464
ID AAC85464 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAC85464;
XX DT 08-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX DE 3' primer for DNase.
XX KW Light chain; heavy chain; anti-IgE antibody; E26; transfection; PCR;
KW green fluorescent protein; GFP; promoter; expression; primer; amplify;
KW polymerase chain reaction; primer; probe; RT-PCR; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200104306-A1.
XX PD 18-JAN-2001.
XX PF 11-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US018841.
XX PR 12-JUL-1999; 99US-0143360P.
XX FA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX PI Chisholm V, Crowley CW, Krummen LA, Meng YG;
XX WPI; 2001-139352/14.
XX PT Novel polynucleotide construct for screening and obtaining cells
PT expressing high levels of desired protein, comprises amplifiable
PT selectable gene, fluorescent protein gene and sequence encoding desired
PT product.
XX PS Example 1; Page 37; 75pp; English.
XX CC The sequences given in AAC85457-68 are primer/probes which were used in
CC the RNA quantitation of the expression of the construct of the invention.
CC The construct comprises an amplifiable selectable gene, a green
CC fluorescent protein (GFP) gene, and a selected sequence encoding a
CC desired product, which is operably linked to either the amplifiable
CC selectable gene or to the GFP gene, and to a promoter. Constructs such as
CC this, are useful for producing a desired product by introduction into a
CC suitable eukaryotic cell, culturing the resultant eukaryotic cell under
CC conditions so as to express the desired product, and recovering the
CC desired product from the culture medium. The constructs are efficient for
CC identifying and selecting for stable eukaryotic cells expressing high
CC levels of a desired product. They are suitable for earlier and faster
CC screening of transfected cells
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 848 ACCTGGACAGGACCTGA 865
Dd 1 ACCGGGAGAGACCTGA 18

RESULT 1890
AAH27380
ID AAH27380 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC AAH27380;
XX
AC 08-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DT PCR primer #49.
XX
DE
XX
XX Tumour suppressor gene 16; TSG16; immune response modulator;
XX inflammatory response modulator; signal transduction activator;
KW cytokine inhibitor; gene therapy; anticancer; anti-inflammatory;
KW autoimmune disorder; infection; chromosome 16q24.3; human;
KW cellular proliferation suppressor; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200132861-A1.
XX
XX 10-MAY-2001.
XX
XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000WO-AU001329.
XX
XX 29-OCT-1999; 99AU-00003771.
XX
XX (WOME-) WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
XX
XX Callen DF, Whitmore SA, Kremmidiotis G, Kochetkova M, Crawford J;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-316439/33.
XX
XX New nucleic acid representing the human tumor suppressor gene TSG16,
XX useful e.g. for diagnosis and treatment of tumors, inflammatory and
XX immunological disorders.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 196; 215pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to human tumour suppressor gene 16 (TSG16;
XX see AAH23688). TSG16 was isolated from chromosome 16q24.3. TSG16
XX suppresses cellular proliferation. TSG16 is useful for treating disorders
XX associated with decreased expression or activity of TSG16, e.g. cancers,
XX (auto)immune disorders, inflammation, complications of wound healing and
XX infections (by viruses, bacteria, fungi, parasites, protozoa or
XX helminths). The present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in the
XX present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 398 AGGTGCAGTCTCCAGTGA 415
DB 2 AGGTGCAGACTCCAAAGA 19

RESULT 1891
AAAD15564/c
ID AAAD15564 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAAD15564;
AC
XX
XX 15-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE BMV 35kDa protein gene targetted antisense oligonucleotide #4.
XX
XX Brome mosaic virus; BMV; 35kDa protein; genetic disease; therapeutic;
KW antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Brome mosaic virus.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
PI modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
XX WO200161030-A2.
XX
XX 23-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 14-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004732.
XX
XX 14-FEB-2000; 2000US-00504653.
XX
XX (BOLL/) BOLLON A P.
XX (GRAY/) GRAY D W.
XX (JUSE/) JU-SEOG L.
XX
XX Bollon AP, Gray DM, Ju-Seog L;
PI WPI; 2001-529916/58.
XX
XX Selecting optimal subsequence antisense targets for inhibition of mRNA
XX expression of target mRNA for the therapeutic treatment of genetic
XX disease.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 22; 87pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method for selecting optimal subsequence
XX antisense targets. The method involves preparing an antisense
XX oligonucleotide capable of inhibiting mRNA expression of target mRNA
XX sequences, as well as antisense oligonucleotides capable of binding DNA.
XX The antisense and antigen libraries are useful for preparing therapeutic
XX agents for the treatment of genetic disease. The present DNA sequence is
XX phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide which is targetted to Brome
XX mosaic virus (BMV) 35kDa protein gene
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 11 A; 4 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 910 GTGAAACTGTCTCTGTC 927
DB 18 GTGATACTGTCTTCTGTC 1

RESULT 1892
AAI65518
ID AAI65518 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAI65518;
AC
XX
XX 10-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify human uroplakin II gene exon 5.
XX
XX Human; uroplakin II; up II; urothelial plaque; asymmetric unit membrane;
KW AUM; urothelial differentiation marker; chromosome 11; 11q23;
KW bladder cancer; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US6277968-B1.
PN
XX
XX 21-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-00969317.
PF
XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-00969317.
PR
XX (UUNY) UNIV NEW YORK STATE.
PA
XX
XX Sun T, Wu X;
PI
XX

DR WPI; 2001-58927/66.
 XX New DNA molecule encoding uroplakin II, useful for constructing
 PT oligonucleotide primers that are useful for identifying bladder cancer
 PT cells in blood and tissue.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Col 5; 12pp; English.
 XX
 CC PCR primers AAC65517-18 were used to amplify exon 5 of the human
 CC uroplakin (UP) II gene. UP II is a transmembrane protein of the
 CC urothelial plaque constituting the asymmetric unit membrane (AUM). UP II
 CC is a marker specific for urothelial differentiation. The human UP II gene
 CC comprises five exons, and is found on the long arm of chromosome 11,
 CC location 11q23. UP II polynucleotide sequences are useful for identifying
 CC human bladder cancer cells and for detecting the presence of mutations in
 CC the UP II gene. They are also useful for distinguishing different forms
 CC of bladder cancers
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 514 CTGGAGAGCTGACCCCTC 531
 Db 1 CTGGAGAGCTGCTGCTC 18
 RESULT 1893
 AAC92566
 ID AAC92566 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAC92566;
 XX
 DT 27-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human nucleolin phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:16.
 XX
 KW Human nucleolin; P92; C23; phosphoprotein; ribosome biogenesis;
 KW ribosome transport; cytokinesis; nucleogenesis; cell proliferation;
 KW cell growth; transcriptional repression; replication;
 KW signal transduction; chromatin decondensation; Ag-NOR family;
 KW nucleolin antibody; systemic connective tissue disease; SLE;
 KW systemic lupus erythematosus;
 KW scleroderma-like chronic graft versus host disease;
 KW expression inhibition; tumour formation; cancer; inflammation;
 KW immune disorder; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US6165786-A.
 PN
 XX
 PD 26-DEC-2000.
 XX
 XX 03-NOV-1999; 99US-00433699.
 PF
 XX 03-NOV-1999; 99US-00433699.
 PR
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 PI Bennett CF, Cowseert LM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-079848/09.
 XX
 XX Novel antisense compound targeted to human nucleolin which specifically
 PT hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of human nucleolin, useful
 PT for modulating the expression of nucleolin in cells.
 XX
 XX Example 15; Col 41-42; 41pp; English.
 PS
 PS Sequences AAC92560-C92639 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
 CC to the human nucleolin gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense

CC oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions of the human
 CC nucleolin mRNA, and were analysed for their effect on nucleolin mRNA
 CC levels by quantitative real-time PCR. Nucleolin (also known as P92 or
 CC C23) is the most abundant nucleolar phosphoprotein in actively growing
 CC cells. Nucleolin primarily participates in ribosome biogenesis and
 CC transport of ribosomal components, being able to transiently bind to pre-
 CC ribosomes in the nucleolus via a ribonucleoprotein consensus sequence.
 CC However, it has also been shown to be involved in cytokinesis,
 CC nucleogenesis, cell proliferation and growth, transcriptional repression,
 CC replication, signal transduction, and chromatin decondensation. Nucleolin
 CC is a member of the Ag-NOR (active ribosomal gene located in the nucleolar
 CC organismer region) family of proteins which are markers of active
 CC ribosomal genes, and whose expression is associated with the prediction
 CC of tumour growth rate. The presence of antibodies against nucleolin are
 CC associated with systemic connective tissue diseases such as systemic
 CC lupus erythematosus (SLE) and scleroderma-like chronic graft versus host
 CC disease. The oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for diagnosis,
 CC prevention and treatment of conditions associated with nucleolin
 CC expression, such as tumour formation, immune disorders and inflammation
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1239 CTTCACTTCCTCGTATCTT 1256
 Db 1 CTTCACTTCCTCATCTTCTT 18
 RESULT 1894
 AAS10665
 ID AAS10665 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAS10665;
 XX
 DT 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human caspase 3 antisense oligonucleotide 108989.
 XX
 KW Human; caspase 3; apoptosis; hyperproliferative disorder; hepatitis;
 KW viral infection; haematopoietic disorder; autoimmune disorder;
 KW atherosclerosis; neurological disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages.
 FT Some bases especially bases 1-5 and bases 16-20 are 2'-
 FT methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) bases, bases 6-15 are 2'-
 FT deoxynucleotides and all cytidine bases are 5'-
 FT methylcytidines"
 XX
 XX WO200153310-A1.
 PN
 XX 26-JUL-2001.
 PD
 XX 11-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000888.
 PF
 XX 18-JAN-2000; 2000US-00484617.
 PR
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Zhang H, Cowseert LM;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-442252/47.
 XX
 XX New antisense compound to inhibit caspase 3 is useful for treating
 PT hepatitis and atherosclerosis.
 PT

XX Example 17; Page 87; 127pp; English.

XX

CC The present sequence for human caspase 3 antisense oligonucleotide 108989 is 1 of various novel antisense oligonucleotides (AAS10517-AAS10676) described in the present invention. Also described are methods of using these compounds for the modulation of caspase 3 expression. The caspase 3 antisense oligonucleotides specifically hybridise with and inhibit the expression of caspase 3. Antisense compounds targeted to caspase 3 are useful to inhibit caspase 3 expression in cells or tissues and to modulate apoptosis. The caspase 3 antisense oligonucleotides are useful for treating disorders associated with expression of caspase 3. Such disorders include hyperproliferative disorders (e.g. cancer), viral infections (e.g. hepatitis), haematopoietic disorders, autoimmune disorders, atherosclerosis and neurological disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's disease).

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 533 ATAGCCCCATCTTTGACA 550
||||| ||||| |||||

DB 2 ATAGTACCATCATTTGACA 19

RESULT 1895

AAS10621

ID AAS10621 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAS10621;

XX

DT 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE Human caspase 3 antisense oligonucleotide 108945.

XX

Human; caspase 3; apoptosis; hyperproliferative disorder; hepatitis; viral infection; haematopoietic disorder; autoimmune disorder; atherosclerosis; neurological disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages. Some bases especially bases 1-5 and bases 16-20 are 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) bases, bases 6-15 are 2'-deoxynucleotides and all cytidine bases are 5'-methylcytidines"

FT

PN WO200153310-A1.

XX

PD 26-JUL-2001.

XX

PF 11-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000888.

XX

PR 18-JAN-2000; 2000US-00484617.

XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX

PI Zhang H, Cowser LM;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-442252/47.

XX

PT New antisense compound to inhibit caspase 3 is useful for treating hepatitis and atherosclerosis.

XX

PS Claim 3; Page 87; 127pp; English.

XX

CC The present sequence for human caspase 3 antisense oligonucleotide 108945 is 1 of various novel antisense oligonucleotides (AAS10517-AAS10676) described in the present invention. Also described are methods of using these compounds for the modulation of caspase 3 expression. The caspase 3 antisense oligonucleotides specifically hybridise with and inhibit the expression of caspase 3. Antisense compounds targeted to caspase 3 are useful to inhibit caspase 3 expression in cells or tissues and to modulate apoptosis. The caspase 3 antisense oligonucleotides are useful for treating disorders associated with expression of caspase 3. Such disorders include hyperproliferative disorders (e.g. cancer), viral infections (e.g. hepatitis), haematopoietic disorders, autoimmune disorders, atherosclerosis and neurological disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's disease).

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 581 GCTATCTCAGATTCGCT 598
||||| ||||| |||||

DB 3 GTCCTCTCAGATTCGCT 20

RESULT 1896

AAS10674/C

ID AAS10674 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAS10674;

XX

DT 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE Human caspase 3 antisense oligonucleotide 108998.

XX

Human; caspase 3; apoptosis; hyperproliferative disorder; hepatitis; viral infection; haematopoietic disorder; autoimmune disorder; atherosclerosis; neurological disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages. Some bases especially bases 1-5 and bases 16-20 are 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) bases, bases 6-15 are 2'-deoxynucleotides and all cytidine bases are 5'-methylcytidines"

FT

PN WO200153310-A1.

XX

PD 26-JUL-2001.

XX

PF 11-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000888.

XX

PR 18-JAN-2000; 2000US-00484617.

XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX

PI Zhang H, Cowser LM;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-442252/47.

XX

PT New antisense compound to inhibit caspase 3 is useful for treating hepatitis and atherosclerosis.

XX

PS Example 17; Page 88; 127pp; English.

XX

CC The present sequence for human caspase 3 antisense oligonucleotide 108998 is 1 of various novel antisense oligonucleotides (AAS10517-AAS10676) described in the present invention. Also described are methods of using

CC

CC these compounds for the modulation of caspase 3 expression. The caspase 3
CC antisense oligonucleotides specifically hybridize with and inhibit the
CC expression of caspase 3. Antisense compounds targeted to caspase 3 are
CC useful to inhibit caspase 3 expression in cells or tissues and to
CC modulate apoptosis. The caspase 3 antisense oligonucleotides are useful
CC for treating disorders associated with expression of caspase 3. Such
CC disorders include hyperproliferative disorders (e.g. cancer), viral
CC infections (e.g. hepatitis), haematopoietic disorders, autoimmune
CC disorders, atherosclerosis and neurological disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's
XX disease)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 533 ATAGCCCATCTTTGACA 550
Db 19 ATAGTACCATCATTTGACA 2
RESULT 1897
AAH42978/C
ID AAH42978 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAH42978;
XX
DT 15-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify a k-ras DNA sequence.
XX
KW HPV; genetic disease; gene anomaly; infectious disease; chlamydia;
XX congenital genetic disease; cancer; human papilloma virus; k-ras;
XX cystic fibrosis; mitochondrial cerebromyopathy; cervical cancer;
XX colon cancer; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200159124-A1.
XX
PD 16-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 09-FEB-2000; 2000WO-JP000693.
XX
PR 09-FEB-2000; 2000WO-JP000693.
XX
PA (SAPP-) SAPPORO IMMUNO DIAGNOSTIC LAB.
XX
PI Yamaguchi A, Kikuchi K, Nakamura K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-497079/54.
XX
PT Convenient and cheap microplate fluorescent screening method for
XX detecting gene anomaly in e.g. infectious diseases, congenital genetic
XX diseases or cancers through gene diagnosis in community screening test
XX program.
XX
PS Claim 7; Page 22; 26pp; Japanese.
XX
CC PCR primers AAH42977-80 were used to amplify k-ras DNA sequences. The
XX primers are used in the method of the invention. The specification
XX describes a method for screening genetic diseases. The method comprises
XX using DNA simply extracted from a biological specimen such as scraped
XX mucosal cells and tissue slide pieces fixed with formalin and embedded in
XX paraffin, and amplifying a target region by polymerase chain reaction
XX (PCR) for direct fluorescence measurement of the additional double-
XX stranded DNA intercalator. The method is used for detecting gene anomaly
XX in e.g. infectious diseases, congenital genetic diseases or cancers,
XX including infectious disease due to human papilloma virus and chlamydia
XX genetic diseases like cystic fibrosis, mitochondrial cerebromyopathy,
XX cancers of cervical cancer and colon cancer, through gene diagnosis in
XX community screening test program

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1312 ACATACACTACCCCAAG 1329
Db 18 ACCTCCAACTACCACAAG 1
RESULT 1898
AAH63134
ID AAH63134 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAH63134;
XX
DT 06-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 11-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Shrimp white spot Bacilliform virus (WSBV) oligonucleotide 295.
XX
KW Shrimp white spot Bacilliform virus; WSBV; diagnosis; viral infection;
XX antiviral agent; gene expression; antisense construct; probe; primer;
XX transgenic viral resistant shrimp; ss.
XX
OS Shrimp white spot syndrome virus.
XX
PN WO200138351-A2.
XX
PD 31-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US028888.
XX
PR 24-NOV-1999; 99CN-00124717.
XX
PA (PENY-) PE CORP NY.
PA (THIR-) THIRD INST OCEANOGRAPHY STATE OCEANI C A.
XX (SINO-) SINOGENOMAX CO LTD.
XX
PI Xu X, Yang F, He J, Pham L, He M, Ye Y, Shen Y, Kodira C;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-355877/37.
XX
PT Primary nucleotide sequence of the shrimp white spot Bacilliform virus
XX (WSBV), useful for producing viral polypeptides that can be used to
XX screen for agents that are useful for treating WSBV infection.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 3; 626pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides the primary nucleotide sequence of the WSBV genome
XX (AAH62689), predicted transcript sequences (AAH62689-AAH62839) and
XX encoded proteins (AAG84910-AAG85051) and oligonucleotide sequences
XX (AAH62840-63160) suitable for use as primers or probes. The nucleic acid
XX molecules and proteins of the invention are useful for diagnosis and
XX monitoring viral infection, in screens for antiviral agents and for
XX monitoring viral gene expression or activity during a treatment regimen.
XX The nucleic acid molecules are also useful as antisense constructs to
XX control viral gene expression in infected cells and tissues and to create
XX transgenic viral resistant shrimp. (Updated on 06-AUG-2003 to correct OS
XX field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1437 CGATGCCATGAACATCC 1454
Db 1 GGAAGCAATGAACCTCC 18

```

RESULT 1899
AAI67485
ID  AAI67485 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC  AAI67485;
XX
DT  11-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE  Probe sequence used for real-time RT-PCR analysis.
XX
KW  ARP; angiogenesis; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; cytostatic;
KW  arginine-rich protein; cardiant; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; human;
KW  antiatherosclerotic; vasotrophic; gynecological; antidiabetic; vulnery;
KW  antiulcer; dermatological; ophthalmological; antipsoriatic; apoptosis;
KW  gene therapy; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS  Synthetic.
XX
PN  WO200170174-A2.
XX
PD  27-SEP-2001.
XX
PF  21-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009043.
XX
PR  22-MAR-2000; 2000US-0191201P.
XX
PA  (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
PA  (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI  Rastelli LK, Gerber H;
XX
PS  WPI; 2001-639087/73.
XX
CC  Modulating angiogenesis and/or apoptosis for preventing or treating
CC  cancer, myocardial infarction and promoting healing, by modulating the
PT  activity of vascular endothelial growth factor-modulated gene
PT  polypeptide.
XX
PS  Example 2; Page 103; 155pp; English.
XX
CC  The invention relates to modulating angiogenesis and cell survival that
CC  involves modulating the activity of at least one vascular endothelial
CC  growth factor (VEGF)-modulated gene polypeptide. The method is useful for
CC  modulating angiogenesis and cell survival, for treating tumour and cancer
CC  by decreasing angiogenesis in cancerous tumours and treating myocardial
CC  infarction and promoting healing, by increasing angiogenesis. Transgenic
CC  non-human animals, having disrupted arginine-rich protein (ARP), are
CC  useful for determining the clinical stage of ovarian tumorous, which is
CC  useful for determining if the tumour has potential for metastasis. ARP is
CC  useful in gene therapy and in diagnostic applications. VEGFmg proteins
CC  are useful in the treatment of tumours, neoplasias, hemangiomas,
CC  rheumatoid arthritis, atherosclerosis, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis,
CC  vascular stenosis, arteriovenous malformations, meningioma, neovascular
CC  glaucoma, psoriasis, hemophilic joints, hypertrophic scars, Osler-Weber
CC  syndrome, scleroderma, vascular adhesion pathologies, synovitis,
CC  dermatitis, endometriosis, diabetic retinopathy, neovascularization
CC  associated with corneal injury or grafts, wound, sore, and ulcer healing.
CC  Sequences AAI67449-487 represent probe primer sets used for real-time RT-
CC  PCR analysis of differential gene expression
XX
SQ  Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
      Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
      Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  1153 GACATGTGGGTGGGCGC 1170
    |||||
DB   2 GACAGGTGGGTGGGCGC 19

RESULT 1900
AAI67485
ID  AAI67485 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC  AAI67485;
XX
DT  11-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE  Probe sequence used for real-time RT-PCR analysis.
XX
KW  ARP; angiogenesis; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; cytostatic;
KW  arginine-rich protein; cardiant; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; human;
KW  antiatherosclerotic; vasotrophic; gynecological; antidiabetic; vulnery;
KW  antiulcer; dermatological; ophthalmological; antipsoriatic; apoptosis;
KW  gene therapy; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS  Synthetic.
XX
PN  WO200170174-A2.
XX
PD  27-SEP-2001.
XX
PF  21-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009043.
XX
PR  22-MAR-2000; 2000US-0191201P.
XX
PA  (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
PA  (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI  Rastelli LK, Gerber H;
XX
PS  WPI; 2001-639087/73.
XX
CC  Modulating angiogenesis and/or apoptosis for preventing or treating
CC  cancer, myocardial infarction and promoting healing, by modulating the
PT  activity of vascular endothelial growth factor-modulated gene
PT  polypeptide.
XX
PS  Example 2; Page 103; 155pp; English.
XX
CC  The present invention is related to the coding sequence and protein
CC  fragments of a human catenin-binding zinc finger protein. The coding
CC  sequence was isolated from a human kidney cDNA library, but is expressed
CC  in most human tissue. The sequences provided by the invention can be used
CC  in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and neurological disorders, and
CC  in drug screening to identify compounds capable of the same
XX
SQ  Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
      Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
      Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  948 CTACTGCCACCGCGAGAA 965
    |||||
DB   18 CTACTGCCACCATCTGAA 1

RESULT 1901
AAAS4433
ID  AAAS4433 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC  AAAS4433;
XX
DT  11-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE  Primer for amplifying 11-cis retinol dehydrogenase (RDH5).
XX
KW  11-cis retinol dehydrogenase; RDH5; eye; mutant; mutation;
KW  ocular disease; fundus albipunctatus; retinitis punctata albescens;
KW  albipunctate dystrophy; retinitis pigmentosa; human; primer; ss.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO200068364-A2.
XX
PD  16-NOV-2000.
XX
PS  08-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US012527.

```

```

AAC88759/c
ID  AAC88759 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC  AAC88759;
XX
DT  07-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE  Human catenin-binding zinc finger protein PCR primer FVR160R.
XX
KW  Catenin-binding zinc finger protein; cancer; neurological disorder;
KW  drug screening; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  EP1054059-A1.
XX
PD  22-NOV-2000.
XX
PF  17-MAY-1999; 99EP-00201543.
XX
PR  17-MAY-1999; 99EP-00201543.
XX
PA  (VLA-) VLAAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOG.
XX
PI  Van Roy F, Vanlandschoot A, Janssens B;
XX
PS  WPI; 2001-033776/05.
XX
CC  Nucleic acid or its fragments, useful for diagnosing and treating cancer
CC  and neurological disorders, corresponds to a catenin-binding protein in
PT  signal transduction and gene regulatory pathways.
XX
PS  Disclosure; Page 20; 71pp; English.
XX
CC  The present invention is related to the coding sequence and protein
CC  fragments of a human catenin-binding zinc finger protein. The coding
CC  sequence was isolated from a human kidney cDNA library, but is expressed
CC  in most human tissue. The sequences provided by the invention can be used
CC  in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and neurological disorders, and
CC  in drug screening to identify compounds capable of the same
XX
SQ  Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
      Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
      Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  948 CTACTGCCACCGCGAGAA 965
    |||||
DB   18 CTACTGCCACCATCTGAA 1

RESULT 1901
AAAS4433
ID  AAAS4433 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC  AAAS4433;
XX
DT  11-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE  Primer for amplifying 11-cis retinol dehydrogenase (RDH5).
XX
KW  11-cis retinol dehydrogenase; RDH5; eye; mutant; mutation;
KW  ocular disease; fundus albipunctatus; retinitis punctata albescens;
KW  albipunctate dystrophy; retinitis pigmentosa; human; primer; ss.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO200068364-A2.
XX
PD  16-NOV-2000.
XX
PS  08-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US012527.

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XX 06-MAY-1999; 99US-00306538.
 XX (LUDW-) LUDWIG INST CANCER RES.
 XX (HARD) HARVARD COLLEGE.
 XX (MASS-) MASSACHUSETTS EYE & EAR INFIRMARY.
 XX Simon A, Eriksson U, Dryja TP, Berson EL, Yamamoto H;
 XX WPI, 2001-016091/02.
 XX Mutations in nucleic acid molecules encoding 11-cis retinol dehydrogenase
 XX correlated to ocular disorders, useful in diagnosis and treatment of
 XX diseases such as fundus albipunctatus.
 XX Example 1; Page 6; 28pp; English.
 XX A new protein is described which comprises the 318 residue amino acid
 XX sequence corresponding to wild type retinol dehydrogenase (RDH5), but
 XX where amino acid 238 is not Gly, amino acid 73 is not Ser, or amino acid
 XX 33 is not Ile. This mutant RDH5 can be used in the analysis of mutations
 XX in the gene encoding retinol dehydrogenase, in the diagnosis and
 XX treatment of ocular diseases associated with retinal degeneration such as
 XX fundus albipunctatus. Other disorders which may also be studied include
 XX retinitis punctata albescens, albinopunctate dystrophy and retinitis
 XX pigmentosa. A number of primer pairs (See GENESSEQ records AAA54433-
 XX A54448) were used to amplify the genomic RDH5 DNA. Two primers (AAA54433,
 XX AAA54434) were used to amplify exon 2a of the RDH5 gene. This primer
 XX corresponds to nucleotides 2301-2320 of the genomic DNA sequence (See
 XX GENESSEQ record AAA54431)
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 615 CTACATTAGTGGACAA 632
 DB 3 CCACAGTAACTGGACAA 20
 RESULT 1902
 AAF23207/C
 ID AAF23207 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAF23207;
 XX 19-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX Oligonucleotide for detection of Mycobacterium terrae.
 XX ITS; internal transcribed spacer region; Mycobacterium fortuitum;
 XX Mycobacterium chelonae; Mycobacterium abscessus; Mycobacterium vaccae;
 XX Mycobacterium flavescens; Mycobacterium asiaticum; tuberculosis;
 XX Mycobacterium porcinum; Mycobacterium acapulcensis; identification;
 XX Mycobacterium diernhoferi; PCR primer; probe; detection; ss.
 XX Mycobacterium terrae.
 XX OS Mycobacterium
 XX WO200073436-A1.
 XX 07-DEC-2000.
 XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000WO-KR000477.
 XX 29-MAY-1999; 99KR-00019631.
 XX 29-MAY-1999; 99KR-00019632.
 XX 29-MAY-1999; 99KR-00019633.
 XX 29-MAY-1999; 99KR-00019634.
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000KR-00018189.

PA (SJHI-) SJ HIGHTECH CO LTD.
 PA (KIMC/) KIM C.M.
 PA (PARK/) PARK H K.
 XX Kim CM, Park HK, Jang HJ;
 XX WPI; 2001-061527/07.
 XX Novel oligonucleotide sequences of internal transcribing spacer region of
 XX non-tuberculosis mycobacteria (NTM) used as probes or primers for
 XX detecting and identifying mycobacteria and distinguish TB complex from
 XX NTM.
 XX Claim 19; Page 50; 89pp; English.
 XX The present sequence is an oligonucleotide developed using a
 XX Mycobacterium ITS (internal transcribed spacer region) nucleotide
 XX sequence. ITS DNA sequences from M. fortuitum, M. chelonae, M. abscessus,
 XX M. vaccae, M. flavescens, M. asiaticum, M. porcinum, M. acapulcensis, M.
 XX diernhoferi genes were identified. The oligonucleotides derived from
 XX these sequences were used to develop PCR primers and hybridisation probes
 XX for detection and identification of Mycobacterium. ITS has a more
 XX polymorphic region than 16S rRNA and also has a conserved region. It is
 XX therefore highly effective as a target DNA for distinction of genotype.
 XX The oligonucleotide probes, attached to solid substrate, hybridise only
 XX with nucleotide sequences in ITS of specific mycobacteria, and thus they
 XX can detect and identify the specific mycobacteria sensitively. The
 XX oligonucleotides can also detect and identify the specific mycobacteria
 XX by PCR amplification. Using the oligonucleotide primers or probes made
 XX from ITS of mycobacteria, it is possible to detect mycobacteria,
 XX distinguish tuberculosis (TB) complex from non-tuberculosis mycobacteria
 XX (NTM), and to identify mycobacteria species accurately and effectively
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 425 TGGCGACCATCCGCCAC 442
 DB 18 TGTGCACCCAGCCCCAC 1
 RESULT 1903
 AAF23151/C
 ID AAF23151 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAF23151;
 XX 19-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX Oligonucleotide for detection of Mycobacterium avium.
 XX ITS; internal transcribed spacer region; Mycobacterium fortuitum;
 XX Mycobacterium chelonae; Mycobacterium abscessus; Mycobacterium vaccae;
 XX Mycobacterium flavescens; Mycobacterium asiaticum; tuberculosis;
 XX Mycobacterium porcinum; Mycobacterium acapulcensis; identification;
 XX Mycobacterium diernhoferi; PCR primer; probe; detection; ss.
 XX Mycobacterium avium.
 XX OS Mycobacterium intracellulare.
 XX WO200073436-A1.
 XX 07-DEC-2000.
 XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000WO-KR000477.
 XX 29-MAY-1999; 99KR-00019631.
 XX 29-MAY-1999; 99KR-00019632.
 XX 29-MAY-1999; 99KR-00019633.
 XX 29-MAY-1999; 99KR-00019634.


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PR 29-MAY-1999; 99KF-00019635.
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000KF-00018189.
XX
PA (SJHI-) SJ HIGHTECH CO LTD.
PA (KIMC/) KIM C M.
PA (PARK/) PARK H K.
XX
PI Kim CM, Park HK, Jang HJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-061527/07.
XX
XX Novel oligonucleotide sequences of internal transcribing spacer region of
PT non-tuberculosis mycobacteria (NTM) used as probes or primers for
PT detecting and identifying mycobacteria and distinguish TB complex from
PT NTM.
XX
PS Claim 12; Page 36; 89pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is an oligonucleotide developed using a
CC Mycobacterium ITS (internal transcribed spacer region) nucleotide
CC sequence. ITS DNA sequences from M. fortuitum, M. chelonae, M. abscessus,
CC M. vaccae, M. flavescens, M. asiaticum, M. porcinum, M. acapulcensis, M.
CC thermofleri genes were identified. The oligonucleotides derived from
CC these sequences were used to develop PCR primers and hybridisation probes
CC for detection and identification of Mycobacterium. ITS has a more
CC polymorphic region than 16S rRNA and also has a conserved region. It is
CC therefore highly effective as a target DNA for distinction of genotype.
CC The oligonucleotide probes, attached to solid substrate, hybridise only
CC with nucleotide sequences in ITS of specific mycobacteria, and thus they
CC can detect and identify the specific mycobacteria sensitively. The
CC oligonucleotides can also detect and identify the specific mycobacteria
CC by PCR amplification. Using the oligonucleotide primers or probes made
CC from ITS of mycobacteria, it is possible to detect mycobacteria,
CC distinguish tuberculosis (TB) complex from non-tuberculosis mycobacteria
CC (NTM), and to identify mycobacteria species accurately and effectively
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. NO. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 GCTGGAGGGATGCCACAC 1661
DB 18 GATGGAGGGACTCCACAC 1
RESULT 1904
AAS14904/c
ID AAS14904 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAS14904;
XX
XX 19-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX Enhanced green fluorescent protein (EGFP) primer #4.
XX
XX Enhanced green fluorescent protein; EGFP; cell therapy; gene therapy;
XX bioengineering; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; ischaemia;
XX diabetes; chimeric mammal; blastocyst; fibroblast; connective tissue;
XX PCR primer; tissue regeneration; reporter gene; ss.
XX
XX Mus sp.
XX
XX WO200172970-A2.
XX
XX 04-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 28-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US010121.
XX
XX 28-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192754P.
XX
XX (IOWA ) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
XX

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XX
PI Bickenbach JR, Dumnwald M;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-639226/73.
XX
XX Preparing isolated mammalian epidermal stem cells useful for tissue
PT bioengineering, involves separating stem cell population from cell
PT population not having stem cells, in sample comprising mammalian
PT epidermal cells.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 24; 68pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a new method of preparing isolated mammalian
CC epidermal stem cells from e.g. human, murine or primate sources by
CC separating from a sample with a population of mammalian epidermal cells,
CC a population with epidermal stem cells from a population of cells without
CC epidermal stem cells, and then isolating a substantially pure preparation
CC of epidermal stem cells from the epidermal stem cell population. Isolated
CC epidermal stem cells are useful for preparing a tissue in vitro which
CC involves contacting the cells with a substrate (comprising fibroblasts,
CC i.e. a connective tissue) so as to yield a tissue. Transformed epidermal
CC stem cells are also useful for expressing an open reading frame in a
CC mammal which involves contacting a mammal with the cells and detecting or
CC determining whether the mammal expresses the open reading frame. Isolated
CC cells and transformed cells are also useful for: (1) preparing a chimeric
CC non-human mammal involving introduction of stem cells into a non-
CC mammalian blastocyst forming a chimeric blastocyst which is then
CC introduced into a female non-human mammal capable of gestating a
CC blastocyst to term so as to yield a progeny chimeric mammal; and (2)
CC bioengineering a tissue and for gene therapy or cell therapy, e.g.
CC epidermal stem cells transduced with vascular endothelial growth factor
CC (VEGF) may be introduced into diabetic mammals to inhibit or treat
CC ischaemia. The methods provide a substantially pure preparation of stem
CC cells which can be expanded in large numbers, have high proliferative
CC capacity, tissue regeneration and long term expression of a transduced
CC reporter gene. The cells are preferred sources for bioengineering tissue
CC and/or gene therapy as these cells have low immunogenicity. This sequence
CC represents PCR primer #4 required for the detection of Enhanced green
CC fluorescent protein (EGFP) in GFP marked epidermal stem cells described
CC in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. NO. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 474 CCTATCACTACCAGCTGA 491
DB 20 CCGACCACCTACCAGCAGA 3
RESULT 1905
AAF91298/c
ID AAF91298 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF91298;
XX
XX 04-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human E2F transcription factor 1 antisense oligonucleotide #4.
XX
XX Antisense; E2F transcription factor 1; human; infection; inflammation;
XX tumour; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6187587-B1.
XX
XX 13-FEB-2001.
XX
XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00517584.
XX

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PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00517584.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Popoff I, Brown-Driver VL, Cowseert LM;
XX WPI; 2001-190981/19.
XX
XX Antisense compound capable of inhibiting the expression of E2F
XX transcription factor 1, useful for preventing or delaying infection,
XX inflammation or tumor formation.
XX Example 15; Col 42; 40pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds up to 30 nucleobases
XX in length targeted to a E2F transcription factor 1. The invention is
XX useful for inhibiting the expression of E2F transcription factor 1 in
XX cells or tissues. The antisense oligonucleotides may also be used as a
XX research agent and to prevent infection, inflammation or tumours
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 552 GCCCTGAGCGCGCCT 569
XX |||||
XX 19 GCGCGCGCGCGCGCCT 2
XX
XX RESULT 1906
XX AAD12674/c
XX ID AAD12674 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD12674;
XX
XX 25-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX Human alphaE/alphaN-chimeric cDNA sequencing reverse primer, FVR160R.
XX
XX Human; ANC_2H01 protein; catenin-binding protein; signal transduction;
XX gene regulation; zinc finger protein; alphaN-catenin; drug screening;
XX therapy; cancer; neurological disorder; cytostatic; neuroprotective;
XX alphaE/alphaN-chimera; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200147954-A2.
XX
XX 05-JUL-2001.
XX
XX 18-MAY-2000; 2000WO-EP004535.
XX
XX 23-DEC-1999; 99EP-00204512.
XX
XX (VLAA-) VLAAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOG.
XX
XX Van Roy F, Vanlandschoot A, Janssens B;
XX WPI; 2001-418220/44.
XX
XX Novel recombinant nucleic acids useful for diagnosing, prognosing and/or
XX treating cancer and neurological disorders, corresponds to a protein
XX binding to alpha-catenin protein and with signal transduction function.
XX
XX Example; Page 69; 160pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to human catenin-binding proteins and their
XX corresponding cDNA molecules which functions in signal transduction and
XX gene regulatory pathways. The invention also provides an isolated and/or
XX recombinant nucleic acid or its functional fragment, homologue or
XX derivative, corresponding to a alpha-catenin binding protein. The
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CC invention also relates to a novel human zinc finger protein binding with
CC a member of the a-catulin/vinculin family, preferably with a human
CC isoform of alpha N-catenin (neural form). The invention also relates to
CC the field of drug discovery, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of cancer
CC and neurological disorders. The present sequence is a primer which is
CC used for sequencing and cloning human alphaE/alphaN-chimeras in pGBT9 two
CC hybrid vector
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 948 CTACTGCCACCGCAGAA 965
XX |||||
XX 18 CTACTGCCACCATCTGAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1907
XX AAF54641
XX ID AAF54641 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAF54641;
XX
XX 03-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX Human HLA Class I oligonucleotide probe SEQ ID NO: 86.
XX
XX Human; HLA typing; oligonucleotide array; Class I; gene discovery;
XX expression; polymorphism detection; mapping; probe; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200079006-A1.
XX
XX 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 16-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016722.
XX
XX 17-JUN-1999; 99US-0139843P.
XX
XX (HUTC-) HUTCHINSON CANCER RES CENT FRED.
XX (UNIW ) UNIV WASHINGTON.
XX
XX Petersdorf EW, Guo Z, Hansen JA, Hood L;
XX WPI; 2001-102734/11.
XX
XX Oligonucleotide arrays useful for human leukocyte antigen (HLA) tissue
XX typing, comprises HLA class I oligonucleotide probes representing all
XX known polymorphisms in HLA class I locus, on a solid support.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 67; 83pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a microarray of oligonucleotides
XX comprising probes for the human HLA Class I genes attached to a solid
XX support. These can be used in HLA typing. Oligonucleotide arrays are also
XX useful in large scale gene discovery, monitoring gene expression,
XX polymorphism detection and gene mapping
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1594 GTGGTGACACCGAGTTC 1611
XX |||||
XX 1 GTGACGACACCCAGTTC 18
XX
XX RESULT 1908
```

AAI64788/c
ID AAI64788 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAI64788;
XX
DT 13-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human carbonyl reductase PCR primer 3.
XX
KW Human; carbonyl reductase; hCR; adrenal gland; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN CNL301868-A.
XX
PD 04-JUL-2001.
XX
PF 29-DEC-1999; 99CN-00127034.
XX
PR 29-DEC-1999; 99CN-00127034.
XX
PA (SREH-) SOUTHERN RES CENT STATE HUMAN GENE GROUP.
XX
PI Qian B, Li N, Gu J;
XX
WPI; 2001-550487/62.
XX
DR Human carbonyl reductase protein and its coding sequence.
XX
PT Example 1; Page 11 (Disclosure); 25pp; Chinese.
XX
PS The invention relates to human carbonyl reductase (hCR) protein expressed
CC in adrenal gland tissue of normal human body and its coding sequence
CC (Genbank Accession Number AF13123) as well as the preparation and
CC application of the protein and nucleic acid sequence and the method of
CC detecting human hCR nucleic acid sequence and polypeptide in sample. The
CC present sequence is that of a PCR primer, useful to the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1225 GAGGACAGCTACACTTC 1242
DB 18 GAGGAACAGCTCCAGTC 1
RESULT 1909
ABK70324/c
ID ABK70324 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK70324;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Synthetic antisense IGFBP-2-oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) #12.
XX
KW Hormone-regulated cancer; antisense oligonucleotide; IGFBP-2;
KW insulin-like growth factor binding protein-2; hormone-regulated tumour;
KW breast cancer; prostate cancer; IGF-1-sensitive cancer; apoptosis;
KW hormone-responsive cancer; hormonal withdrawal; oligodeoxynucleotide;
KW ODN; endocrine tumour therapy; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FN WO200222642-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 13-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028748.
XX
PR 14-SEP-2000; 2000US-0232641P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Gleave M, Satoshi K, Nelson C, Rennie PS;
XX
WPI; 2002-339861/37.
XX
DR Composition for treating hormone-regulated cancer, particularly of
PT prostate or breast, comprises oligonucleotide antisense to insulin-like
PT growth factor binding protein-2.
XX

14-SEP-2000; 2000US-0232641P.
(UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Gleave M, Satoshi K, Nelson C, Rennie PS;
WPI; 2002-339861/37.
Composition for treating hormone-regulated cancer, particularly of
prostate or breast, comprises oligonucleotide antisense to insulin-like
growth factor binding protein-2.
Claim 3; Page 12; 36pp; English.
The present invention relates to a new composition for treating hormone-
regulated cancer. The composition comprises an antisense oligonucleotide
that inhibits expression of IGFBP-2 (insulin-like growth factor binding
protein-2). The molecules of the invention are used to delay progression
of hormone-regulated tumours, particularly of breast or prostate, to the
CC hormone-independent state, to delay metastatic progression to the bone of
CC IGF-1-sensitive cancers and to treat hormone-responsive cancers by
CC inducing apoptosis, after hormonal withdrawal. The present nucleic acid
CC sequence represents one of a collection (ABK70313-ABK70375) of antisense
CC IGFBP-2-oligodeoxynucleotides (ODN) that were used in the invention for
CC prostate and other endocrine tumour therapy
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1591 CGCGTGTGACACCCGAG 1608
DB 20 CGCGGCGTGCACACCCGAG 3
RESULT 1910
ABK70367/c
ID ABK70367 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK70367;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Synthetic antisense IGFBP-2-oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) #55.
XX
KW Hormone-regulated cancer; antisense oligonucleotide; IGFBP-2;
KW insulin-like growth factor binding protein-2; hormone-regulated tumour;
KW breast cancer; prostate cancer; IGF-1-sensitive cancer; apoptosis;
KW hormone-responsive cancer; hormonal withdrawal; oligodeoxynucleotide;
KW ODN; endocrine tumour therapy; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FN WO200222642-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 13-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028748.
XX
PR 14-SEP-2000; 2000US-0232641P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Gleave M, Satoshi K, Nelson C, Rennie PS;
XX
WPI; 2002-339861/37.
XX
DR Composition for treating hormone-regulated cancer, particularly of
PT prostate or breast, comprises oligonucleotide antisense to insulin-like
PT growth factor binding protein-2.
XX

PS Claim 3; Page 13; 36pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a new composition for treating hormone-
CC regulated cancer. The composition comprises an antisense oligonucleotide
CC that inhibits expression of IGFBP-2 (insulin-like growth factor binding
CC protein-2). The molecules of the invention are used to delay progression
CC of hormone-regulated tumours, particularly of breast or prostate, to the
CC hormone-independent state, to delay metastatic progression to the bone of
CC IGF-1-sensitive cancers and to treat hormone-responsive cancers by
CC inducing apoptosis, after hormonal withdrawal. The present nucleic acid
CC sequence represents one of a collection (ABK70313-ABK70375) of antisense
CC IGFBP-2-oligodeoxynucleotides (ODN) that were used in the invention for
CC prostate and other endocrine tumour therapy

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1591 CGCGTGGTGACACCGAG 1608

DB 20 CGCGGGTGCACACCCAG 3

RESULT 1911

ABQ79555/C

ID ABQ79555 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABQ79555;

XX ABQ79555;

XX 25-NOV-2002 (first entry)

DE Reverse primer for detecting MEF cDNA inserts in phage.

XX Protein identification; phage; intercellular; fibroblast; stem cell; MEF;

XX PCR; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200262965-A2.

XX 15-AUG-2002.

XX 06-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US0005051.

XX 06-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266662P.

XX (WISC) WISCONSIN ALUMNI RES FOUND.

XX Thomson JA, Xu R;

XX WPI; 2002-657535/70.

XX Identifying intercellular protein factors, e.g. intercellular factors

XX expressed by fibroblasts that inhibit stem cell differentiation in

XX culture, by employing a phase display technique using cDNA from the

XX signaling cells.

XX Example; Page 9; 19pp; English.

XX The invention relates to identifying proteins, which function as
XX intercellular signals between a signaling cell and affected cells. The
XX method involves (a) inserting a cDNA library from the signaling cell into
XX a phage; (b) incubating the phage with the affected cells; (c) washing
XX the phage that does not bind to the affected cells; (d) eluting the phage
XX that does bind to the affected cells; and (e) sequencing the cDNA inserts
XX in the bound phage to identify sequence information useful for
XX characterizing a protein made by the signaling cell and recognized by a
XX receptor in the affected cells. The method is useful for identifying
XX intercellular protein factors, e.g. intercellular factors expressed by
XX fibroblasts that act to inhibit the differentiation of stem cells in
XX culture. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used for detecting

CC MEF cDNA inserts in the phage

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 151 CAGCTGTCATGACACTC 168

DB 18 CAGCTGTGACGACATTC 1

RESULT 1912

AAD38332/C

ID AAD38332 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAD38332;

XX AAD38332;

XX 10-SEP-2002 (first entry)

XX Human D3S2432 locus amplifying PCR primer #1.

XX Human; microsatellite loci; tumour; familial tumour predisposition;

XX microsatellite instability; MSI; cancer; gastrointestinal system;

XX endometrium; D3S2432 locus; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002058265-A1.

XX 16-MAY-2002.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-00841366.

XX 15-SEP-2000; 2000US-00663020.

XX (PROM-) PROMEGA CORP.

XX Bacher JW, Flanagan L, Nassif N;

XX WPI; 2002-443805/47.

XX Analyzing microsatellite loci for detecting microsatellite instability
XX that can be used for prognostic tumor diagnosis, comprises coamplifying a
XX mononucleotide repeat locus and two tetranucleotide repeat loci.
XX Example 4; Page 19; 48pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to a method for analysing microsatellite
XX loci. The method involves coamplifying a set of 3 microsatellite loci,
XX comprising a specific mononucleotide repeat locus selected from the group
XX consisting of BAT-25, BAT-26, BAT-40, MONO-11 and MONO-15 and two
XX tetranucleotide repeat loci selected from FGA, D18S18, D17S1299 etc from
XX a sample of genomic DNA and determining the size of the amplified
XX fragments. The method is useful for analysing microsatellite loci and for
XX detecting microsatellite instability (MSI) in genomic DNA. The
XX instability in the set of microsatellite loci are used in prognostic
XX tumour diagnosis for the diagnosis of familial tumour predisposition. It
XX is also used to detect cancerous tumours in the gastrointestinal system
XX of the endometrium. The cancerous tumours are preferably from a
XX colorectal cancer. The present DNA sequence is a PCR primer which is used
XX for amplifying human D3S2432 locus. This primer is used in the
XX exemplification of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1702 TCTCTGCTTACCTGCTG 1719

DB 1702 TCTCTGCTTACCTGCTG 1719

```
20 TGTCTATCTACCTGCTG 3
RESULT 1913
D38363/c
AAD38363 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AAD38363;
10-SEP-2002 (first entry)
Human FGA locus amplifying PCR primer #2.
Human; microsatellite loci; tumour; familial tumour predisposition;
microsatellite instability; MSI; cancer; gastrointestinal system;
endometrium; FGA locus; PCR; primer; ss.
Homo sapiens.
US2002058265-A1.
16-MAY-2002.
24-APR-2001; 2001US-00841366.
15-SEP-2000; 2000US-00663020.
(PROM-) PROMEGA CORP.
Bacher JW, Flanagan L, Nassif N;
WPI; 2002-443805/47.
Analyzing microsatellite loci for detecting microsatellite instability
that can be used for prognostic tumor diagnosis, comprises coamplifying a
mononucleotide repeat locus and two tetranucleotide repeat loci.
Example 4; Page 24; 48pp; English.
The present invention relates to a method for analysing microsatellite
loci. The method involves coamplifying a set of 3 microsatellite loci,
comprising a specific mononucleotide repeat locus selected from the group
consisting of BAT-25, BAT-26, BAT-40, MONO-11 and MONO-15 and two
tetranucleotide repeat loci selected from FGA, D15S18, D17S1299 etc from
a sample of genomic DNA and determining the size of the amplified
fragments. The method is useful for analysing microsatellite loci and for
detecting microsatellite instability (MSI) in genomic DNA. The
instability in the set of microsatellite loci are used in prognostic
tumour diagnosis for the diagnosis of familial tumour predisposition. It
is also used to detect cancerous tumours in the gastrointestinal system
and of the endometrium. The cancerous tumours are preferably from a
colorectal cancer. The present DNA sequence is a PCR primer which is used
for amplifying human FGA locus. This primer is used in the
exemplification of the invention
Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
575 GGTGAGGCTATCTGAGA 592
|||||
20 GTGTGAGGAGATCTGAGA 3
RESULT 1914
Q65267
ABQ65267 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
ABQ65267;
20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
```

```
XX Human gene methylation status determination method PCR primer #7.
DE Toxicological diagnosis; DNA methylation; methylation status;
XX toxic response; human; PCR; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200240710-A2.
XX 23-MAY-2002.
XX 08-NOV-2001; 2001WO-EP012951.
XX 14-NOV-2000; 2000DE-0105802.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2002-463571/49.
XX Toxicological diagnosis, useful for diagnosis and prognosis of adverse
PT reactions, based on effect of test compounds on methylation status of
PT selected genes, involves determining changes in DNA methylation status.
XX Example 2; Page 102; 113pp; German.
XX The present invention relates to a method of toxicological diagnosis,
CC involving taking a DNA-containing sample from an organism or cell culture
CC that has been treated with a test compound and determining any changes in
CC the DNA methylation status or pattern caused by said test compound. The
CC method is used for diagnosis and prognosis of adverse toxic responses in
CC individuals. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to demonstrate the
CC method of the invention
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 13 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 231 TGGTGGTGGTGGCGGCGAG 248
|||||
DB 3 TGGTGGTGGCGGAGGTAG 20
RESULT 1915
ABK85423/c
ID ABK85423 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABK85423;
XX 29-AUG-2003 (revised)
XX 14-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide #1 binding to specific site of HIV-1 RNA.
XX Human immunodeficiency virus type 1; HIV-1 detection method; primer;
XX probe; ss.
XX Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
XX EP1203826-A2.
XX 08-MAY-2002.
XX 30-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00125378.
XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00334937.
XX (TOYJ ) TOSOH CORP.
XX
```


CC The method involves introducing a restriction enzyme and a nucleic acid
 CC regulatory sequence into mammalian cells - for integrating the nucleic
 CC acid construct into the mammalian cell genome at sites generated by the
 CC restriction enzyme. Mutant mammalian cells having a trait of interest can
 CC then be selected. The method of the invention is useful for isolating a
 CC gene controlling a trait of interest from a mammalian cell. The method is
 CC useful for discovering and isolating new genes. The method of the
 CC invention can be used to create large libraries of mammalian cells which
 CC have a low transfection efficiency. The method of the invention is also
 CC suitable for over-expressing a known endogenous gene that is expressed
 CC poorly. The present DNA sequence represents a Cytomegalovirus promoter-
 CC specific PCR primer which was used in an example of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 766 CTCAGGAGCTCAACAC 783
 Db 19 CTCAGGAGCTCAACAC 2
 RESULT 1918
 ABK91030
 ID ABK91030 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK91030;
 XX
 DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Real-time PCR LC RED probe used to quantitate human insulin expression.
 XX
 KW Human; PCR; probe; ss; endocrine; cell culture; pancreatic cell;
 KW growth hormone; insulin:actin mRNA ratio;
 KW pancreatic homeobox domain protein-1; PDX-1; cytokeatin-19; CK-19;
 KW cell therapy; beta-cell; insulin; autoimmune; type I diabetes;
 KW insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; IDDM; recombinant growth hormone;
 KW epithelial growth factor; islet cell development; homeostasis;
 KW islet morphogenesis; LC RED; lightcycler red.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XN US2002081725-A1.
 XX
 XX 27-JUN-2002.
 XX
 XX 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-00895585.
 XX
 XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000US-0215634P.
 PR
 PR 06-NOV-2000; 2000US-0246306P.
 PR
 PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291787P.
 XX
 XX (TSAN/) TSANG W.
 PA (ZHEN/) ZHENG T.
 PA (HUAN/) HUANG C J.
 XX
 XX Tsang W, Zheng T, Huang CJ;
 PI WPI; 2002-626545/67.
 DR
 XX
 XX Preparing cell culture of propagating pancreatic cells that retain the
 PT potential to produce pancreatic hormones, useful in providing pancreatic
 PT endocrine function to a mammal.
 XX
 XX Example 3; Page 14; 21pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention discloses a method for preparing a cell culture of
 CC propagating pancreatic cells. The method involves isolating and
 CC transferring pancreatic cells to a medium containing growth hormone and
 CC having 1% or less amount of serum to propagate cells having an
 CC insulin:actin mRNA ratio of between 1:100 and 1000:1 and where the cells

CC are pancreatic homeobox domain protein-1 (PDX-1) positive and can be
 CC passaged from one culture vessel to another. The method can be used to
 CC produce an aggregate of cultured pancreatic cells that comprises an
 CC encapsulating mantle of cytokeatin (ck)-19 positive cells and an inner
 CC cell mass, where the aggregate comprises 50-5000 pancreatic cells and has
 CC a diameter between 50 and 300 microns. The aggregate is useful in cell
 CC therapy, for providing pancreatic endocrine function to a mammal by
 CC implanting the aggregate produced within the mammal. The endocrine system
 CC of the pancreas includes beta-cells, which produce insulin, and so the
 CC cell therapy provides a means for replenishing the beta-cells reduced due
 CC to the autoimmune attack in type I or insulin dependent diabetes mellitus
 CC (IDDM). The cells are passaged in media containing recombinant growth
 CC hormone, recombinant human growth hormone or epithelial growth factor.
 CC The method is useful for generating intermediate population cells useful
 CC as a model system for islet cell development and homeostasis (e.g. drug
 CC screening, islet morphogenesis or autoimmune responses). The method
 CC selectively eliminates early or late stage pancreatic cells and the
 CC intermediate cell population produced retains both the ability to
 CC proliferate and the ability for further differentiation into high-
 CC secreting endocrine cells. The sequence presented is the real-time PCR
 CC lightcycler red (LC RED) labelled probe which was used to quantitate the
 CC human insulin expression levels
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 505 GAGGGCTACCTGAGAG 522
 Db 3 GAGGGGTCCTCGAGAG 20
 RESULT 1919
 ABZ21953/C
 ID ABZ21953 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ21953;
 XX
 DT 28-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human API4 antisense oligonucleotide #7.
 XX
 KW Human; death inhibiting tumour related gene; API4; liver; HepG2;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; fade-inhibition factor; liver cancer; tumour;
 KW tumour related disease; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 XX CN135857-A.
 PN
 XX 17-JUL-2002.
 PD
 XX 11-DEC-2000; 2000CN-00134535.
 PF
 XX 11-DEC-2000; 2000CN-00134535.
 PR
 XX (RADI-) RADIOMEDICINE ACAD MILITARY MEDICAL SCI.
 PA Wang S, Lin L, Guan W;
 PI WPI; 2002-733578/80.
 XX
 DR Antisense oligonucleotide structure and use using fade-inhibition factor
 XX API4 as target.
 PT
 XX Claim 1; Page 1 (Claims); 9pp; Chinese.
 PS
 XX ABZ21947 to ABZ21958 represents death inhibiting factor tumour related
 CC gene (API4, also known as fade-inhibition factor) antisense
 CC oligonucleotides. The present invention also describe a human liver

CC cancer (HepG2) cell strain and Balb/c (nu/nu) nude mouse inoculative
CC liver cancer cells which can be used as models for screening and
CC evaluation of the 12 antisense oligonucleotides. In vitro studies show
CC that the antisense oligonucleotides can effectively inhibit the growth of
CC human liver cancer cells, and have a dose-dependent relationship. In the
CC noduliferous nude mouse model the antisense oligonucleotide also inhibits
CC growth of tumours. Therefore, the antisense oligonucleotide can be used
CC in medications for treating tumours and its tumour related diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 230 GTGGTGGTGGTGGGCA 247
DB 20 GAGGTGGCGGGCGGCA 3

RESULT 1920
AAS97857/c
ID AAS97857 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAS97857;
XX
XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
DE Murine SAC1 gene-specific oligonucleotide PCR primer #424.
XX
XX Human; mouse; SAC1; carbohydrate; sweetener; ethanol; alcoholism; ss;
KW obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; body fluid; pancreas;
KW blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;
KW protein replacement therapy.
XX
XX Mus sp.
OS
XX WO200183749-A2.
PN
XX 08-NOV-2001.
PD
XX 25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013387.
PF
XX 28-APR-2000; 2000US-0200794P.
PR
XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221419P.
PR
XX 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247443P.
XX
XX (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
PA (MONE-) MONELL CHEM SENSES CENT.
XX
XX Bachmanov AA, Beauchamp GK, Chatterjee A, De Jong PJ, Li S, Li X;
PI Ohmen JD, Reed DR, Ross D, Tordoff MG;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-075162/10.
DR
XX Novel isolated polypeptide comprising variant form of mouse or human SAC1
PT polypeptide, and is associated with altered preference for carbohydrates
PT or other sweeteners, useful for preventing obesity, diabetes, alcoholism.
XX
XX Claim 14; Page 90; 239pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide, comprising a variant
CC form of mouse or human SAC1 polypeptide. The variant form is associated
CC with altered preference for carbohydrates, other sweeteners or ethanol.
CC The polypeptide and its associated DNA sequence can be produced by
CC recombinant techniques and is useful for preventing obesity, diabetes or
CC alcoholism associated with SAC1 expression. The sequences are useful in
CC screening for drugs and sweeteners. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic
CC embryos may be used in screening for and identifying agents that induce
CC or repress function of SAC1. Predisposition to diabetes, obesity or
CC alcoholism can be ascertained by testing any fluid or tissue of a human
CC (such as blood, pancreas or tongue) for sequence variations of the SAC1
CC gene. A sequence variation of the SAC1 locus may indicate a

CC predisposition to diabetes, obesity and/or alcoholism and may provide a
CC diagnostic mark. The polynucleotide can be detected in a biological
CC sample by contacting the DNA with a probe to form a hybridisation complex
CC which is then detected. The sequences represent cDNA encoding human and
CC mouse SAC1 polypeptides and PCR primers specific for the SAC1 genes
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 829 CTCACCCCTTGTCTTTGAG 846
DB 19 CTCAGGCTTGTCTTTGAG 2

RESULT 1921
ABL42936
ID ABL42936 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABL42936;
AC
XX 12-APR-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Maturation/activation dendritic cell expression gene PCR primer #310.
XX Human; maturation/activation dendritic cell expression gene; maturation;
KW activation; dendritic cell; PCR primer; ss.
KW
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX JP2001327293-A.
PN
XX 27-NOV-2001.
PD
XX 22-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00150562.
PF
XX 22-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00150562.
PR
XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
XX WPI; 2002-127070/17.
DR
XX Human maturation/activation dendritic cell expression gene group.
PT
XX Disclosure; Page 38; 41pp; Japanese.
PS
XX The present invention describes a human maturation/activation dendritic
CC cell (DC) expression gene group consisting of 100 genes which show the
CC highest expression among the genes expressed in human maturation/
CC activation DC. Also described are: (1) a protein expressed by the above
CC human maturation/activation DC expression gene; (2) an antibody against
CC the protein; and (3) an antagonist against the expression of each gene
CC belonging to the above gene group. The gene group is useful for the
CC treatment and the diagnosis of various human diseases related to human
CC DC. ABL42927 to ABL42956 represent PCR primers for human maturation/
CC activation DC expression genes, which are used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1033 GACTTTGGCTTGGCCCA 1050
DB 3 GACTTTTCTTGGCCAGA 20

RESULT 1922

CC The method involves introducing a restriction enzyme and a nucleic acid
 CC regulatory sequence into mammalian cells - for integrating the nucleic
 CC acid construct into the mammalian cell genome at sites generated by the
 CC restriction enzyme. Mutant mammalian cells having a trait of interest can
 CC then be selected. The method of the invention is useful for isolating a
 CC gene controlling a trait of interest from a mammalian cell. The method is
 CC useful for discovering and isolating new genes. The method of the
 CC invention can be used to create large libraries of mammalian cells which
 CC have a low transfection efficiency. The method of the invention is also
 CC suitable for over-expressing a known endogenous gene that is expressed
 CC poorly. The present DNA sequence represents a Cytomegalovirus promoter-
 CC specific PCR primer which was used in an example of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 766 CTCAGGACCTCAACAC 783
 Db 19 CTCAGGACCTCAACAC 2

RESULT 1918
 ABK91030
 ID ABK91030 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABK91030;

XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX Real-time PCR LC RED probe used to quantitate human insulin expression.

XX Human; PCR; probe; ss; endocrine; cell culture; pancreatic cell;
 KW growth hormone; insulin:actin mRNA ratio;
 KW pancreatic homeobox domain protein-1; PDX-1; cytotokeratin-19; CK-19;
 KW cell therapy; beta-cell; insulin; autoimmune; type I diabetes;
 KW insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; IDDM; recombinant growth hormone;
 KW epithelial growth factor; islet cell development; homeostasis;
 KW islet morphogenesis; LC RED; lightcycler red.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002081725-A1.

XX 27-JUN-2002.

XX 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-00895585.

XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000US-0215634P.

XX 06-NOV-2000; 2000US-0246306P.

XX 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291787P.

XX (TSAN/) TSANG W.

XX (ZHEN/) ZHENG T.

XX (HUAN/) HUANG C. J.

XX Tsang W, Zheng T, Huang CJ;

XX WPI; 2002-626545/67.

XX Preparing cell culture of propagating pancreatic cells that retain the

XX potential to produce pancreatic hormones, useful in providing pancreatic

XX endocrine function to a mammal.

XX Example 3; Page 14; 21pp; English.

XX The invention discloses a method for preparing a cell culture of

XX propagating pancreatic cells. The method involves isolating and

XX transferring pancreatic cells to a medium containing growth hormone and

XX having 1% or less amount of serum to propagate cells having an

XX insulin:actin mRNA ratio of between 1:100 and 1000:1 and where the cells

CC are pancreatic homeobox domain protein-1 (PDX-1) positive and can be
 CC passaged from one culture vessel to another. The method can be used to
 CC produce an aggregate of cultured pancreatic cells that comprises an
 CC encapsulating mantle of cytotokeratin (ck)-19 positive cells and an inner
 CC cell mass, where the aggregate comprises 50-5000 pancreatic cells and has
 CC a diameter between 50 and 300 microns. The aggregate is useful, in cell
 CC therapy, for providing pancreatic endocrine function to a mammal by
 CC implanting the aggregate produced within the mammal. The endocrine system
 CC of the pancreas includes beta-cells, which produce insulin, and so the
 CC cell therapy provides a means for replenishing the beta-cells reduced due
 CC to the autoimmune attack in type I or insulin dependent diabetes mellitus
 CC (IDDM). The cells are passaged in media containing recombinant growth
 CC hormone, recombinant human growth hormone or epithelial growth factor.
 CC The method is useful for generating intermediate population cells useful
 CC as a model system for islet cell development and homeostasis (e.g. drug
 CC screening, islet morphogenesis or autoimmune responses). The method
 CC selectively eliminates early or late stage pancreatic cells and the
 CC intermediate cell population produced retains both the ability to
 CC proliferate and the ability for further differentiation into high-
 CC secreting endocrine cells. The sequence presented is the real-time PCR
 CC lightcycler red (LC RED) labelled probe which was used to quantitate the
 CC human insulin expression levels
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 505 GAGGCTACCTGAGAAG 522

Db 3 GAGGCTCCTGAGAAG 20

RESULT 1919

ABZ21953/C

ID ABZ21953 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABZ21953;

XX 28-MAR-2003 (first entry)

XX Human API4 antisense oligonucleotide #7.

XX Human; death inhibiting tumour related gene; API4; liver; HepG2;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; fade-inhibition factor; liver cancer; tumour;
 KW tumour related disease; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Synthetic.

XX CN1358857-A.

XX 17-JUL-2002.

XX 11-DEC-2000; 2000CN-00134535.

XX 11-DEC-2000; 2000CN-00134535.

XX (RADI-) RADIOMEDICINE ACAD MILITARY MEDICAL SCI.

XX Wang S, Lin L, Guan W;

XX WPI; 2002-733578/80.

XX Antisense oligonucleotide structure and use using fade-inhibition factor
 XX API4 as target.

XX Claim 1; Page 1 (Claims); 9pp; Chinese.

XX ABZ21947 to ABZ21958 represents death inhibiting factor tumour related
 CC gene (API4, also known as fade-inhibition factor) antisense
 CC oligonucleotides. The present invention also describe a human liver

CC cancer (HepG2) cell strain and Balb/c (nu/nu) nude mouse inoculative
 CC liver cancer cells which can be used as models for screening and
 CC evaluation of the 12 antisense oligonucleotides. In vitro studies show
 CC that the antisense oligonucleotides can effectively inhibit the growth of
 CC human liver cancer cells, and have a dose-dependent relationship. In the
 CC nonliferous nude mouse model the antisense oligonucleotide also inhibits
 CC growth of tumours. Therefore, the antisense oligonucleotide can be used
 CC in medications for treating tumours and its tumour related diseases
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 230 GTGGTGGTGGTGGCGCA 247
 Db 20 GAGTGGCGCGCGCGCA 3
 RESULT 1920
 AAS97857/c
 ID AAS97857 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AAS97857;
 XX DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Murine SAC1 gene-specific oligonucleotide PCR primer #424.
 XX KW Human; mouse; SAC1; carbohydrate; sweetener; ethanol; alcoholism; es;
 KW obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; body fluid; pancreas;
 KW blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;
 KW protein replacement therapy.
 XX OS Mus sp.
 XX WO200183749-A2.
 XX PD 08-NOV-2001.
 XX PF 25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013387.
 XX PR 28-APR-2000; 2000US-0200794P.
 XX PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221419P.
 XX PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247443P.
 XX PA (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
 XX PA (MONE-) MCNELL CHEM SENSES CENT.
 XX PI Bachmanov AA, Beauchamp GK, Chatterjee A, De Jong PJ, Li S, Li X;
 PI Ohmen JD, Reed DR, Ross D, Tordoff MG;
 XX WPI; 2002-075162/10.
 XX PT Novel isolated polypeptide comprising variant form of mouse or human SAC1
 PT polypeptide, and is associated with altered preference for carbohydrates
 PT or other sweeteners, useful for preventing obesity, diabetes, alcoholism.
 XX Claim 14; Page 90; 239pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide, comprising a variant
 CC form of mouse or human SAC1 polypeptide. The variant form is associated
 CC with altered preference for carbohydrates, other sweeteners or ethanol.
 CC The polypeptide and its associated DNA sequence can be produced by
 CC recombinant techniques and is useful for preventing obesity, diabetes or
 CC alcoholism associated with SAC1 expression. The sequences are useful in
 CC screening for drugs and sweeteners. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic
 CC embryos may be used in screening for and identifying agents that induce
 CC or repress function of SAC1. Predisposition to diabetes, obesity or
 CC alcoholism can be ascertained by testing any fluid or tissue of a human
 CC (such as blood, pancreas or tongue) for sequence variations of the SAC1
 CC gene. A sequence variation of the SAC1 locus may indicate a

CC predisposition to diabetes, obesity and/or alcoholism and may provide a
 CC diagnostic mark. The polynucleotide can be detected in a biological
 CC sample by contacting the DNA with a probe to form a hybridisation complex
 CC which is then detected. The sequences represent cDNA encoding human and
 CC mouse SAC1 polypeptides and PCR primers specific for the SAC1 genes
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 829 CTCACCCCTGTCTTTCAG 846
 Db 19 CTCAGGCTGTCTTTCAG 2
 RESULT 1921
 ABL42936
 ID ABL42936 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC ABL42936;
 XX DT 12-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Maturation/activation dendritic cell expression gene PCR primer #310.
 XX KW Human; maturation/activation dendritic cell expression gene; maturation;
 KW activation; dendritic cell; PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX JN JP2001327293-A.
 XX PD 27-NOV-2001.
 XX PF 22-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00150562.
 XX PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00150562.
 XX PA (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
 XX WPI; 2002-127070/17.
 XX PT Human maturation/activation dendritic cell expression gene group.
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 38; 41pp; Japanese.
 XX The present invention describes a human maturation/activation dendritic
 CC cell (DC) expression gene group consisting of 100 genes which show the
 CC highest expression among the genes expressed in human maturation/
 CC activation DC. Also described are: (1) a protein expressed by the above
 CC human maturation/activation DC expression gene; (2) an antibody against
 CC the protein; and (3) an antagonist against the expression of each gene
 CC belonging to the above gene group. The gene group is useful for the
 CC treatment and the diagnosis of various human diseases related to human
 CC DC. ABL42927 to ABL42956 represent PCR primers for human maturation/
 CC activation DC expression genes, which are used in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1033 GACTTTGGCTTGGCCGCA 1050
 Db 3 GACTTTGGCTTGGCCGCA 20
 RESULT 1922

XX Determining presence or absence of target nucleic acid in sample by
PT forming hybridization complex of target and probe that is on surface of
PT piezoelectric biosensor, and measuring parameter of biosensor to detect
PT target.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 62; 90pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to methods for analysing binding molecules,
CC including proteins and nucleic acid molecules. It also relates to the use
CC of microarrays that rely on a non-fluorescent detection system
CC consisting of a sensor using microscopic flexible mechanical structures
CC such as micro-cantilevers or micro-membranes integrated into a
CC microscopic chamber for detection. The present sequence is an antisense
CC PCR primer for the human glyceraldehyde 6-phosphate dehydrogenase gene.
CC This housekeeping gene is transcribed constitutively in most cell types.
CC The primer was used in a control PCR in an example from the invention
CC illustrating the detection of interleukin-6 mRNA levels in blood samples
CC from subjects of different ages using micro-cantilever technology (see
CC also ABL54179)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 623 AGCTGGACAAACTGGCG 640
DB ||||| ||||| |||||
2 AGCTTGACAAAGTGTCG 19
RESULT 1925
ABT07487
ID ABT07487 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABT07487;
XX
DT 14-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat protein phosphatase 2 oligo inhibitor SEQ ID No 101.
XX
KW Cytostatic; antidiabetic; antisense therapy; aberrant insulin regulation;
KW protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta subunit; antisense compound; cancer;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; diabetes; inflammation; tumour; rat; ds.
OS
OS Rattus norvegicus.
XX
XX WO200264737-A2.
XX
XX 22-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 31-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US002805.
XX
XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001US-00780045.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-657588/70.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding Protein
PT Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit beta, useful for treating diseases
PT related to Protein Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit beta expression, such
PT as cancer.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 98; 137pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel compound 8-50 nucleotides in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a protein phosphatase 2
CC catalytic beta subunit, where the compound specifically hybridises with
CC and inhibits the expression of protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta

CC subunits, or specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleotide
CC portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding a protein
CC phosphatase 2 catalytic beta subunit. The antisense compounds are useful
CC for modulating the expression of protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta
CC subunits and for treating diseases or conditions associated with
CC expression of protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta subunits, e.g.
CC aberrant insulin regulation or diabetes or a hyperproliferative disorder,
CC particularly cancer. The antisense compounds are also useful for
CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay
CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and
CC kits, and in distinguishing between functions of various members of a
CC biological pathway. This polynucleotide sequence represents an
CC oligonucleotide inhibitor of rat protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta
CC subunit mRNA levels of the invention. NOTE: This oligonucleotide contains
CC phosphorothioate residues and has 2'- MOE wings with a deoxy gap
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1630 CCCAGCAGCGCGGCTG 1647
DB ||||| ||||| |||||
3 CCCAGCGCGCGCGCGCG 20
RESULT 1926
ABK34055
ID ABK34055 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK34055;
XX
DT 18-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human APOA1 PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; ss; astrocytoma; cytostatic; staging; cysteine methylation; CpG;
KW bisulphite; brain tissue; MALDI; ESI; electron spray mass spectrometry;
KW matrix assisted laser desorption/ionization mass spectrometry; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2000202808-A2.
XX
XX 10-JAN-2002.
XX
XX 02-JUL-2001; 2001WO-EP007538.
XX
XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000DE-01032529.
XX
XX 01-SEP-2000; 2000DE-01043826.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-171649/22.
XX
XX Novel chemically modified genomic DNA sequences, useful in the
PT characterization, classification, differentiation, grading, staging,
PT treatment and/or diagnosis of astrocytomas or predisposition to
PT astrocytomas.
XX
XX Example; Page 24; 37pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid comprising a sequence (I) of at
CC least 18 bases in length of a segment of chemically pre-treated genomic
CC DNA which has any one of the sequences of (ABK33919-ABK34032) or its
CC complement. Also included are an oligonucleotide or peptide nucleic acid
CC (or set thereof) of at least 9 nucleotides which hybridises to (I),
CC primers for (I), probes for detecting cytosine methylation or single-
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) in (I), an array of oligomers or peptide
CC nucleic acids for analysing diseases associated with the methylation

KW Dog; ss; primer; PCR; multidrug resistance gene 1; mdrl; P-glycoprotein;
KW blood-brain barrier; cancer; tumour; cytostatic; ivermectin; P-gp;
XX onchocerciasis; lymphatic filariasis; strongyloidiasis.

OS Canis familiaris.

XX WO200257499-A2.

PN 25-JUL-2002.

PD 10-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US000868.

XX 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-0261578P.

PF 24-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314829P.

PR (UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON STATE RES FOUND.

XX Mealey KL, Bentjen SA;

PI WPI; 2002-590763/63.

DR Detecting ivermectin sensitivity, useful for evaluating if a canine can

PT be treated safely with ivermectin, by detecting the presence of a gene-
PT truncation mutation in a multidrug resistance 1 gene or a truncated P-
PT Glycoprotein.

XX Example 1; Page 9; 50pp; English.

PS The invention relates to detecting ivermectin sensitivity in a subject by
XX determining whether a gene-truncation mutation in a multidrug resistance
CC (mdr) 1-encoding sequence or a truncated P-glycoprotein (P-gp) is present
CC in the subject. The presence of the gene-truncation mutation or
CC truncation of P-gp indicates that the subject is sensitive to ivermectin.
CC Also included are making a treatment decision for a subject by employing
CC the method of the invention, kits for diagnosing or detecting ivermectin
CC sensitivity in a subject comprising: (a) a probe that specifically
CC hybridises to an mdr 1 gene-truncation mutation associated with
CC ivermectin sensitivity, or (b) a P-gp-specific binding agent. Also
CC included are an oligonucleotide that specifically hybridises to a canine
CC mdr 1 gene-truncation mutation, determining a P-gp influenced biological
CC effect of a compound on a canine cellular system comprising: (a)
CC contacting a canine cell with the compound, where the cell has a
CC truncation mutation in its mdr 1 gene; and (b) comparing the
CC characteristic of the canine cell contacted with the compound with the
CC characteristic of a similar canine cell not contacted with the compound,
CC where a difference in the characteristic between the two cells is
CC indicative of the P-gp influenced biological effect and an animal model
CC useful for studying a P-gp influenced biological effect of a compound,
CC comprising a Collie identified as being homozygous or heterozygous for a
CC truncation mutation in the mdr 1 gene. The methods are useful for
CC detecting ivermectin sensitivity in a subject, particularly a canine. The
CC method is useful for evaluating whether the subject (particularly a
CC canine) can be treated safely with ivermectin or another drug that can be
CC excluded from a cell or an organ (specifically brain, i.e. cannot pass
CC the blood-brain barrier) by P-gp. The animal model is useful for studying
CC a P-gp influenced biological effect of a compound. Ivermectin is used to
CC treat humans with onchocerciasis; lymphatic filariasis and
CC strongyloidiasis. P-gp is a major cause of multidrug resistance in cancer
CC and tumour patients. The present sequence is a PCR primer which generates
CC a 1432bp product from the dog mdrl cDNA. It is one of a set of 8 primers
CC designed to give greater than 95% coverage of the cDNA and used to detect
XX mdrl variants

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 535 AGCCCATCTTTTGCAAG 552

DB 3 AGCCCATCTTTTGCAAG 20

RESULT 1929
ABA95196/c

XX ID ABA95196 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABA95196;

XX 20-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE C. glutamicum ilvA gene fragment amplifying primer ILVA2.

KW Alr gene; coryneform bacteria; D-alanine; D-valine; fermentation;
XX vitamin; alanine racemase; ilvA gene; PCR primer; ss.

OS Corynebacterium glutamicum.

XX WO200208406-A2.

XX 31-JAN-2002.

PF 11-JUL-2001; 2001WO-EP008030.

XX 24-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220188P.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0292510P.

XX (DEGS) DEGUSSA AG.

XX Tauch A, Binder M, Pfefferle W, Thierbach G, Kalinowski J;

PI Puehler A;

XX WPI; 2002-227048/28.

XX Polynucleotide sequence encoding alr gene useful for preparation of D-
PT amino acids e.g. D-alanine, and as hybridization probes for identifying
PT polynucleotides encoding alanine racemase.

XX Example 9; Page 44; 82pp; English.

XX The invention relates to the Alr gene from coryneform bacteria. The Alr
CC gene or a coryneform bacterium in which alr gene is enhanced, in
CC particularly over-expressed is useful for preparation of D-amino acids
CC especially D-alanine and D-valine. The method comprises culturing the
CC bacteria, optionally isolating the biomass and preparing a cell extract
CC or of a completely or partly purified enzyme from the biomass, adding L-
CC amino acid to the fermentation broth or to the isolated biomass or to
CC cell extract or to completely or partially purified enzyme, optionally in
CC a suitable buffer, and isolating D-amino acid. The fermentation is
CC carried out in the absence of antibiotics in at least one fermentation
CC stage. A host vector system comprising a coryneform bacterium in which
CC alr gene is attenuated, in particular eliminated is useful for the
CC fermentative preparation of L-amino acids or vitamins. The alr gene is
CC also useful as hybridization probes for isolating polynucleotides or
CC genes which code for alanine racemase or have a high similarity with the
CC sequence of the alr gene, by utilizing arrays, microarrays, or DNA chips.
CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer derived from the ilvA DNA
CC sequence, used to demonstrate delta ilvA46 deletion in the chromosome of
CC C. glutamicum ATCC13032delta alr91

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 980 ACCTCAAGCCCGACACC 997

DB 19 ACCTCAAGCCCGACACC 2

RESULT 1930

ABK85381/c

ID ABK85381 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ABK85381;
XX 13-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX Human PTP1B antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 146922.
XX Antisense; protein phosphatase 1B; PTP1B; ss; probe; human;
KW type 2 diabetes; obesity; ovarian cancer; chronic myeloid leukaemia;
KW hyperproliferative disease; antidiabetic; anorectic; cytostatic;
KW blood glucose; gene therapy.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX US2002055479-A1.
XX 09-MAY-2002.
XX 14-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854883.
XX 18-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487368.
XX 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-00629644.
XX (CONS/) CONSENT L M.
XX (WYAT/) WYATT J.
XX (FREI/) FREIER S M.
XX (MONI/) MONIA B P.
XX (BUTL/) BUTLER M M.
XX (MCKA/) MCKAY R.
XX Cowbert LM, Wyatt J, Freier SM, Monia BP, Butler MM, McKay R;
FI WPI; 2002-462914/49.
XX Compound for inhibiting the expression of protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B)
PT and for treating diabetes, cancer, or obesity, comprises an antisense
PT oligonucleotide targeted to nucleic acid encoding PTP1B.
XX Claim 3; Page 29; 13pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid encoding protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B), where
CC the compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of
CC PTP1B (e.g. an antisense oligonucleotide). Also included are (1) a
CC compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length which specifically hybridises with
CC an 8 nucleobase portion of an active site on a nucleic acid encoding
CC PTP1B; (2) inhibiting the expression of PTP1B in cells or tissues
CC comprising contacting the cells or tissues with the compound; treating an
CC animal having or suspected of having a disease or condition associated
CC with PTP1B comprising administering the compound; (4) decreasing blood
CC sugar levels in an animal comprising administering the compound; (5)
CC preventing or delaying the onset of a disease or condition associated
CC with PTP1B in an animal comprising administering the compound; and (6)
CC preventing or delaying the onset of an increase in blood glucose levels
CC in an animal comprising administering the compound. The compound is used
CC to inhibit the expression of PTP1B in cells or tissues, to treat or
CC prevent or delay the onset of a disease or condition associated with
CC PTP1B, such as type 2 diabetes, obesity, cancer (especially ovarian
CC cancer, chronic myeloid leukaemia and hyperproliferative diseases in an
CC animal having or suspected of having the disease or condition, and for
CC decreasing blood sugar levels or preventing or delaying the onset of an
CC increase in blood glucose levels in an animal. The compound is also used
CC in diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, and in research reagents and
CC kits. The present sequence is an antisense compound of the invention
CC targeting human PTP1B
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 602 GGAAGCTGGAGACTTACA 619
|||||

DB 19 GGGAACTGAGACCTCCA 2
RESULT 1931
AAS20555
ID AAS20555 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAS20555;
AC AAS20555;
XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX Human uroplakin II DNA exon 5 PCR primer #2.
XX Human; uroplakin II; UP II; chromosome 11q23; uroplakin Ia; uroplakin Ib;
KW uroplakin III; bladder cancer; blood; tissue; PCR; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX US2002009745-A1.
XX 24-JAN-2002.
XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00870725.
XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-00969317.
XX (UYNV) UNIV NEW YORK STATE.
XX Sun T, Wu X;
XX WPI; 2002-147230/19.
XX Diagnosing bladder cancer by analyzing the expression of the uroplakin
PT gene by polymerase chain reaction.
XX Example 1; Page 3; 13pp; English.
XX The invention relates to methods for diagnosing bladder cancer, in the
CC comprising quantifying expression of, or identifying mutations in, the
CC uroplakin gene (uroplakin Ia, uroplakin Ib, uroplakin II, and uroplakin
CC III) via polymerase chain reaction. The method comprises extracting total
CC RNA from human blood or tissue cells, reverse transcribing the extracted
CC total RNA, amplifying the reverse transcribed RNA by polymerase chain
CC reaction using oligonucleotide primers complementary to a human uroplakin
CC gene and detecting the presence of human uroplakin RNA in the cell so
CC that human bladder cancer cells are identified. This sequence represents
CC a PCR primer used to amplify an exon of human uroplakin II DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 514 CTGGAGAGCTGACCCCTC 531
|||||
DB 1 CTGGAGAGCTGCTGCTC 18
RESULT 1932
ABL90897
ID ABL90897 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ABL90897;
AC ABL90897;
XX 27-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX Human protein kinase C-eta antisense oligonucleotide 5.
XX Human; PKC antisense oligonucleotide; protein kinase C; PKC; PKC-alpha;
KW PKC-beta type I; PKC-beta type II; PKC-gamma; PKC-delta; PKC-epsilon;
KW PKC-zeta; PKC-eta; PKC expression modulation; ss;
KW hyperproliferative condition; tumour; glioblastoma; bladder cancer;
KW

KW breast cancer; colon cancer; lung cancer; inflammatory condition;
KW psoriasis; phosphorothioate backbone.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US6339066-B1.

PD 15-JAN-2002.

XX 31-MAR-1997; 97US-00829637.

XX 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.

PR 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.

PR 11-JAN-1991; 91WO-US000243.

PR 15-OCT-1991; 91US-00777760.

PR 16-OCT-1991; 91US-00777700.

PR 16-MAR-1992; 92US-00852852.

PR 05-MAY-1993; 93US-00058023.

PR 09-JUL-1993; 93US-00089996.

PR 29-AUG-1994; 94US-00237703.

PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00481066.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Bennett CF, Dean NM, Cook PD, Hoke G;

XX WPI; 2002-215022/27.

XX New antisense oligonucleotide having nucleoside units which specifically
FT binds mRNA encoding human protein kinase C isoform, useful for treating
FT hyperproliferative and inflammatory diseases e.g. psoriasis, tumor and
FT cancer.

XX Claim 10; Col 45; 77pp; English.

XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides designed to bind mRNA
CC encoding a human protein kinase C (PKC) isoform (i.e. PKC-alpha, PKC-beta
CC type I, PKC-beta type II, PKC-gamma, PKC-delta, PKC-epsilon, PKC-zeta,
CC and PKC-eta). The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful
CC for modulating the expression of the PKC isoforms. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions
CC (e.g. tumour, glioblastoma, bladder cancer, breast cancer, colon cancer
CC and lung cancer), and inflammatory conditions (e.g. psoriasis). The
CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are also useful for detection
CC and diagnosis of PKC expression. The present sequence represents a human
CC PKC antisense oligonucleotide of the invention. NOTE: The present
CC sequence contains a phosphorothioate backbone

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e-03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1661 CCCCTCACAGGCGAGCC 1678

Db 3 CCCGTTCCAGCCAGCCC 20

RESULT 1933

ID AAD39512

AD AAD39512 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAD39512;

XX 04-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX Human calreticulin antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 109305.

XX Human; calreticulin; antisense compound; hyperproliferative disorder;
KW cancer; autoimmune disease; viral infection; cardiovascular disease;
KW antisense therapy; cytosolic; immunosuppressive; virucide; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX Key
XX modified_base
XX Location/Qualifiers
XX 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX 1..5
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX 2
XX /tag= d
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX 5
XX /tag= e
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX 6..20
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX 8
XX /tag= f
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX 9
XX /tag= g
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX 10
XX /tag= h
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX 14
XX /tag= i
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX 15
XX /tag= j
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX 17
XX /tag= k
XX /mod_base= m5c

WO200236743-A2.

10-MAY-2002.

30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US049045.

30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702327.

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

Bennett CF, Cowser LM;

WPI; 2002-479759/51.

Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding calreticulin,
useful for treating a human having disease or condition associated with
calreticulin e.g. cancer, viral infection, autoimmune disease.

Claim 3; Page 82; 109pp; English.

The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
for modulating the expression of calreticulin. The compositions comprise
antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, targeted
to nucleic acids encoding calreticulin. The antisense compound is useful
for inhibiting the expression of calreticulin in human cells or tissues.
It is also useful for treating a human having a disease or condition
associated with calreticulin, e.g., hyperproliferative disorder e.g.
cancer, autoimmune disease, viral infection or cardiovascular disease, by
inhibiting expression of calreticulin. It is useful for diagnostics,
therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits. It is also
used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an antisense compound

CC targetted to human calreticulin. This sequence is used to study the
CC antisense inhibition of calreticulin expression-phosphorothioate 2',-MOE
CC gapmer oligonucleotides
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 377 CTTGAGCCACGTCCTCGG 394
|||||
Db 2 CTTGATCCGAGTCCTCGG 19
|||||

RESULT 1934
ABL43372/C
ID ABL43372 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABL43372;
XX DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:416.
XX KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
XX KW PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN JP2001321190-A.
XX PD 20-NOV-2001.
XX PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
XX PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX PT Arraying genome clones.
XX PS Claim 4; Page 13; 528pp; Japanese.

CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GCTGGAGGGATGCCACA 1660
|||||
Db 18 GCTGGAGGGATGTAAA 1
|||||

RESULT 1935
ABL44633
ID ABL44633 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABL44633;
XX DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1677.
XX KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
XX KW PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN JP2001321190-A.
XX PD 20-NOV-2001.
XX PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
XX PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX PT Arraying genome clones.
XX PS Claim 4; Page 37; 528pp; Japanese.

CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1223 TGGAGGACAGCTACACT 1240
|||||
Db 3 TGGAGGCCACGCACT 20
|||||

RESULT 1936

ABL45031
ID ABL45031 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABL45031;
XX
DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:2075.
XX
KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP2001321190-A.
XX
PD 20-NOV-2001.
XX
PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
XX
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX
PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENYUSHO.
XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX
DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX
PT Arraying genome clones.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 45; 528pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1353 CCACGACCCCGACTTGA 1370
DB 3 CCACGACCCCTATCTTGA 20

RESULT 1937
ABL44662/c
ID ABL44662 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABL44662;
XX
DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1706.

XX
KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP2001321190-A.
XX
PD 20-NOV-2001.
XX
PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
XX
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX
PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENYUSHO.
XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX
DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX
PT Arraying genome clones.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 38; 528pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 948 CTACTGCCACCGCAGAA 965
DB 20 CTACCGTCACACGAGAA 3

RESULT 1938
ABK70813
ID ABK70813 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK70813;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human TSP1 domain containing gene PCR primer #1.
XX
KW TSP1; thrombospondin domain; PCR; primer; ss; FG06969; FG01896;
XX angiogenesis; vasculogenesis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP2002080509-A.
XX


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XX WPI; 2002-599454/64.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX Damage-specific DNA-binding protein 1, p127, useful for treating animal
XX PT Having disease associated with the protein such as liver cancer, or
XX PT hepatitis.
XX PS
XX Page 90; Claim 3; 121pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel antisense compound 8 to 50 nucleobases
XX in length targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Damage-specific DNA-
XX binding protein 1, p127 where the antisense compound specifically
XX hybridises with and inhibits expression of the damage specific DNA
XX binding protein-1 gene. The compounds of the invention may be used in
XX antisense therapy as an inhibitor of expression of Damage-specific DNA-
XX binding protein 1, p127. The antisense compounds of the invention are
XX useful for inhibiting the expression of damage specific DNA binding
XX protein 1, p127 in cells or tissues and are also useful for treating an
XX animal having a disease or condition associated with expression of p127,
XX such as a hyperproliferative disorder (e.g., cancer such as breast, skin,
XX liver, or haematopoietic cancer), or hepatitis, by inhibiting the
XX expression of p127. All antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are
XX chimeric oligonucleotides (gapmers) 20 nucleotides in length, composed of
XX a central gap region consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides, which are
XX flanked on both sides (5' and 3' directions) by five- nucleotide wings.
XX The wings are composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. The
XX internucleoside (backbone) linkages are phosphorothioate (P-S) throughout
XX the oligonucleotide and all cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines. The
XX present sequence represents a Damage-specific DNA binding protein 1, p127
XX antisense oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1366 CTTGATGACGACGGGGCC 1383
XX Db 1 CTTGAGAGTGACGGTGCC 18
XX
XX RESULT 1941
XX ABT12977
XX ID ABT12977 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABT12977;
XX DT 17-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Mycobacterium-specific DNA sequence #10.
XX KW Mycobacterium detection method; PCR; primer; probe; ss.
XX OS Mycobacterium sp.
XX FN WO200274991-A2.
XX PD 26-SEP-2002.
XX PF 20-MAR-2002; 2002WO-GB001308.
XX PR 20-MAR-2001; 2001GB-00006949.
XX PA (NORC-) NORCHIP AS.
XX PA (ALLA-) ALLARD S J.
XX PI Karlsen F;
XX DR WPI; 2002-750564/81.
XX PT Detecting the presence of Mycobacterium tuberculosis in a test sample,

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PT comprises inducing mRNA expression of Mycobacterium tuberculosis and
PT detecting the induced mRNA.
XX
XX Claim 17; Page 15; 70pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises a method for detecting the presence of a micro-
XX organism (particularly Mycobacterium tuberculosis) in a test sample. The
XX method of the invention comprises exposing the test sample to an inducer
XX that is capable of inducing the expression of at least one gene in the
XX micro-organism and then testing for the presence of mRNA from this gene.
XX The method of the invention is useful for detecting an mRNA that is
XX expressed in a species of Mycobacterium (e.g. Mycobacterium
XX tuberculosis). The present DNA sequence represents a Mycobacterium-
XX specific nucleotide which can be used as a primer or probe in the method
XX of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1051 GCCAAGTCATCCCAACA 1068
XX Db 2 GCCAAGTCATCCACCA 19
XX
XX RESULT 1942
XX AAI72997
XX ID AAI72997 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAI72997;
XX DT 09-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX DE M3 Muscarinic receptor antisense primer.
XX KW PCR; primer; mouse; M3 muscarinic receptor; intracellular loop; mutant;
XX KW appetite; weight control; obesity; ss.
XX OS Mus musculus.
XX FN WO200246421-A2.
XX PD 13-JUN-2002.
XX PF 26-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US051110.
XX PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244414P.
XX PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX PI Weiss J, Yamada M;
XX DR WPI; 2002-471893/50.
XX
XX Non-human animal, e.g. mouse, with abnormal expression of the muscarinic
XX acid M3 receptor, useful for screening compounds having an effect on
XX appetite and weight control, in particularly compounds which can be used
XX to treat obesity.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 28; 52pp; English.
XX
XX The sequences given in AAI72996-97 are primers which were used to amplify
XX a portion of the mouse M3 muscarinic receptor corresponding to the third
XX intracellular loop. The amplified sequence was used as a probe in the
XX isolation of the full length M3 muscarinic receptor genomic clone from a
XX 129Sv/J mouse genomic library. This sequence was then used in the
XX generation of M3 receptor mutant mice with abnormal expression of the
XX muscarinic acid M3 receptor. Mice with abnormal expression of the
XX muscarinic acid M3 receptor are useful for screening compounds having an
XX effect on appetite and weight control, in particularly compounds which
XX can be used to treat obesity

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XX 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 4186.
XX Fungus; yeast; tetracycline; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;
XX signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;
XX proliferation; candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.
XX Candida albicans.
XX WO200253728-A2.
XX 11-JUL-2002.
XX 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.
XX 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.
XX 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.
XX 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.
XX (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.
XX Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;
XX WPI; 2002-566694/60.
XX Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets
XX for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of
XX a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.
XX Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 4186; 167pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal
XX cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying
XX one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an
XX expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by
XX recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous
XX promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the
XX promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal
XX cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal
XX cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that
XX is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that
XX contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene
XX that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal
XX agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus
XX and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian
XX disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the
XX activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon
XX compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional,
XX translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division
XX activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the
XX ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for
XX treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR
XX primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for
XX this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based
XX on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e-03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1648 GAGGATGACACACCCCT 1665
Dbb 1 GGGGATGCAACTCTC 18
RESULT 1946
AB229930
ID AB229930 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX

AC AB229930;
XX 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 4081.
XX Fungus; yeast; tetracycline; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;
XX signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;
XX proliferation; candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.
XX Candida albicans.
XX WO200253728-A2.
XX 11-JUL-2002.
XX 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.
XX 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.
XX 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.
XX 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.
XX (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.
XX Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;
XX WPI; 2002-566694/60.
XX Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets
XX for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of
XX a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.
XX Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 4081; 167pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal
XX cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying
XX one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an
XX expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by
XX recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous
XX promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the
XX promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal
XX cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal
XX cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that
XX is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that
XX contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene
XX that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal
XX agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus
XX and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian
XX disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the
XX activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon
XX compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional,
XX translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division
XX activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the
XX ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for
XX treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR
XX primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for
XX this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based
XX on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e-03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 916 CTGTTCCGTGCTCCAGCTG 933
Dbb 1 CTGCTGCTGCTCCAGCTG 18
RESULT 1947
AAI70753/c
ID AAI70753 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAL70753;
 XX AC
 XX DT 18-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE
 XX DE Barley microsatellite polymorphism PCR primer 00N42.
 XX KW Barley; microsatellite; polymorphism; fingerprinting; RAMP;
 XX KW random amplified microsatellite polymorphism; AFLP;
 XX KW arbitrary fragment length polymorphism; PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS
 XX OS Hordeum vulgare.
 XX PN WO200188189-A2.
 XX XX
 XX PD 22-NOV-2001.
 XX XX
 XX PF 15-MAY-2001; 2001WO-NL000367.
 XX XX
 XX PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000EP-00201725.
 XX PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001EP-00200104.
 XX XX
 XX PA (KEYG-) KEYGENE NV.
 XX XX
 XX PI Van Eijk MJT, Peleman JD, De Ruiter- Bleeker MJ;
 XX XX
 XX DR WPI; 2002-041726/05.
 XX XX
 XX FT Use of random amplified microsatellite polymorphism-primer and arbitrary
 XX FT fragment length polymorphism-primer in analyzing nucleic acid sequence
 XX PT for presence of polymorphisms associated with microsatellites.
 XX XX
 XX PS Example 6; Page 39; 74pp; English.
 XX XX
 XX CC The present sequence is that of PCR primer 00N45, which is based on the
 XX CC sequence of a barley microsatellite polymorphism region obtained using
 XX CC the method of the invention. This method uses a random amplified
 XX CC microsatellite polymorphism (RAMP) primer and an arbitrary fragment
 XX CC length polymorphism (AFLP) primer to analyse a nucleic acid sequence for
 XX CC the presence of polymorphisms associated with microsatellites. The
 XX CC nucleic acid is genomic DNA or cDNA, especially from a crop plant or an
 XX CC animal, including a human. Different DNA samples, e.g. from different
 XX CC individuals, are analysed and polymorphisms are identified. These may be
 XX CC isolated and further analysed, and used e.g. as PCR primers or probes for
 XX CC analysis of the polymorphic locus, e.g. for genotyping, genetic mapping
 XX CC and DNA identification techniques. The present primer was used to
 XX CC demonstrate conversion of the microsatellite-associated markers into
 XX CC primers useful for conventional PCR
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 279 TCCTGGGGAACTTCGTC 296
 | | | | | | | | | |
 Db 19 TGCTAGGGAACTTCGTC 2
 RESULT 1948
 AAD34347
 ID AAD34347 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC
 XX AC AAD34347;
 XX XX
 XX DT 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human BSMR gene polymorphism detecting PCR primer, LRGEN13F.
 XX KW Human; bone strength and mineralisation regulatory protein; BSMR;
 XX KW bone strength; mineralisation; ophthalmological; antidiabetic;
 XX KW bone density regulating transmembrane receptor; prosthetic device;

KW surgical implant; diabetic retinopathy; hypertensive retinopathy;
 KW therapy; osteoporosis; prematurity; ocular vessel; eye disorder;
 KW osteopathic; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX OS
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200216553-A2.
 XX XX
 XX PD 28-FEB-2002.
 XX PF
 XX PF 17-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US041788.
 XX PR
 XX PR 18-AUG-2000; 2000US-0226119P.
 XX PR 22-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234337P.
 XX PR 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304851P.
 XX XX
 XX PA (AVET) AVENTIS PHARMA SA.
 XX PA (HARD) HARVARD COLLEGE.
 XX PA (UYCA-) UNIV CASE WESTERN RESERVE.
 XX XX
 XX PI Warman ML, Gong Y, Olsen BR, Rawadi G, Roman-Roman S;
 XX XX
 XX DR WPI; 2002-329694/36.
 XX XX
 XX FT Polynucleotide encoding bone strength and mineralization regulatory
 XX FT protein useful for diagnosis or therapy of osteoporosis.
 XX XX
 XX PS Disclosure; Fig 5; 124pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to bone strength and mineralisation regulatory
 XX CC protein (BSMR) and its corresponding nucleic acid sequence. BSMR DNA is
 XX CC useful for the diagnosis or therapy of osteoporosis and for regulating
 XX CC (increasing) bone strength and mineralisation in a human subject by
 XX CC activating a bone density regulating transmembrane receptor (BSMR
 XX CC protein). An expression vector comprising a promoter that is operably
 XX CC linked to BSMR DNA is useful for modulating bone density and for
 XX CC enhancing bone strength and mineralisation in a mammal cell. Composition
 XX CC comprising a BSMR effector is useful for treating osteoporosis and is
 XX CC useful particularly as a coating for prosthetic devices and surgical
 XX CC implants. BSMR is useful for screening lead pharmaceutical agents as BSMR
 XX CC effectors, which may be used to treat a range of eye disorders such as
 XX CC diabetic retinopathy, hypertensive retinopathy and retinopathy of
 XX CC prematurity, in which normal vascular growth and integrity of ocular
 XX CC vessels is disrupted. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to
 XX CC amplify cDNA and gDNA molecules useful for detecting polymorphic BSMR
 XX CC genes in human
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 927 CCAGCTGCTCCGTCGGCCT 944
 | | | | | | | | | |
 Db 1 CCAGCTCCTCTGTCGGCT 18
 RESULT 1949
 AAS16646/c
 ID AAS16646 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC
 XX AC AAS16646;
 XX XX
 XX DT 14-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human Inhibitor of DNA binding-1, antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #124744.
 XX KW Human; inhibitor of DNA binding-1, Id-1; cytostatic; antiinflammatory;
 XX KW immunosuppressive; antisense therapy; antisense oligonucleotide;
 XX KW hyperproliferative disorder; immune disorder; muscular disorder; ss;
 XX KW vascular disorder; pancreatic disorder; infection; inflammation; tumour.

OS Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX Key
FH modified_base
FT Location/Qualifiers
FT 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone. Also, all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methyl cytidines"
FT 1..5
FT modified_base
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT 16..20
FT modified_base
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
PN WO200183513-A2.
XX
XX 08-NOV-2001.
XX
XX 25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013209.
XX
XX 28-APR-2000; 2000US-00561497.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Baker BF, Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2002-041477/05.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound, specifically hybridizing to and inhibiting the
XX expression of Inhibitor of DNA binding-1, useful for treating
XX hyperproliferative, immune, muscular, vascular or pancreatic disorder.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 82; 105pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to novel antisense compounds (I) 8-30 nucleobases
XX in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding Inhibitor of DNA
XX binding-1, where (I) specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the
XX expression of Inhibitor of DNA binding-1. Antisense inhibition of human
XX Inhibitor of DNA binding-1 expression by chimeric phosphorothioate
XX oligonucleotides having 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a deoxy gap
XX was tested. A series of oligonucleotides were designed to target
XX different regions of the human Inhibitor of DNA binding-1 RNA. The
XX compounds were analysed for their effect on human Inhibitor of DNA
XX binding-1 mRNA levels by quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction
XX (PCR). The result showed that the oligonucleotides showed at least 25%
XX inhibition of human Inhibitor of DNA binding-1 expression. (I) is useful
XX for inhibiting the expression of Inhibitor of DNA binding-1 in cells or
XX tissues by contacting the cells or tissues with (I). (I) is also useful
XX for treating a human having a disease or condition associated with
XX Inhibitor of DNA binding-1 by administering a therapeutically or
XX prophylactically effective amount of (I), where the disease or condition
XX is a hyperproliferative disorder, immune disorder, muscular disorder,
XX vascular disorder or pancreatic disorder. (I) may also be used for
XX diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis (e.g., to prevent or delay
XX infection, inflammation or tumour formation), and as research reagents
XX and kits. (I) may be safely and effectively administered to humans. The
XX present sequence represents a human Inhibitor of DNA binding-1, antisense
XX oligonucleotide used in the method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1197 CCGTCCCTCTTCCGGG 1214
XX |||||
XX 19 CCGTCCCTCTTCCGGG 2

RESULT 1950
ABA94373/C
ID ABA94373 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABA94373;
XX AC
XX 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX DT
XX BCRP gene related primer seq Id No. 16.
XX DE
XX BCRP gene related primer seq Id No. 16.
XX
XX Stem cell; ATP transport protein; ATP-binding cassette; antiparkinsonian;
XX KW hepatotropic; neurodegenerative; cytotatic; antianemic; muscular; BCRP;
XX KW cardiant; gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS
XX WO200192877-A2.
XX PN
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX PD
XX 30-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017459.
XX PF
XX 31-MAY-2000; 2000US-00584586.
XX PR
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0086866.
XX PR
XX (SJUD-) ST JUDE CHILDREN'S RES HOSPITAL.
XX PA
XX Sorrentino B, Schuetz J;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2002-114368/15.
XX DR
XX
XX Identifying a stem cell, for treating e.g., muscular dystrophy,
XX PT myocardial infarction, Parkinson's disease, or neurodegenerative
XX PT disorders, comprises detecting the expression of an ATP transport protein
XX PT (BCRP) by a cell.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 84; 87pp; English.
XX
XX The invention provides a method of identifying and/or isolating a stem
XX cell that involves detecting the expression of an ATP transport protein
XX containing a conserved ATP-binding cassette (BCRP) by a cell in a sample
XX comprising stem cells. The isolated stem cells may be used in the
XX treatment of diseases such as muscular dystrophy, degenerative liver
XX disorder, myocardial infarction, Parkinson's disease, degenerative
XX disorders of the brain, and for tissue regeneration or replacement.
XX Haematopoietic cells can be used in bone marrow transplants (e.g., for
XX treatment of leukemia) and for ex vivo gene therapy for treating blood
XX diseases such as sickle cell anemia and thalassemia. The stem cells can
XX also be used as cell targets in gene therapy protocols. The present
XX sequence represents a PCR primer related to the BCRP for which no
XX relevant information has been provided in the specification
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1384 GACCTCTCACCACGCG 1401
XX |||||
XX 19 GAGATCCTCACCACGCG 2

RESULT 1951
ABK27993
ID ABK27993 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABK27993;
XX AC
XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX DT
XX Human APOA1 methylation state PCR primer #1.
XX DE

XX Human; ss; astrocytoma; oligoastrocytoma; oligodendroglioma; antitumour;
KW cytostatic; cytosine methylation state; single nucleotide polymorphism;
KW SNP; CpG; brain tumour; PCR; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200200705-A2.
XX
PD 03-JAN-2002.
XX
XX 02-JUL-2001; 2001WO-EP007539.
XX
XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000DE-01032529.
PR
PR 01-SEP-2000; 2000DE-01043826.
XX
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI WPI; 2002-139900/18.
DR
XX
XX Oligonucleotide for diagnosing and treating tumors and cancer especially
PT gliomas, astrocytomas and oligodendromas, comprises chemically modified
PT genomic sequences of genes associated with tumors and cancers.
PT
XX Example 4; Page 20; 31pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid (I) comprising a sequence of at
CC least 18 bases of a segment of chemically pretreated genomic DNA (II)
CC according to one of the sequences (SI) selected from 120 sequences, and
CC its complementary sequences. Also included are an oligomer (III),
CC especially an oligonucleotide or peptide nucleic acid (PNA)-oligomer,
CC comprising a sequence of at least 9 nucleotides which hybridises to or is
CC identical to (II), and complementary sequences, a set of oligomers (IV)
CC comprising at least two (III) and their use for detecting the cytosine
CC methylation state and/or single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in (II),
CC and manufacturing (MI) an arrangement of different oligomers (array)
CC fixed to a carrier material for analysing diseases associated with the
CC methylation state of the CpG dinucleotide of (SI), where at least one
CC oligomer is coupled to solid phase. The set of oligomers (IV) are useful
CC as primer oligonucleotides for the amplification of (II) especially for
CC characterising classifying and differentiating oligodendroglioma, and/or
CC astrocytoma and oligoastrocytoma tumours (by ascertaining genetic and/or
CC epigenetic parameters of genomic DNA by analysing cytosine methylation
CC and single nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence is a PCR
CC primer used to amplify the modified genomic sequence from a gene
CC associated with brain tumours
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 13 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 231 TGGTGGTGGTGGCGGCGAG 248
DB 3 TGGTGGTGGGAGGTAG 20
RESULT 1952
ID ABX17336
XX ABX17336 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABX17336;
XX
XX 04-FEB-2003 (first entry)
DT
DE Human cancer promoting protein PF7879PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Human; primer; ss; cancer; cancer promoting; PCR.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.

XX CN1351082-A.
PN
XX 29-MAY-2002.
PD
XX 31-OCT-2000; 2000CN-00127103.
PP
XX 31-OCT-2000; 2000CN-00127103.
PR
XX (SHAN-) SHANGHAI INST ONCOLOGY.
PA
XX Gu J;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-609438/66.
DR
XX New human protein with cancer cell growth promoting function and a
PT polynucleotide encoding it, for treating diseases, such as cancer.
PT
XX Example 2; Page 12 (disclosure); 35pp; Chinese.
PS
XX This invention relates to the cDNA and protein sequences of a novel human
CC protein with the function of promoting cancer cell growth. The invention
CC also discloses a method for preparing the polypeptide by recombination
CC and application of the polypeptide in treating diseases such as cancer,
CC etc. An antagonist of the polypeptide and its medical action, and
CC application of the polynucleotide are disclosed. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used to amplify a cancer promoting protein cDNA
CC of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1073 CATACTCCATGAGGTGG 1090
DB 2 CTGCTCCATGAGGTAG 19
RESULT 1953
ID AAD35936/c
XX AAD35936 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD35936;
XX
XX 26-JUL-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human CS193 EST-specific clone sequencing primer #7.
XX
XX Human; CS193; gastrointestinal tract; cancer; gene therapy; cytostatic;
KW primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US6368792-B1.
PN
XX 09-APR-2002.
PD
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-00049698.
PP
XX 31-MAR-1997; 97US-00828856.
PR
XX (ABSO) ABBOTT LAB.
PA
XX Billigel PA, Cohen M, Colpitts TL, Friedman PN, Hayden M;
PI Klass MR, Roberts-Rapp L, Russell JC, Stroupe SD;
XX WPI; 2002-328082/36.
DR
XX New purified polynucleotide encoding CS193 antigen, useful for
PT diagnosing, staging, monitoring preventing or treating gastrointestinal
PT disorders.

XX Example 2; Col 83; 58pp; English.
 PS The invention relates to a purified polynucleotide encoding CS193. The
 CC polynucleotide is used for detecting, diagnosing, staging, monitoring,
 CC prognosticating, preventing or treating diseases and conditions of the
 CC gastrointestinal tract, particularly cancer. The CS193 gene is useful in
 CC gene therapy. The present sequence is human CS193 EST-specific clone
 CC sequencing primer
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1109 CCCCTGACATCTCTGTTG 1126
 DB 18 CCCCTGACATCTCTCTG 1

RESULT 1954
 AAD34924/c
 ID AAD34924 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAD34924;
 AC
 CC 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human E2F transcription factor 2 antisense oligo, ISIS #114121.
 DE Human; E2F transcription factor 2; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
 KW Human; E2F transcription factor 2; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
 KW developmental disorder; antisense; therapy; phosphorothioate backbone;
 KW cytostatic; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 CS Synthetic.
 OS

Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 4
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 7
 FT /tag= d
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 15
 FT /tag= e
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /tag= g
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 16
 FT /tag= f
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 18
 FT /tag= h
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 XX WO200220551-A1.
 XX 14-MAR-2002.
 XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028202.
 XX

PR 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-00658679.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 DA Popoff I, Wyatt JR;
 XX WPI; 2002-329864/36.
 DR New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding E2F
 PT transcription factor 2, useful for treating a disease or condition
 PT associated with E2F transcription factor 2, e.g. hyperproliferative
 PT disorders, such as cancer.
 PS Claim 3; Page 92; 120pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides, compounds
 CC and methods for modulating the expression of E2F transcription factor 2.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides specifically hybridize with and inhibit
 CC the expression of E2F transcription factor 2. They are useful for
 CC inhibiting the expression of E2F transcription factor 2 and for treating
 CC diseases or conditions associated with E2F transcription factor 2, such
 CC as hyperproliferative disorders, particularly cancer and developmental
 CC disorders. They may also be used as research reagents and diagnostics, to
 CC distinguish between functions of various members of a biological pathway
 CC and in the treatment of a disease or disorder which can be treated by
 CC modulating the expression of E2F transcription factor 2. The oligomeric
 CC compounds, particularly the antisense oligonucleotides may be used to
 CC modulate the function of nucleic acid molecules encoding E2F
 CC transcription factor 2, ultimately modulating the amount of E2F
 CC in antisense therapy. The present DNA sequence is human E2F transcription
 CC factor 2 antisense oligonucleotide with a phosphorothioate backbone. This
 CC sequence is targeted to the coding region of human E2F transcription
 CC factor 2
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 503 CTGAGGGCTACTGTGAGA 520
 DB 20 CTGAGGACCACTGTGAGA 3

RESULT 1955
 ABA05400/c
 ID ABA05400 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX ABA05400;
 AC
 CC 26-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human IL-1beta PCR primer L2.
 DE Human; IL-1 beta gene; IL-1M; IL-1beta; PCR primer; ss.
 KW Homo sapiens.
 OS CN1307138-A.
 XX 08-AUG-2001.
 PD 28-JAN-2000; 2000CN-00100695.
 XX 28-JAN-2000; 2000CN-00100695.
 XX (PREC-) PRECLINICAL MEDICINE INST MILITARY ACAD.
 XX Ling S, Song X;
 XX WPI; 2002-026898/04.
 DR

XX Expression vector pBVIII comprising modified human IL-1 beta gene IL-1M
PT and endoenzyme sites, useful for antigen expression.
XX
XX
PS Example; Fig 2; 22pp; Chinese.
XX
CC The invention relates to an expression vector with total length 4118 base
CC pairs (bp; sequence not defined) and including the great part of plasmid
CC pBV220 and modified human IL-1 beta gene IL-1M, which contains start
CC codon ARG, stop codon TAA and endoenzyme sites XhoI and XbaI. Owing to
CC the low non-specific reaction of the pBVIII expressed fusion protein, the
CC immunological adjuvant function of IL-1M active peptide and the cloning
CC site of foreign gene with complementary enzyme for gene linkage, the
CC pBVIII is ideal vector for antigen expression and may be applied widely.
CC The present sequence is that of human IL-1beta of the invention. The
CC present sequence is that of a PCR primer, useful to the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 229 AGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGC 246
DB 20 AGTGGTGGAGGTGGAC 3
RESULT 1956
ABN74963
ID ABN74963 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABN74963;
AC
XX
DT 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MNR SLC4A3 cDNA sense PCR primer.
XX
XX MSI+; microsatellite instability tumour cell; neopeptide; cMNR; cDNR;
KW mononucleotide microsatellite; gene therapy; diagnosis; tumour; human;
KW dinucleotide microsatellite; cytostatic; immunisation; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200204664-A2.
FN
XX
PD 17-JAN-2002.
XX
PF 04-JUL-2001; 2001WO-DE002510.
XX
PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000DE-01032608.
XX
XX (DOEB/) KNEBEL DOEBERITZ M.
PA
XX Knebel Doeberitz M, Bork P, Yuan YP, Gebert J, Woerner S;
PI Linnebacher M;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-171723/22.
DR
XX
PT Mutant genes isolated from tumors showing microsatellite instability.
PT useful for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of tumors, also related
PT peptides and antibodies.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 14; 31pp; German.
XX
XX Knebel Doeberitz M, Bork P, Yuan YP, Gebert J, Woerner S;
PI Linnebacher M;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-171723/22.
DR
XX
PT Mutant genes isolated from tumors showing microsatellite instability.
PT useful for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of tumors, also related
PT peptides and antibodies.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 14; 31pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel genes isolated from MSI+ (microsatellite
CC instability) tumour cells, containing coding mononucleotide or
CC dinucleotide microsatellites (cMNR and cDNR), differing by mutations in
CC cMNR or cDNR from the corresponding genes of non-MSI+ (tumour) cells, and
CC encoding 'neopeptide'-containing gene products. The products of the
CC invention have cytostatic activity, are capable of inducing a specific
CC immune response (humoral and cellular) and are useful for gene therapy.
XX
XX The products of the invention are used for the molecular investigation

CC and diagnosis of MSI+ tumors (or their precursors) and are useful for
CC prophylactic or therapeutic immunisation against MSI+ tumors. ABN74953-
CC ABN75016 represent PCR primers used to illustrate the disclosure of the
CC invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 125 TGGATCGGATGAAGAAGA 142
DB 1 TGGATCGGATGAAGAAGA 18
RESULT 1957
ABN74961
ID ABN74961 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABN74961;
AC
XX
DT 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MNR SLC4A3 genomic DNA sense PCR primer.
XX
XX MSI+; microsatellite instability tumour cell; neopeptide; cMNR; cDNR;
KW mononucleotide microsatellite; gene therapy; diagnosis; tumour; human;
KW dinucleotide microsatellite; cytostatic; immunisation; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200204664-A2.
FN
XX
PD 17-JAN-2002.
XX
PF 04-JUL-2001; 2001WO-DE002510.
XX
PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000DE-01032608.
XX
XX (DOEB/) KNEBEL DOEBERITZ M.
PA
XX Knebel Doeberitz M, Bork P, Yuan YP, Gebert J, Woerner S;
PI Linnebacher M;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-171723/22.
DR
XX
PT Mutant genes isolated from tumors showing microsatellite instability.
PT useful for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of tumors, also related
PT peptides and antibodies.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 14; 31pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel genes isolated from MSI+ (microsatellite
CC instability) tumour cells, containing coding mononucleotide or
CC dinucleotide microsatellites (cMNR and cDNR), differing by mutations in
CC cMNR or cDNR from the corresponding genes of non-MSI+ (tumour) cells, and
CC encoding 'neopeptide'-containing gene products. The products of the
CC invention have cytostatic activity, are capable of inducing a specific
CC immune response (humoral and cellular) and are useful for gene therapy.
XX
XX The products of the invention are used for the molecular investigation
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 125 TGGATCGGATGAAGAAGA 142

```
Db      1 TGGAGTGGATGGAAGA 18
||||| ||||| |||||
RESULT 1958
AAD36402/C
ID AAD36402 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC      AAD36402;
XX
XX 09-AUG-2002 (first entry)
DT
DE
DE Human PCA loci amplifying primer #2.
XX
XX Human; microsatellite locus; microsatellite instability; MSI; tumour;
KW cancer; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200222879-A2.
PN
XX 21-MAR-2002.
PD
XX
XX 14-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028647.
PF
XX 15-SEP-2000; 2000US-00663020.
XX
XX (PROM-) PROMEGA CORP.
PA
XX Bacher JW, Flanagan L, Nassif N;
PI WPI; 2002-393975/42.
DR
XX Analyzing micro-satellite loci for detecting or diagnosing cancer, by co-
PT amplifying set of three microsatellite loci from DNA sample in multiplex
PT reaction using primers, and determining size of amplified fragments.
XX
XX Claim 6; Page 70; 73pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention relates to a method of analysing microsatellite
XX loci. The method involves co-amplifying a set of three microsatellite
XX loci comprising at least one mononucleotide repeat locus and at least two
XX tetra-nucleotide repeat loci from a sample of genomic DNA in a multiplex
XX amplification reaction using primers and determining the size of the
XX amplified DNA fragments obtained. The method is useful for analysing
XX microsatellite loci and for detecting microsatellite instability (MSI) in
XX genomic DNA microsatellite loci of the second genomic DNA, where the MSI
XX results are useful in prognostic tumour diagnosis, in diagnosis of
XX familial tumour predisposition, to detect cancerous tumours of the
XX gastrointestinal system and of the endometrium, where the cancerous
XX tumours are tumours from a colorectal cancer. The method is useful for
XX detecting or diagnosing diseases associated with MSI such as certain
XX types of cancer and predisposition for cancer and in diagnostic assays to
XX be used to determine treatment and prognosis of disease. The present DNA
XX sequence is a primer which is used for amplifying human PCA locus. This
XX primer is used in the method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 575 GTGTCAGCCTATCTGAGA 592
||||| ||||| |||||
Db 20 GTGTCAGAGGATCTGAGA 3

RESULT 1959
AAD36371/C
ID AAD36371 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD36371;
AC
```

```
XX 09-AUG-2002 (first entry)
DT
DE Human D3S2432 loci amplifying primer #1.
XX
XX Human; microsatellite locus; microsatellite instability; MSI; tumour;
KW cancer; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200222879-A2.
PN
XX 21-MAR-2002.
PD
XX
XX 14-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028647.
PF
XX 15-SEP-2000; 2000US-00663020.
XX
XX (PROM-) PROMEGA CORP.
PA
XX Bacher JW, Flanagan L, Nassif N;
PI WPI; 2002-393975/42.
DR
XX Analyzing micro-satellite loci for detecting or diagnosing cancer, by co-
PT amplifying set of three microsatellite loci from DNA sample in multiplex
PT reaction using primers, and determining size of amplified fragments.
XX
XX Claim 6; Page 62; 73pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention relates to a method of analysing microsatellite
XX loci. The method involves co-amplifying a set of three microsatellite
XX loci comprising at least one mononucleotide repeat locus and at least two
XX tetra-nucleotide repeat loci from a sample of genomic DNA in a multiplex
XX amplification reaction using primers and determining the size of the
XX amplified DNA fragments obtained. The method is useful for analysing
XX microsatellite loci and for detecting microsatellite instability (MSI) in
XX genomic DNA microsatellite loci of the second genomic DNA, where the MSI
XX results are useful in prognostic tumour diagnosis, in diagnosis of
XX familial tumour predisposition, to detect cancerous tumours of the
XX gastrointestinal system and of the endometrium, where the cancerous
XX tumours are tumours from a colorectal cancer. The method is useful for
XX detecting or diagnosing diseases associated with MSI such as certain
XX types of cancer and predisposition for cancer and in diagnostic assays to
XX be used to determine treatment and prognosis of disease. The present DNA
XX sequence is a primer which is used for amplifying human D3S2432 locus.
XX This primer is used in the method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1702 TCTCTGCCCTACTGCTG 1719
||||| ||||| |||||
Db 20 TGTCTATCTACTGCTG 3

RESULT 1960
ABI93024/C
ID ABI93024 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABI93024;
AC
XX 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#111 oligo #9.
XX
XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
```

XX environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200179548-A2.

XX 25-OCT-2001.

XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.

XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.

XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.

XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Pavis R, Kliman R;

XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.

XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.

XX Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
(I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 Gene,
p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
particular sites and identifying (if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI92074 to
ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
of the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 593 TTGGCTTTGGGAACCTGG 610

DB 20 TAGGCTTTGGGATCCTGG 3

RESULT 1961

ABI93994

ID ABI93994 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABI93994;

XX 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#1081 oligo #9.

XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
XX ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
XX infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
XX oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;

XX environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200179548-A2.

XX 25-OCT-2001.

XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.

XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.

XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.

XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Pavis R, Kliman R;

XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.

XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.

XX Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
(I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 Gene,
p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
particular sites and identifying (if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI92074 to
ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
of the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 312 CAGCTCTGCACCAAGAT 329

DB 1 CAGCTCTGCACCAAGCT 18

RESULT 1962

ABI96085/c

ID ABI96085 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABI96085;

XX 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#3172 oligo #9.

XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
XX ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
XX infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
XX oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;

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KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO200179548-A2.
XX PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX PA (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX PI Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX DR
XX PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
XX complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX PS Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
XX oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
XX oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
XX (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
XX for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
XX e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
XX infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
XX Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
XX Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
XX selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
XX medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
XX as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
XX CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
XX involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
XX cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
XX p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
XX method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
XX and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
XX electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
XX particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
XX sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
XX presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 to
XX ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
XX of the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 894 CATCAACATGCACAACT 911
Db 18 CATCAACAAAGCACTCCCT 1

RESULT 1963
ABI93018
ID ABI93018 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABI93018;
XX DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#105 oligo #9.
XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;

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KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO200179548-A2.
XX PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX PA (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX PI Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX DR
XX PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
XX complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX PS Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
XX oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
XX oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
XX (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
XX for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
XX e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
XX infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
XX Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
XX Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
XX selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
XX medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
XX as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
XX CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
XX involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
XX cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
XX p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
XX method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
XX and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
XX electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
XX particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
XX sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
XX presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 to
XX ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
XX of the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1333 CGAGCCGAGGCCCTTTTG 1350
Db 3 CGAGCCGATGCCATCTTG 20

RESULT 1964
ABI93181
ID ABI93181 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABI93181;
XX DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#268 oligo #9.
XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;

```

KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200179548-A2.

XX 25-OCT-2001.

XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.

XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.

XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.

XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;

XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.

XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.

XX Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
CC (1) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
CC of the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 409 CCAGTGAGAGTGCGTATG 426

Db 3 CCAGTGAAGTGCGCAG 20

RESULT 1965

AA170797

ID AA170797 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AA170797;

XX 18-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Bovine epithelial chloride channel Ca-CC PCR primer T2.

XX Ca-CC; Lu-ECAM-1; lung endothelial cell adhesion molecule; cattle;
KW calcium activated chloride channel-adhesion molecule; ion channel;
KW cell adhesion; tumour; metastasis; anti-adhesion; antimetastatic;
KW gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.

XX Bos taurus.

XX US6309857-B1.

XX 30-OCT-2001.

XX 17-NOV-1998; 98US-00193562.

XX 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065922P.

XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.

XX Pauli BU, Elble RC, Gruber AD;

XX WPI; 2002-040235/05.

XX New isolated and purified mammalian calcium activated chloride channel-
PT adhesion polypeptide for treating an individual having a primary tumor
PT with lung-metastatic capability.

XX Example 4; Col 49; 63pp; English.

XX The present sequence is that of bovine epithelial chloride channel (Ca-
CC) specific PCR primer T2. Its pair is given in AA170798. PCR
CC amplifications were performed on cDNA derived from bovine lung tissue,
CC spleen tissue, tracheal epithelium and cultured aortic endothelial cells
CC to demonstrate that Ca-CC and lung endothelial cell adhesion molecule (Lu-
CC-ECAM-1, see AA050345) are different molecular entities, with Lu-ECAM-1
CC being expressed in venular endothelial cells, and Ca-CC being expressed
CC in tracheal and bronchial epithelial cells. Lu-ECAM-1 cDNA (see AA170782)
CC has been used as a probe to isolate nucleic acids encoding novel
CC mammalian calcium activated chloride channel-adhesion molecules,
CC including claimed hCLCA2 cDNA (see AA170781). Nucleic acids, recombinant
CC polypeptides, host cells and vectors are provided, and a claimed method
CC of providing calcium activated chloride channel activity to a mammalian
CC cell by transfection with a vector. The polypeptides, antibodies raised
CC against them, polynucleotides and vectors can be used to prevent
CC metastatic tumour cell adhesion

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 211 CAGATAGGCGCTGATGAG 228

Db 3 CAGACAGGCGCTGTATGAG 20

RESULT 1966

ABS65184/c

ID ABS65184 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABS65184;

XX 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX Mouse casein kinase 2-beta antisense oligonucleotide #43.

XX ss; antisense; casein kinase2-beta; mouse; antisense gene therapy;
KW cytostatic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; diabetes; cancer; tumour;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; breast cancer; prostate cancer;
KW liver cancer.

XX Mus musculus.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

XX modified_base 1..20

XX /*tag= a

XX /mod_base= OTHER

XX /note= "All cytidines are 5-methylcytidines"

```

FT modified_base 1. .20
FT FT /*tag= b
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1. .5
FT FT /*tag= c
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 16. .20
FT FT /*tag= d
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX
XX WO200262954-A2.
XX
XX 15-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 31-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US003159.
XX
XX 08-FEB-2001; 2001US-00780175.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX McKay R, Freier SM, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-643409/69.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding Casein
XX kinase 2-beta, useful in diagnostic and research applications, or for
XX treating a disease or condition associated with the expression of Casein
XX kinase 2-beta.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 95; 142pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a compound that is 8 - 50 nucleobases in length
XX targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding Casein kinase 2-beta, and
XX which specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Casein
XX kinase 2-beta, or which specifically hybridizes with an 8-nucleobase
XX portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding Casein
XX kinase 2-beta. Also included are: (1) a composition comprising the
XX compound, and a carrier or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of
XX Casein kinase 2-beta in cells or tissues by contacting the cells or
XX tissues with the compound so that the expression of Casein kinase 2-beta
XX is inhibited; and (3) treating an animal having a disease or condition
XX associated with Casein kinase 2-beta by administering to the animal the
XX new compound so that the expression of Casein kinase 2-beta is inhibited.
XX The antisense compounds are useful for modulating the expression of
XX Casein kinase 2-beta and for treating diseases or conditions associated
XX with expression of Casein kinase 2-beta, e.g. diabetes or
XX hyperproliferative disorders, particularly cancer, such as breast cancer,
XX prostate cancer, or liver cancer. The antisense compounds are also useful
XX for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay
XX infection, inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and
XX kits, and in distinguishing between functions of various members of a
XX biological pathway. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide
XX of the invention targeting mouse casein kinase 2-beta
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 45 AGGACACGACGTGTGACT 62
XX |||||
XX Db 19 AGTACCAGCAGGAGACT 2
XX
XX RESULT 1967
XX ABQ81421/C
XX ID ABQ81421 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABQ81421;

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```

XX
XX 12-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer for production of BAC T14E10 60K probe.
XX
XX Lipid metabolism regulator; LTR; plant; transgenic plant;
XX transcription factor; seed oil; oilseed; cardiant; wrl1;
XX bacterial artificial chromosome; BAC; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Arabidopsis thaliana.
XX
XX WO200272775-A2.
XX
XX 19-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 08-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US007441.
XX
XX 08-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274170P.
XX
XX (BADI ) BASF PLANT SCI GMBH.
XX
XX Benning C, Cernac A;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-713509/77.
XX
XX New isolated lipid metabolism regulator nucleic acid, useful for
XX producing transgenic plants having modified level of seed storage
XX compound, e.g. lipids for generating seed oils which have the ability of
XX reducing risk of heart disease.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 39; 72pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is one of a primer pair (see also ABQ81420) used in
XX the preparation by PCR of a bacterial artificial chromosome T14E10 60K
XX probe. Radiolabelled probes were prepared and used to identify cosmid
XX clones that contained wild-type Arabidopsis thaliana genomic DNA
XX complementing wrinkled seed wrl1 mutants. The smallest common genomic
XX fragment on 5 isolated complementing cosmid vectors was 8.5 kb. RT-PCR
XX was subsequently used to isolate a full-length wrl1 cDNA (see ABQ81395)
XX and genomic DNA (see ABQ81396) encoding a novel Arabidopsis lipid
XX metabolism regulator (LMR). LMR (see ABQ79954 and ABQ79955) is suggested
XX to act as a transcription factor regulating lipid and seed storage
XX compound metabolism during seed development. The invention relates to the
XX use of LMR nucleic acids in the production of transgenic plants having a
XX modified level of a seed storage compound. The level of a lipid, fatty
XX acid, starch or seed storage protein can be modified, yielding a seed oil
XX that is medically and nutritionally useful in reducing the risk of heart
XX disease
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 669 CAAAAGCAGCTCACAGA 686
XX |||||
XX Db 19 CAAAATCAGCTCCCTGA 2
XX
XX RESULT 1968
XX ABK14467
XX ID ABK14467 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABK14467;
XX
XX 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human insulin LC RED probe DNA sequence.
XX
XX Human; LC RED; probe; cell therapy; cell culture; PDX-1;
XX pancreatic homeobox domain protein-1; insulin; actin; growth hormone; GH;
XX pancreatic endocrine function; diabetes; islet development; homeostasis;
XX

```


KW autoimmune response; pancreatic hormone; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200202750-A1.
XX 10-JAN-2002.
XX 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US020906.
XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000US-0215634P.
XX 06-NOV-2000; 2000US-0246306P.
XX (VIVO-) VIVORX INC.
XX Teang W, Zheng T, Huang CJ;
XX WPI; 2002-164533/21.
XX Culturing pancreatic cells at intermediate stage of differentiation,
XX useful for preparing implants for restoring endocrine function,
XX especially in diabetes.
XX Example 3; Page 36; 49pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to a new method of preparing a culture of
XX propagating pancreatic cells able to be passaged from one vessel to
XX another while remaining 90% PDX-1+ (pancreatic homeobox domain protein-1)
XX with insulin:actin mRNA ratio 1:100-1000:1. The method of the invention
XX comprises isolating pancreatic cells and transferring to medium
XX containing growth hormone and at most 1% serum. Aggregates prepared from
XX pancreatic cells are implanted into mammals to provide pancreatic
XX endocrine function, particularly for treating diabetes. The cells are
XX useful as model systems of islet development and homeostasis, e.g. for
XX drug screening or studying islet morphogenesis and autoimmune responses,
XX and they may be cultured further to produce cells that produce high
XX levels of pancreatic hormones. Early stage prototype cells from
XX pancreatic tissue over-propagate in culture media containing high
XX concentrations of serum. By culturing pancreatic tissue in a medium that
XX selects for the growth of epithelial cells, a subpopulation of
XX intermediate, differentiated cells is selected for that can be passaged
XX in culture but retains the ability to secrete endocrine hormones. Prior
XX art methods failed in part because the culture condition did not select
XX for cells at the appropriate stage of differentiation. A culture of
XX propagating pancreatic cells represent an intermediately differentiated
XX state of pancreatic stem cells that can be propagated stably then
XX serially passaged with retention of insulin production in response to
XX glucose. They may be induced to develop further e.g. to prototypic islet
XX cells. Pancreatic cells can be cultured under conditions (low serum and
XX presence of growth hormone) that eliminate selectively early or late
XX stage cells. The present nucleic acid sequence represents the human
XX insulin IC RED probe that was used in the invention for analysis of
XX insulin expression
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 505 GAGGGCTACCTGAGAG 522
||||| ||||| |||||
Db 3 GAGGGCTCCTGAGAG 20
RESULT 1969
ABS71858
ID ABS71858 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX ABS71858;
XX ABS71858;
XX 02-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX

DE Human GTP-Rho binding protein 2 5' UTR/initial coding region.
XX Human; ss; GTP-Rho binding protein 2; GRBP2; chromosome 19q12; oncogene;
XX tumour; liposarcoma; ichthyosis congenita III;
XX Benign familial infantile convulsion; Gene therapy.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX EP1231216-A2.
XX 14-AUG-2002.
XX 17-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001026.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-00895040.
XX (AEON-) AEONICA INC.
XX Shannon MB, JI Y;
XX WPI; 2002-684026/74.
XX Novel GTP-Rho binding protein 2 and nucleic acids encoding the protein,
XX useful for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a disease
XX associated with altered expression or activity of human GRBP2 protein.
XX Example 4; Page 52; 101pp; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated GTP-Rho binding protein 2 (GRBP2)
XX polypeptide or a fragment of at least 6 amino acids or a sequence in
XX which at least 95% of deviations from GRBP2 sequences are conservative
XX substitutions. Also included are an isolated nucleic acid (GRBP2 NA)
XX encoding GRBP2 comprising the full length cDNA or CDS, fragments or
XX variants, GRBP2 vectors, host cells, antibodies, transgenic non-human
XX animals modified to contain GRBP2 NA (or unable to express the endogenous
XX orthologue of GRBP2), diagnosing a disease caused by a mutation in human
XX GRBP2 or altered expression of GRBP2, ant-agonists of GRBP2, GRBP2
XX microarrays, fusion proteins and screening for agents that modulate the
XX expression of GRBP2 NA. GRBP2 is useful for identifying binding partners
XX of GRBP2. GRBP2, GRBP2 NA and Ab are useful in therapy and in the
XX manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of a disorder
XX associated with increased or decreased expression or activity of human
XX GRBP2 (e.g. tumours, liposarcoma, ichthyosis congenita III and benign
XX familial infantile convulsion, all associated with the chromosomal
XX location of GRBP2, 19q12). GRBP2 is useful as a standard in immunoassay
XX specific for the proteins, to be used in a therapeutic agent, as
XX vaccines, to be and as antigens (e.g. for epitope mapping) or immunogens
XX (e.g. for raising antibodies). GRBP2 NA is useful as hybridisation probes,
XX to prime synthesis of nucleic acids, to prime first strand cDNA sequence
XX on an mRNA template, and to drive in vivo expression of the proteins. The
XX vector is useful for shuttling GRBP2 NA between host cells derived from
XX disparate organisms, for inserting GRBP2 NA into host cell chromosome,
XX for expressing sense or antisense RNA transcripts of GRBP2 NA in vitro or
XX within a host cell, and for expressing GRBP2 alone or as fusions to
XX heterologous polypeptides. The antibody is useful as an analytical
XX reagent for detection and quantification of GRBP2 and as an immuno
XX therapeutic agent and is useful for flow cytometric detection, for
XX scanning laser cytometric detection, or for fluorescent immunoassay. The
XX present sequence is a GRBP2 cDNA sequence
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 105 CGCGCCCGCCCGCATCC 122
DB 3 CGCGCCCGCCCGCATAGC 20

RESULT 1970

AA48331/C
ID AAD48331 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAD48331;
DT 24-FEB-2003 (first entry)
DE Apo B4154 DNA amplifying forward PCR primer.

XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; antisense therapy; viral infection;
KW PCR; primer; ss.

OS Unidentified.

PN EP1247815-A2.

PD 09-OCT-2002.

PF 25-MAR-2002; 2002EP-00388025.

PR 25-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278598P.

PA (EXIQ-) EXIQON AS.

PI Jakobsen MH, Kongsbak L, Pfundheller H;

DR WPI; 2003-042042/04.

XX Chimeric oligonucleotide useful as primer in nucleic acid extension and
PT amplification reactions and as capture probe in single nucleotide
PT polymorphism assays, has non-modified and modified nucleic acid residues.

PS Example 1; Page 9; 12pp; English.

XX The invention relates to chimeric oligonucleotide containing modified and
CC non-modified nucleic acid residues which are useful as primer in nucleic
CC acid extension and amplification reactions and as capture probe in single
CC nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) assays. Multiple primers are used in
CC multiplex PCR. The invention is useful in diagnostic purposes, as probes
CC in the purification, isolation and detection of pathogenic organisms such
CC as virus, bacteria or fungi, as generic tools for purification,
CC isolation, amplification and detection of nucleic acids from groups of
CC related species such as for instance RNA from gram-positive or gram
CC negative bacteria, fungi, mammalian cells. It is also useful as an
CC aptamer in molecular diagnostic e.g. in RNA mediated catalytic processes,
CC in specific binding of antibiotics, drugs, amino acids, peptides,
CC structural proteins, protein receptors, saccharides, enzymes,
CC polysaccharides, biological cofactors, nucleic acids, or triphosphates or
CC in the separation of enantiomers from racemic mixtures by stereospecific
CC binding. It is also used in antisense therapy for treating diseases e.g.
CC viral infection. The present sequence is a PCR primer used for amplifying
CC Apo B4154 DNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the
CC invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 839 TCTTTGAGTACTGGACA 856
DB 19 TCCCTTGAAGTCCCTGGAAA 2

RESULT 1971

ABZ92531
ID ABZ92531 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ92531;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.

DE Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7773; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1104 CGCGCCCGCCCGCATCCT 1121
DB 2 CCTCGCCCGCCCGCATGCT 19

RESULT 1972

```
ABZ97860/c
ID ABZ97860 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ97860;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ectatin oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13102; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 668 GCAAGAGCAGCTCAG 685
Db 19 GCAGAGAGAGCTCTCAG 2
RESULT 1973
```

```
ABZ98796/c
ID ABZ98796 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ98796;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tryptase b oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14038; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 375 GGCTTCAGCCAGCTCCTC 392
Db 20 GTCCTCAGCCAGCTCCAC 3
RESULT 1974
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ABZ86253/c
ID ABZ86253 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ86253;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1495; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 920 TCCTGTTCCAGCTGCTCC 937
Db 20 TCCTGTCGACGCTGTAC 3
RESULT 1975
```

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ABZ88981/c
ID ABZ88981 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ88981;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4223; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 393 GGATGAGGTCAGTCTCC 410
Db 19 GGATGACGTGCACTTCC 2
RESULT 1976
```

```
ABZ288086/c
ID ABZ288086 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ288086;
XX
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3328; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 208 GAGCAGATAGCGCTGGAT 225
XX Db 18 GAGCAGTACGCGCTGGAT 1
XX
XX RESULT 1977
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ABZ90895/c
ID ABZ90895 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ90895;
XX
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6137; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 769 AAGGACCTCAAAACGCC 786
XX Db 20 AAGGCGCTCAAAATAGCC 3
XX
XX RESULT 1978
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ABZ93365/c
ID ABZ93365 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ93365;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3468; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytosstatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1432 GCAGAGGATGCCATGAAA 1449
DB 20 GCAGGGGCTGCCCTGAAA 3
RESULT 1979

ABZ93365/c
ID ABZ93365 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ93365;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3468; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytosstatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1432 GCAGAGGATGCCATGAAA 1449
DB 20 GCAGGGGCTGCCCTGAAA 3
RESULT 1980

ABZ86009
ID ABZ86009 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ86009;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO200285308-A2.
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1251; 872pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 548 ACAAGCCCTCAGCCGC 565
DB 3 AAAAGCCCGCAGCCGAC 20
RESULT 1981

ABZ92870/c
ID ABZ92870 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ92870;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO200285308-A2.
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8112; 872pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 35 GGTAGCAGGAGGACGAC 53
DB 19 GGCAGCAGGAGGACGAC 1
RESULT 1982

ABZ86555/c
ID ABZ86555 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ86555;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200285308-A2.
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX PT ubiquinone.
XX PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1797; 872pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1459 TTCCTCAGTCGGGGAG 1476
DB 20 TTCCTCCTCTGGGGAG 3
RESULT 1983

ABZ86961
ID ABZ86961 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ86961;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200285308-A2.
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX PT ubiquinone.
XX PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2203; 872pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 565 CGCCTCCGTCGTCGTCAGC 582
DB 3 CTCTCCGGGCTCGGC 20
RESULT 1984

ABZ89394
ID ABZ89394 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ89394;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX

XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4636; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 12 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1489 CTTCTGACACTACTCC 1506
DB 1 CTTCTGACCACTCC 18

RESULT 1985

ABZ92267
ID ABZ92267 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ92267;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX

XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7509; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1113 TGACATCCTGCTTGGGTC 1130
DB 1 TGACTTCCTCTTGAGTC 18

RESULT 1986

ABZ93678
ID ABZ93678 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABZ93678;
AC
17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT Human oligonucleotide sequence.
TT
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antischismatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX PN
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8920; 872pp; English.
PPS
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antischmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytosstatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0

QY 1522 GAGATTGACTCAAAAG 1539
DB 2 GAGTTTGACTCAAAAG 19

RESULT 1988

```
ABZ87405/C
ID ABZ87405 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ87405;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 2647; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytosstatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 876 GGATGACTGTGGGACAT 893
DB 20 GGATTAGTGTGGGAAGAT 3
RESULT 1989
```

```
ABZ90065/C
ID ABZ90065 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ90065;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5307; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytosstatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 403 CAGTCCTCCAGTGAGATG 420
DB 18 CAGTCCTCCAGTGAGATG 1
RESULT 1990
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```
ABZ92711/C
ID ABZ92711 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AC ABZ92711;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; lung; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7953; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 60 ACTGCTGAACCCAGGG 77
DB 18 ATTGCTCAACCCAGGG 1
RESULT 1991
```

```
ABZ85346/C
ID ABZ85346 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AC ABZ85346;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; lung; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 588; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 218 GCTTGGATGAGTGGTG 235
DB 20 GCTTGGATGAGACAGNG 3
RESULT 1992
```

ABZ87184
ID ABZ87184 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ87184;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2426; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 920 TCCTGTTCCAGTCGTCC 937
DB 1 TCCTGTTCCAGTCGTCC 18
RESULT 1993

ABZ85215/c
ID ABZ85215 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ85215;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 457; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 843 TCAGTACTCTGGACACGGA 860
DB 18 TGTGTTACTGACTCGGA 1
RESULT 1994

ABZ88753/c
ID ABZ88753 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ88753;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO200285308-A2.
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
PI WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX DR
XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3995; 872pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1099 TGGTACCGCCCTGAC 1116
DB 18 TGGTACCGACTACTGAC 1
RESULT 1995

ABZ93326/c
ID ABZ93326 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ93326;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO200285308-A2.
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
PI WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX DR
XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8568; 872pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1631 CCAGCAGCGCGGCTGG 1648
DB 19 CCAGCAGCGCGGCTAGG 2
RESULT 1996

ABZ91166/c
 ID ABZ91166 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ91166;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX
 KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200295308-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2003; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegna A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6408; 872pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' and genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 686 ACAACCTTGGCACTCA 703
 DB 18 ACAACCTTATCTCACTCA 1
 RESULT 1997

ABT17618/c
 ID ABT17618 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT17618;
 XX
 DT 10-APR-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Invader detection assay related oligo invader SEQ ID No 118.
 XX
 KW Pooled sample; INVADER detection assay; allele frequency; polymorphism;
 KW rare mutation; blood; plasma donation; pathogenic contamination; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO200290572-A2.
 XX
 PD 14-NOV-2002.
 XX
 PF 09-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014765.
 XX
 PR 09-MAY-2001; 2001US-0289764P.
 PR 02-OCT-2001; 2001US-0326549P.
 PR 09-MAY-2002; 2002US-00326549.
 XX
 PA (THIR-) THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
 XX
 PI Fors L, Neri BP, Brow MAD, De Arruda Indig M, Roeven R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-120555/11.
 XX
 PT Use of an INVADER detection assay for testing nucleic acids in pooled
 PT samples without prior amplification, e.g. for detecting rare mutations,
 PT or testing large numbers of blood or plasma donations to eliminate
 PT contaminated units.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Fig 9; 77pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel method for performing nucleic acid
 CC testing on a pooled sample, comprising employing an INVADER detection
 CC assay. The method is useful for detecting target nucleic acid sequences
 CC in pooled samples without prior amplification of the target. The method
 CC is particularly useful for detecting an allele frequency of a
 CC polymorphism, detecting a rare mutation, or testing large numbers of
 CC blood or plasma donations to eliminate units having pathogenic (e.g.
 CC viral) contamination. This polynucleotide sequence represents an
 CC oligonucleotide used in the INVADER detection method of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1152 TGACATGGGGGTGGG 1169
 DB 19 TGACATGGGGGTGGG 2
 RESULT 1998
 AAD52184/c
 ID AAD52184 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD52184;
 XX
 DT 02-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human IFNGR1 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 147600.
 XX
 KW Human; interferon gamma receptor 1; IFNGR1; autoimmune disorder; cancer;
 KW diabetes; autoimmune thyroiditis; multiple sclerosis; immunosuppressive;
 KW infection; neuroprotective; inflammation; cytostatic; antisense therapy;
 KW autoimmune arthritis; autoimmune insulinitis; Crohn's disease; tumour;
 KW receptor; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.


```
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues
XX are 5-methylcytidines"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
XX WO200288162-A1.
XX
XX 07-NOV-2002.
XX
XX 16-APR-2002; 2002WO-US012006.
XX
XX 26-APR-2001; 2001US-00843376.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett FC, Watt AT;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-156687/15.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
XX encoding interferon gamma receptor 1, useful for treating an autoimmune
XX disorder, e.g. diabetes, multiple sclerosis or Crohn's disease, or
XX cancer.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 84; 124pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
XX for modulating the expression of interferon gamma receptor 1 (IFNGR1).
XX The compositions comprise antisense compounds, particularly antisense
XX oligonucleotides, targeted to nucleic acids encoding IFNGR1. The
XX antisense compound is useful for treating a disease or condition
XX associated with IFNGR1, such as an autoimmune disorder (e.g. diabetes,
XX autoimmune thyroiditis, multiple sclerosis, autoimmune arthritis,
XX autoimmune insulinitis or Crohn's disease), cancer or a disease or
XX condition caused by aberrant apoptosis. It is also used for inhibiting
XX the expression of IFNGR1, as research reagents and diagnostics, to
XX distinguish between functions of various members of a biological pathway,
XX as prophylactic agents (e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation
XX or tumour formation), and as probes or primers. It is also used in
XX antisense therapy. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human IFNGR1 DNA. This sequence is used in the
XX exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 79 GGGCCCCCGCGCTCTGAG 96
XX |||||
XX Db 18 GGGCACC CGCGATCTGGG 1
XX
XX RESULT 1999
XX ADA66526/c
XX ID ADA66526 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADA66526;
```

```
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Transforming growth factor-beta 3 antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 85.
XX
XX Cytostatic; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; gynecological;
XX antiarteriosclerotic; Transforming Growth Factor beta-3; TGF beta-3;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancers; atherosclerosis;
XX rheumatoid arthritis; preeclampsia; fibrosis; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
XX backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5',
XX and 3' ends, which are 5 nucleotides in length. Also all
XX cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX WO2003008544-A2.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2003.
XX
XX 12-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022423.
XX
XX 14-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906159.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229569/22.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound which is targeted to nucleic acid encoding
XX transforming growth factor beta-3, and inhibits expression of TGF-beta 3,
XX useful for treating a condition associated with TGF-beta 3, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 88; 154pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADA66459-
XX ADA66609), which inhibit Transforming Growth Factor (TGF) beta-3
XX expression. The oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression
XX of TGF-beta3 in cells or tissues, and for treating an animal having a
XX disease condition associated with TGF-beta3, e.g. a hyperproliferative
XX disorder such as cancers of lung, liver, colon, oesophagus, pancreas,
XX breast, skin or haematopoietic, atherosclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis,
XX preeclampsia and fibrosis.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 957 CCGGCAGAGGCTGTACA 974
XX |||||
XX Db 18 CTGGAAGCAGGCTGTACA 1
XX
XX RESULT 2000
XX ABS56397
XX ID ABS56397 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABS56397;
XX
XX 23-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer, #1, used to amplify a human Hash1 probe.
XX
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; neuroD3; neuroD; basic-helix-loop-helix; bHLH;
XX differentiation; neurone; endocrine; gastrointestinal; development;
XX
```


KW transgenic; embryo; birth defect; spontaneous abortion; stem cell;
KW cancer; neural growth factor; tumour; diagnostic; motor; sensory;
KW traumatic neural injury; hearing; vision; brain; spinal cord;
KW malabsorption syndrome; gastrointestinal dysmotility syndrome;
KW Hirsh Prung's disease; therapeutic; Hashi; human achaete-scute homologue.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US6444463-B1.

XX 03-SEP-2002.

XX 07-FEB-2000; 2000US-00499227.

XX 06-MAY-1994; 94US-00239238.

XX 08-MAY-1995; 95WO-US005741.

XX 02-NOV-1995; 95US-00552142.

XX 30-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017532.

XX 07-AUG-1997; 97US-00910973.

XX 05-AUG-1998; 98WO-US016417.

XX (HUTC-) HUTCHINSON CANCER RES CENT FRED.

XX Tapscott SJ;

XX WPI; 2003-056678/05.

XX New neurogenic differentiation gene, useful in gene therapy to correct

XX traumatic neural injury that has resulted in loss of motor or sensory

XX neural function and for constructing recombinant cell lines.

XX Example 17; Col 39; 43pp; English.

XX The invention discloses an isolated nucleic acid molecule which encodes a

XX functionally active human neuroD3 polypeptide. NeuroD proteins represent

XX a new family within the basic-helix-loop-helix (bHLH) family which are

XX implicated in the regulation of differentiation. NeuroD proteins are

XX particularly involved in neuronal, endocrine and gastrointestinal

XX development. The nucleic acid is useful for constructing recombinant cell

XX lines, transgenic embryos and animals and for quantifying the level of

XX expression of neuroD in a cell. Birth defects and spontaneous abortions

XX may result from expression of an abnormal neuroD protein. The

XX polynucleotide sequences permit the establishment of primary cultures of

XX proliferating embryonic neuronal stem cells under conditions mimicking

XX those that are active in development and cancer. The resultant cell lines

XX find use as sources of novel neural growth factors, in assays for

XX identifying novel neuronal growth factors which can be used for screening

XX anti-cancer drugs capable of driving terminal differentiation in neural

XX tumours, for producing antibodies useful in diagnostic assays and for

XX screening for compounds capable of modulating the activity of neuroD.

XX for treating sites of traumatic neural injury where motor or sensory

XX neural activity has been lost, e.g. hearing or vision loss and brain or

XX spinal cord damage. The host cells find use in the treatment of

XX malabsorption syndromes or gastrointestinal dysmotility syndromes (Hirsh

XX Prung's Disease). The cell lines also find use in screening for candidate

XX therapeutic agents capable of either substituting for neuroD or

RESULT 2001

ABX33980/c

ID ABX33980 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABX33980;

XX 10-FEB-2003 (first entry)

XX Human interleukin 12 p40 subunit antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #139153.

XX Human; ss; antisense; interleukin 12 p40 subunit; antibacterial;

XX antiinflammatory; cytostatic; infection; inflammation; tumour.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

XX modified_base 1..20

XX /mod_base= OTHER

XX /note= "All cytosines are 5-methylcytidines and the

XX nucleotides are linked via a phosphorothioate backbone"

XX modified_base 1..5

XX /mod_base= OTHER

XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

XX modified_base 16..20

XX /mod_base= OTHER

XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

XX US6448081-B1.

XX 10-SEP-2002.

XX 07-MAY-2001; 2001US-00851062.

XX 07-MAY-2001; 2001US-00851062.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Baker BF, Freier SM;

XX WPI; 2003-074100/07.

XX New antisense chimeric oligonucleotide, useful for modulating the

XX expression of human interleukin 12 p40 subunit, in treating or preventing

XX disease states in humans and animals, and as research reagents and

XX diagnostics.

XX Claim 3; Col 45; 42pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an antisense compound 20-50 nucleobases in

XX length targeted to a start codon region, coding region, a stop codon

XX region or a 3'-untranslated region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding

XX human interleukin 12 p40 subunit. The compound specifically hybridises

XX with one of the regions and inhibits the expression of human interleukin

XX 12 p40 subunit. The new compound is useful for inhibiting the expression

XX of human interleukin 12 p40 subunit in cells or tissues and comprises

XX contacting the cells or tissues in vitro with the compound, so that

XX expression of the human interleukin 12 p40 subunit is inhibited. The

XX antisense compound may also be used as research reagents and diagnostics,

XX and as treatment or prevention of disease states, e.g. to prevent or

XX delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation, in animals and humans.

XX The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 1108 CCCCTGACATCTGCTT 1125

XX | ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

XX

XX

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Db 20 CTCCTGACATTCGGGT 3

RESULT 2002
ABQ84376/c
ID ABQ84376 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABQ84376;
XX DT 20-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX DE DPP10 PCR primer #7.
XX KW DPP10; dipeptidyl peptidase; prolyl oligopeptidase; enzyme; asthma;
XX KW anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic; antipruritic; antiarthritic;
XX KW antirheumatic; vaccine; gene therapy; inflammatory disease;
XX KW inflammatory bowel disease; atopy; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
XX KW chromosome 2q14; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200286113-A2.
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX PF 24-APR-2002; 2002WO-GB001887.
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001GB-00010044.
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001GB-00010046.
XX PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001GB-00024575.
XX PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001GB-00024594.
XX FA (ISIS-) ISIS INNOVATIONS LTD.
XX PI Cookson WOCM, Moffat MF, Allen M, Lench N;
XX DR WPI; 2003-093132/08.
XX PT New nucleic acid sequence comprising DPP10 mRNA, useful for the
PT manufacture of a medicament for regulating DPP10 protein expression or
PT for preventing or treating inflammatory disease e.g., inflammatory bowel
PT disease.
XX PS Claim 43; Page 313; 321pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a new isolated nucleic acid sequence (I)
CC comprising a DPP10 mRNA sequence. DPP10 is a dipeptidyl peptidase (also
CC known as prolyl oligopeptidase). (I) has anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC antipruritic, antirheumatic and antirheumatic activities, and can be
CC used in vaccines and gene therapy. A composition comprising (I) can be
CC used for the manufacture of a medicament for regulating DPP10 expression
CC or for preventing or treating inflammatory disease e.g., inflammatory
CC bowel disease, asthma, atopy, rheumatoid arthritis or psoriasis. (I) can
CC also be used in an assay for detecting or measuring DPP10 in a sample. A
CC host cell comprising (I) can be used for producing recombinant DPP10 gene
CC products, or in drug screening systems to identify agents for diagnosis
CC or treatment of individuals having or susceptible to inflammatory
CC disease. Human DPP10 is located on chromosome 2, more specifically
CC chromosome 2q14. ABQ84254 to ABQ84612 and ABP55569 to ABP55629 represent
CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 991 CAGAACCTGCTCATCAAC 1008
DB 19 CATGACATGCTCATCAAC 2

RESULT 2003
ABZ76980
ID ABZ76980 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ76980;
XX DT 07-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Bovine DGAT PCR primer #16.
XX KW Acyl CoA:diacylglycerol transferase; DGAT; enzyme; chromosome 14; bovine;
XX KW milk; meat marbling; low fat; polymorphic; SNP;
XX KW single nucleotide polymorphism; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Bos taurus.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO2003004630-A2.
XX PD 16-JAN-2003.
XX PF 05-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP007520.
XX PR 06-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00116412.
XX PR 13-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379412P.
XX FA (ARBE-) ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT DEUT RINDERZUECHTER.
XX PI Fries H, Winter A;
XX DR WPI; 2003-239205/23.
XX PT New nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence of an allele of a
PT polymorphic bovine acyl CoA:diacylglycerol transferase gene useful for
PT testing a mammal for its predisposition for fat content of milk and for
PT meat marbling.
XX PS Example 1; Page 36; 91pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a nucleic acid molecule (NA) (I) encoding
CC a bovine acyl CoA:diacylglycerol transferase (DGAT) contributing to or
CC indicative for low fat content of milk and to low meat marbling
CC (intramuscular fat content). Human DGAT is located to chromosome 8, and
CC bovine DGAT is located to chromosome 14. (I) is useful for testing a
CC mammal for its predisposition for fat content of milk and/or its
CC predisposition for meat marbling. The method comprises analysing the gene
CC encoding DGAT for nucleotide polymorphisms (e.g. single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms (SNPs)) which are connected with the predisposition. The
CC nucleotide polymorphisms are located in the coding region of the DGAT
CC gene and result in substitution, deletion and/or addition of an amino
CC acid sequence of the polypeptide which is encoded by the gene. The
CC nucleic acid molecule has at the position 10433 and 10434 of the DGAT
CC gene a guanine and a cytosine residue, at position 3343 a cytosine or
CC guanine, 11030 a guanine, 11048 a cytosine or thymine and 11093 a
CC thymine, which correlate with a predisposition for low fat content of
CC milk and low meat marbling. The nucleic acid molecule has at the position
CC corresponding to position 10433 and 10434 of the DGAT gene two adenine
CC residues which correlate with a predisposition for high content of milk
CC and high meat marbling. The nucleotide polymorphisms are located in a
CC region which is responsible for the regulation of the expression of the
CC product of the gene encoding DGAT. ABZ76924 to ABZ77045 and ABP96035 to
CC ABP96046 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 29 TGCAGAGGTAGGCGAGG 46
DB 3 TGCAGATGAGGCGAGG 20

CC present sequence represents a sequencing primer specific for the CS193
CC CDNA of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred.No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1109 CCCTGACATCCTGCTTG 1126
|||||
Db 18 CCCTGACCTTCTACTTG 1
RESULT 2005
ACC42413/c
ID ACC42413 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACC42413;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Acyl CoA cholesterol acyltransferase-2 antisense oligo ISIS #140148.
XX
KW Acyl CoA cholesterol acyltransferase-2; antisense therapy; antilipemic;
KW antiarteriosclerotic; cardiovascular; ACAT-2; lipid metabolism;
KW cholesterol metabolism; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
KW phosphorothioate; human; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= Oligonucleotide has phosphorothioate backbone and
FT all cytidine nucleotides are 5-methylcytidine. Optionally
FT some nucleotides with 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE wings)
FT modification"
XX
XX WO2003011889-A2.
XX
XX 13-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 15-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022746.
XX
XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918026.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-248145/24.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating acyl CoA cholesterol
XX acyltransferase-2 e.g. for preventing or treating diseases associated
XX with abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism, atherosclerosis,
XX cardiovascular disease.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 89; 112pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides which
XX are targeted to human acyl CoA cholesterol acyltransferase-2 (ACAT-2)
XX nucleotide sequence (ACC42409-ACC42431), and mouse ACAT-2 (ACC42432-
XX ACC42457). The antisense oligonucleotides specifically hybridize with and
XX inhibit the expression of ACAT-2 nucleotide sequences (ACC42395 and
XX ACC42402). ACAT enzymes catalyze the synthesis of cholesterol esters from
XX free cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA. The antisense oligonucleotides are
XX useful for treating an animal which has a disease or condition associated
XX with ACAT-2, e.g. a condition involving abnormal lipid metabolism, a
XX condition involving abnormal cholesterol metabolism, atherosclerosis, or
XX cardiovascular disease

RESULT 2004
ABX56637/c
ID ABX56637 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABX56637;
XX
DT 19-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CS193 gene sequencing primer #7.
XX
KW CS193; ss; human; gastrointestinal; GI; cytostatic; anti-tumour;
KW gene therapy; cancer; metastases; sequencing; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX US2002127693-A1.
XX
XX 12-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2001; 2001US-00025167.
XX
XX 31-MAR-1997; 97US-00828856.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-00049698.
XX
XX (BILL/) BILLINGEL P A.
XX (COHE/) COHEN M.
XX (COLP/) COLPITTS T L.
XX (FRIE/) FRIEDMAN P N.
XX (HAYD/) HAYDEN M A.
XX (KLAS/) KLAS M R.
XX (ROBE/) ROBERTS-RAPP L.
XX (RUSSE/) RUSSELL J C.
XX (STRO/) STROUPE S D.
XX
XX Billengel PA, Cohen M, Colpitts TL, Friedman PN, Hayden MA;
XX Klass MR, Roberts-Rapp L, Russell JC, Stroupe SD;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-066904/06.
XX
XX Novel CS193 polypeptide useful for detecting, diagnosing, staging,
XX monitoring, prognosticating, preventing or treating, or determining the
XX predisposition of individual to gastrointestinal tract cancer.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 45; 61pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to cDNA and peptide sequences of the CS193 protein
XX which is expressed in gastro intestinal (GI) tissue. These sequences may
XX have cytostatic or anti-tumour activity and may be used in gene therapy.
XX These sequences are useful for detecting, diagnosing, monitoring,
XX preventing or treating, or determining the predisposition of an
XX individual to diseases or conditions of gastrointestinal (GI) tract, such
XX as GI tract cancer. The peptide of the invention is useful for detecting
XX an antibody in a test sample, as standards or reagents in diagnostic
XX immunoassays, as targets for pharmaceutical screening assays, as
XX components or as target sites for various therapies, for screening drugs,
XX compounds or any other agent which is useful for treating diseases
XX associated with CS193, for identifying a compound that specifically binds
XX the CS193 polypeptide, and as immunogens to produce antibodies. A CS193
XX sequence is useful for detecting a target CS193 polynucleotide in a test
XX sample, as primers for the reverse transcription of RNA or for the
XX amplification of cDNA, as probes to determine the presence of certain
XX mRNA sequences in the test sample, for detecting normal altered gene
XX expression, and detecting, amplifying or quantifying genes, nucleic
XX acids, cDNAs or mRNAs relating to GI tract tissue disease and conditions
XX associated with it. Antibodies specific for the peptides of the invention
XX may be useful for the therapeutic treatment of GI tract diseases, tumours
XX or metastases, detecting CS193 antigen and the presence of any
XX polypeptide which shares one or more antigenic determinants with a CS193
XX polypeptide in a test sample, as delivery agents for therapeutic agents,
XX and as a diagnostic marker for GI tract tissue disease conditions. The

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 673 AGCAAGCTCAGCAAC 690
DB 20 AGCAAGCGCAGGACAC 3
RESULT 2006
ADA44761
XX ADA44761 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC
XX
XX
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX Antisense oligonucleotide #ISIS 115433 #SEQ ID 59.
XX Antisense oligonucleotide; cytostatic; immunosuppressive;
KW antiinflammatory; gene therapy; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
KW autoimmune; inflammatory disorder; inhibitor-kappa B kinase-gamma; ss;
KW human.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1. .20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages, all cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 1. .5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base 16. .20
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base 16. .20
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX WO2003031576-A2.
XX
XX 17-APR-2003.
XX
XX 03-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US031809.
XX
XX 06-OCT-2001; 2001US-00972607.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-457242/43.
XX
XX New compound having sequence targeted to nucleic acid encoding inhibitor-kappa B kinase-gamma, useful for preparing composition for treating e.g., cancer, or inflammatory or autoimmune disorder.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 77; 106pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an antisense compound that is targeted to a nucleic acid encoding inhibitor-kappa B kinase-gamma, specifically hybridizing to the nucleic acid encoding inhibitor-kappa B kinase-gamma and inhibiting its expression. Compounds of the invention are antisense oligonucleotides comprising at least one modified internucleoside linkage, which is a phosphorothioate linkage, at least one modified sugar moiety, which is a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety, or at least one modified nucleobase, which is a 5-methoxycytosine. Preferably, the antisense oligonucleotide is a chimeric oligonucleotide. The compound of the invention is useful for preparing a composition for treating a

CC hyperproliferative disorder e.g., cancer, or an autoimmune or inflammatory disorder. The methods are useful for inhibiting the expression of inhibitor-kappa B kinase-gamma in cells or tissues, and treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with inhibitor-kappa B kinase-gamma. Sequences given in ADA44713-ADA44790 represent antisense oligonucleotides for the inhibition of human inhibitor-kappa B kinase-gamma mRNA levels.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 927 CCAGCTGCTCCGTCGCCT 944
DB 3 CCAGCTTCTCCCGGCCT 20
RESULT 2007
ABV74820/C
ID ABV74820 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABV74820;
XX
XX
XX 05-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX Human scavenger receptor class A protein ADSE PCR primer #4.
XX
XX Human; antiarteriosclerotic; scavenger receptor; class A; ADSE; arteriosclerosis; foamy macrophage; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200264770-A1.
XX
XX 22-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 15-FEB-2002; 2002WO-JP001320.
XX
XX 15-FEB-2001; 2001JP-00038378.
XX
XX (MOCH) MOCHIDA PHARM CO LTD.
XX
XX Nakamura Y, Sugano S, Kawano H;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-058288/05.
XX
XX Scavenger receptor class A protein ADSE and encoding gene, applicable in studying cause, onset and progress of arteriosclerosis due to foamy macrophages as well as screening preventives and remedies.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 53; 71pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention relates to human scavenger receptor class A protein ADSE (see AB98820). The protein and its coding sequence are useful in studying cause, onset and progress of arteriosclerosis due to foamy macrophages as well as screening preventives and remedies. The present invention is a PCR primer, which was used in an example from the invention sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1221 GGTGGAGGACAGCTACA 1238
DB 18 GGTATAGGAACAGCAACA 1
RESULT 2008
AAD55868/c

AD55888 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AAD55888;
07-AUG-2003 (first entry)
Human CN-1 gene amplifying reverse RT-PCR primer #1.
Adipose-derived stem cell; ADSC; transgene; cell therapy; gene therapy;
primer; reverse transcription; RT; PCR; collagen alpha 1 chain; CN-1;
human; ss.
Homo sapiens.
WO2003022988-A2.
20-MAR-2003.
31-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US024374.
10-SEP-2001; 2001US-00952522.
(REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
Hedrick MH, Katz AJ, Lull R, Futrell JW, Benham P, Lorenz HP;
Zhu M;
WPI; 2003-354531/33.
New isolated adipose-derived stem cell, useful for generating
differentiated tissues and structures both in vivo and in vitro or
providing conditioned culture media to support the growth and expansion
of other cell populations.
Example 11; Page 233; 241pp; English.
The invention relates to adipose-derived stem cells (ADSC) and lattices
which are useful for generating differentiated tissues and structures
both in vivo and in vitro, for producing molecules such as hormones and
for providing a conditioned culture media for supporting the growth and
expansion of other cell populations. Lattices are useful as substrates
for facilitating the growth and differentiation of cells into mature
tissues or structures. The invention is useful for delivering a transgene
to an animal. The invention is also useful in cell therapy and gene
therapy. The present sequence is reverse transcription PCR (RT-PCR)
primer used to amplify human type I collagen alpha 1 chain (CN-1) gene.
This sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention
Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 227 AGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCG 244
DB 18 AGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGTG 1
RESULT 2009
ABQ77182
ID ASQ77182 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ABQ77182;
DT 24-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX Human ABCC12 intron 10/exon 11 boundary.
XX Adenosine triphosphate (ATP)-binding cassette transporter subfamily C12;
XX cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator; human; CFTR/MRP;
XX multidrug resistance-like subgroup; somatic gene therapy; ABCC12;
XX paroxysmal kinesigenic choreoathetosis; cysteinyl leukotriene;

AD55888 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AAD55888;
07-AUG-2003 (first entry)
Human CN-1 gene amplifying reverse RT-PCR primer #1.
Adipose-derived stem cell; ADSC; transgene; cell therapy; gene therapy;
primer; reverse transcription; RT; PCR; collagen alpha 1 chain; CN-1;
human; ss.
Homo sapiens.
WO2003022988-A2.
20-MAR-2003.
31-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US024374.
10-SEP-2001; 2001US-00952522.
(REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
Hedrick MH, Katz AJ, Lull R, Futrell JW, Benham P, Lorenz HP;
Zhu M;
WPI; 2003-354531/33.
New isolated adipose-derived stem cell, useful for generating
differentiated tissues and structures both in vivo and in vitro or
providing conditioned culture media to support the growth and expansion
of other cell populations.
Example 11; Page 233; 241pp; English.
The invention relates to adipose-derived stem cells (ADSC) and lattices
which are useful for generating differentiated tissues and structures
both in vivo and in vitro, for producing molecules such as hormones and
for providing a conditioned culture media for supporting the growth and
expansion of other cell populations. Lattices are useful as substrates
for facilitating the growth and differentiation of cells into mature
tissues or structures. The invention is useful for delivering a transgene
to an animal. The invention is also useful in cell therapy and gene
therapy. The present sequence is reverse transcription PCR (RT-PCR)
primer used to amplify human type I collagen alpha 1 chain (CN-1) gene.
This sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention
Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 227 AGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCG 244
DB 18 AGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGTG 1
RESULT 2009
ABQ77182
ID ASQ77182 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ABQ77182;
DT 24-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX Human ABCC12 intron 10/exon 11 boundary.
XX Adenosine triphosphate (ATP)-binding cassette transporter subfamily C12;
XX cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator; human; CFTR/MRP;
XX multidrug resistance-like subgroup; somatic gene therapy; ABCC12;
XX paroxysmal kinesigenic choreoathetosis; cysteinyl leukotriene;

anionic drug; methotrexate; neutral drug; glutathione; glucuronate;
sulphate conjugated drug; ds.
Homo sapiens.
WO200285943-A2.
31-OCT-2002.
05-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP003320.
05-MAR-2001; 2001US-0272759P.
(AVET) AVENTIS PHARMA SA.
(USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
Rosier-Montus M, Prades C, Arnould-Reguigne I, Deneffe P, Dean M;
Allikmets R;
WPI; 2003-093101/08.
New ATP-binding cassette transporter gene subfamily C12, ABCC12
polypeptide, useful for preventing or treating paroxysmal kinesigenic
choreoathetosis.
Disclosure; Page 44; 122pp; English.
This invention describes a novel human ABCC12 (adenosine triphosphate
(ATP)-binding cassette transporter gene subfamily C12, i.e. cystic
fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator/multidrug resistance-like
subgroup (CFTR/MRP) family) polypeptide and its encoding polynucleotides
The polypeptide is useful for screening agonists and antagonist of the
ABCC12 polypeptide. The products of the invention are useful for
screening an active ingredient for preventing and treating paroxysmal
kinesigenic choreoathetosis or pathologies linked to dysfunction of
transport of organic anion transporters such as cysteinyl leukotriene,
anionic drugs, such as methotrexate, neutral drugs conjugated to acidic
ligands, such as glutathione, glucuronate or sulphate conjugated drugs
and can be used for somatic gene therapy. This sequence represents a
region corresponding to an exon/intron boundary from the gene encoding a
human ABCC12 isoform described in the disclosure of the invention
Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 917 TGTTCCTGTTCCAGCTGC 934
DB 3 TGTTCAGATGCAGCTGC 20
RESULT 2010
ACC49693/C
ID ACC49693 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ACC49693;
XX 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX Human XSR chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:63.
XX Human; kinase suppressor of ras-1; KSR; cytostatic; XSR inhibitor;
XX antisense gene therapy; hyperproliferative disorder; phosphorothioate;
XX developmental disorder; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a

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PT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"
PT 1. .5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls (2'-MOE)"
FT 16. .20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls (2'-MOE)"
XX
XX WO2003025144-A2.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 19-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US029705.
XX
XX 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-00961001.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-363140/34.
XX
XX New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
XX nucleic acid encoding KSR, useful for treating a disease/condition
XX associated with KSR, such as hyperproliferative or developmental
XX disorders.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 75; 102pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a compound 8-50 nucleobases in length
XX targeted to, and which specifically hybridises with a nucleic acid
XX molecule encoding, and which specifically suppresses of ras-1 (KSR), and inhibits the
XX expression of KSR. Also described: (1) a compound 8-50 nucleobases in
XX length that specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleobase portion
XX of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding KSR; (2) a
XX composition comprising the compound and a carrier or diluent; (3)
XX inhibiting the expression of KSR in cells or tissues by contacting the
XX cells or tissues with the compound so that expression of KSR is inhibited
XX; and (4) treating an animal having a disease or condition associated
XX with KSR by administering to the animal a therapeutic or prophylactic
XX amount of the compound so that expression of KSR is inhibited. The
XX compound has cytostatic activity and can be used as a KSR inhibitor, and
XX in antisense gene therapy. The compound, composition and methods are
XX useful for treating a disease or condition associated with KSR, such as a
XX hyperproliferative or developmental disorder, or a disease or condition
XX arising from aberrant apoptosis by inhibiting the expression of KSR. They
XX are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the expression
XX of KSR. The present sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate
XX antisense oligonucleotide of human KSR, which is used in an example from
XX the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 322 CCAGAGATTGTGCACGAG 339
XX |||||
XX Db 20 CCTGAGATTGTACGGCAG 3
XX
XX RESULT 2011
XX ACC79479
XX ID ACC79479 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ACC79479;
XX
XX DT 04-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX

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DE STI strain B related PCR primer 4798.
XX
XX Attenuated bacteria; vaccine; enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli; LT; ST;
XX EAST1; enterotoxin; bacterial cell; colonisation factor antigen; se;
XX heat stable toxin; diarrhoea; antibacterial; antidiarrhoeal; PCR primer.
XX
XX Escherichia coli.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2003022307-A1.
XX
XX 20-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 11-SEP-2002; 2002WO-GB004164.
XX
XX 11-SEP-2001; 2001GB-00021998.
XX
XX (ACAM-) ACAMBS RES LTD.
XX
XX Turner AK, Greenwood J, Stephens JC, Beavis JC, Darsley MJ;
XX WPI; 2003-301010/29.
XX
XX New Escherichia coli cell useful in manufacturing a medicament for
XX vaccination against diarrhoea, expresses colonization factor antigen
XX CFA/I, CS5 and/or CS6 from a native plasmid, but does not express heat
XX stable toxin.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 59; 101pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a bacterial cell which expresses
XX colonisation factor antigen CFA/I, CS5 and/or CS6 from a native plasmid,
XX but does not express heat stable toxin (ST). Also described: (1) a native
XX enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli (STEC) plasmid in which the gene
XX encoding ST toxin is deleted or inactivated and which encodes
XX colonisation factor antigen CFA/I, CS5 and/or CS6; (2) a vaccine against
XX diarrhoea, comprising the cell described above and a carrier or diluent;
XX (3) vaccinating a mammal against diarrhoea, comprising administering to
XX the mammal the above cell or vaccine; (4) a suicide vector which is less
XX than 5 kb in size and comprises the sacB region which codes for a product
XX that is toxic to bacteria when grown on sucrose, in which region the IS 1
XX insertion sequence is deleted or inactivated; and (5) producing a
XX bacterial cell in which a target gene is deleted, inactivated or
XX replaced, comprising transferring the above vector into a bacterial cell
XX containing the target gene and selecting for a cell in which the target
XX gene has been deleted, inactivated or replaced. The bacterial cell has
XX antibacterial and antidiarrhoeal activities, and can be used in vaccines.
XX The cell is useful in manufacturing a medicament for vaccination against
XX diarrhoea. ACC79424 to ACC79520 represent PCR primers used in the
XX construction or analysis of constructs in the exemplification of the
XX present invention. ACC79521 to ACC79527 represent polynucleotide
XX sequences from examples of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1217 CCACGGTGTGAGGACACGC 1234
XX |||||
XX Db 1 CCACAGTTGAAGACACGC 18
XX
XX RESULT 2012
XX ACC79478/c
XX ID ACC79478 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ACC79478;
XX
XX DT 04-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX STI strain B related PCR primer 4797.

```

XX Attenuated bacteria; vaccine; enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli; LT; ST;
 KW EAST1; enterotoxin; bacterial cell; colonisation factor antigen; ss;
 KW heat stable toxin; diarrhoea; antibacterial; antidiarrhoeal; PCR primer.
 XX Escherichia coli.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO2003022307-A1.
 PN 20-MAR-2003.
 PD 20-MAR-2003.
 XX 11-SEP-2002; 2002WO-GB004164.
 XX 11-SEP-2001; 2001GB-00021998.
 XX (ACAM-) ACAMBEIS RES LTD.
 PA Turner AK, Greenwood J, Stephens JC, Beavis JC, Darsley MJ;
 PI WPI; 2003-301010/29.
 XX New Escherichia coli cell useful in manufacturing a medicament for
 PT vaccination against diarrhoea, expresses colonisation factor antigen
 PT CFA/I, CS5 and/or CS6 from a native plasmid, but does not express heat
 PT stable toxin.
 XX Example 1; Page 59; 101pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a bacterial cell which expresses
 CC colonisation factor antigen CFA/I, CS5 and/or CS6 from a native plasmid,
 CC but does not express heat stable toxin (ST). Also described: (1) a native
 CC enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli (STEC) plasmid in which the gene
 CC encoding ST toxin is deleted or inactivated and which encodes
 CC colonisation factor antigen CFA/I, CS5 and/or CS6; (2) a vaccine against
 CC diarrhoea, comprising the cell described above and a carrier or diluent;
 CC (3) vaccinating a mammal against diarrhoea, comprising administering to
 CC the mammal the above cell or vaccine; (4) a suicide vector which is less
 CC than 5 kb in size and comprises the sacB region which codes for a product
 CC that is toxic to bacteria when grown on sucrose, in which region the IS 1
 CC insertion sequence is deleted or inactivated; and (5) producing a
 CC bacterial cell in which a target gene is deleted, inactivated or
 CC replaced, comprising transferring the above vector into a bacterial cell
 CC containing the target gene and selecting for a cell in which the target
 CC gene has been deleted, inactivated or replaced. The bacterial cell has
 CC antibacterial and antidiarrhoeal activities, and can be used in vaccines.
 CC The cell is useful in manufacturing a medicament for vaccination against
 CC diarrhoea. ACC79424 to ACC79520 represent PCR primers used in the
 CC construction or analysis of constructs in the exemplification of the
 CC present invention. ACC79521 to ACC79527 represent polynucleotide
 CC sequences from examples of the present invention
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1217 CCACGGTGGAGGACACG 1234
 DB 20 CCACAGTTGAAGACACG 3
 RESULT 2013
 ABX04308
 ID ABX04308 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABX04308;
 XX 13-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 DT Mouse Interleukin 5 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 16980.
 DE
 XX

KW Mouse; ss; antisense; interleukin 5; IL-5; IL-5 receptor; antiasthmatic;
 KW immunosuppressant; eosinophilic syndrome; asthma.
 XX Mus musculus.
 XX US2002128216-A1.
 PN 12-SEP-2002.
 PD 07-MAR-2001; 2001US-00800629.
 XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280799.
 XX 17-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007318.
 XX (DEAN/) DEAN N M.
 PA (KARR/) KARRAS J G.
 PA (MCKA/) MCKAY R.
 PA (MANO/) MANOHARAN M.
 XX Dean NM, Karras JG, McKay R, Manoharan M;
 PI WPI; 2003-039602/03.
 XX Novel antisense compound for treating disease/condition e.g. eosinophilic
 PT syndrome or asthma associated with interleukin-5 or IL-5 receptor
 PT expression or IL-5 signal transduction, modulates IL-5 signal
 PT transduction.
 XX Example 10; Page 14; 77pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to an antisense compound of 8-30 nucleobases in
 CC length, which modulates interleukin (IL)-5 signal transduction. Also
 CC include are a pharmaceutical composition comprising the antisense
 CC oligonucleotide and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent, and
 CC a diagnostic kit for detecting the expression level of the membrane form
 CC versus soluble form of IL-5 receptor. The antisense compound is useful
 CC for modulating IL-5 signal transduction, modulating expression of
 CC mammalian IL-5 or modulating the expression of mammalian IL-5 receptor a,
 CC in cells or tissues, for altering the ratio of the isoforms of mammalian
 CC IL-5 receptor a in mammalian cells or tissues, treating a mammalian
 CC having a disease or condition associated with IL-5 signal transduction,
 CC IL-5 expression or IL-5 receptor a expression, where the disease or
 CC condition include eosinophilic syndrome or asthma. An antisense compound
 CC which alters splicing of an RNA encoding IL-5 receptor a is also useful
 CC for treating a mammal having a disease or condition. The present sequence
 CC is an antisense oligonucleotide targeting mouse IL5
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 654 CACCGTCTACAAAGGCAA 671
 DB 3 CATCGTCTGCAAGGAAA 20
 RESULT 2014
 ABX17718/c
 ID ABX17718 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC ABX17718;
 XX 05-FEB-2003 (first entry)
 DT Human urokinase plasminogen activator antisense oligonucleotide #23.
 DE Urokinase plasminogen activator; gene therapy; cancer;
 XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; breast cancer; colon cancer;
 KW bone cancer; brain cancer; ovary cancer; cervix cancer;
 KW endometrium cancer; stomach cancer; kidney cancer; tumour metastasis;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.
XX FN WO200279515-A1.
XX PD 10-OCT-2002.
XX PF 18-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US008112.
XX PR 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-00821972.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Baker BF, Freier SM, Watt AT;
XX PF WPI; 2003-058441/05.
XX PT New antisense compound, useful for preparing a composition for treating
PT hyperproliferative disorders, cancer e.g., breast, colon, bone, brain,
PT ovary, cervix, endometrium, stomach or kidney cancer, or tumor
metastasis.
XX PS Example 15; Page 91; 153pp; English.
XX CC A new compound, which is 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding urokinase plasminogen activator, specifically
CC hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of urokinase plasminogen
CC activator. The compound is useful for preparing a composition for
CC treating (e.g. by gene therapy) hyperproliferative disorder, cancer e.g.,
CC breast, colon, bone, brain, ovary, cervix, endometrium, stomach or kidney
CC cancer, or tumor metastasis. This sequence represents an antisense
CC oligonucleotide used to modulate expression of urokinase plasminogen
CC activator
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 425 TGGCGACCATCCCGAC 442
XX Db 19 TGGCGACCATCCCGAC 2
XX
XX
XX RESULT 2015
XX ABX17777/c
XX ID ABX17777 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABX17777;
XX XX
XX DT 05-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Mouse urokinase plasminogen activator antisense oligonucleotide #9.
XX KW Urokinase plasminogen activator; gene therapy; cancer;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; breast cancer; colon cancer;
KW bone cancer; brain cancer; ovary cancer; cervix cancer;
KW endometrium cancer; stomach cancer; kidney cancer; tumour metastasis;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FN WO200279515-A1.
XX PD 10-OCT-2002.
XX PF 18-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US008112.
XX PR 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-00821972.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Baker BF, Freier SM, Watt AT;
XX PF WPI; 2003-058441/05.
XX PT New antisense compound, useful for preparing a composition for treating
PT hyperproliferative disorders, cancer e.g., breast, colon, bone, brain,
PT ovary, cervix, endometrium, stomach or kidney cancer, or tumor
metastasis.
XX PS Example 15; Page 91; 153pp; English.
XX CC A new compound, which is 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding urokinase plasminogen activator, specifically
CC hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of urokinase plasminogen
CC activator. The compound is useful for preparing a composition for
CC treating (e.g. by gene therapy) hyperproliferative disorder, cancer e.g.,
CC breast, colon, bone, brain, ovary, cervix, endometrium, stomach or kidney
CC cancer, or tumor metastasis. This sequence represents an antisense
CC oligonucleotide used to modulate expression of urokinase plasminogen
CC activator
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 425 TGGCGACCATCCCGAC 442
XX Db 19 TGGCGACCATCCCGAC 2
XX
XX
XX RESULT 2015
XX ABX17777/c
XX ID ABX17777 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABX17777;
XX XX
XX DT 05-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Mouse urokinase plasminogen activator antisense oligonucleotide #9.
XX KW Urokinase plasminogen activator; gene therapy; cancer;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; breast cancer; colon cancer;
KW bone cancer; brain cancer; ovary cancer; cervix cancer;
KW endometrium cancer; stomach cancer; kidney cancer; tumour metastasis;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FN WO200279515-A1.
XX PD 10-OCT-2002.
XX PF 18-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US008112.
XX PR 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-00821972.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Baker BF, Freier SM, Watt AT;
XX PF WPI; 2003-058441/05.
XX PT New antisense compound, useful for preparing a composition for treating
PT hyperproliferative disorders, cancer e.g., breast, colon, bone, brain,
PT ovary, cervix, endometrium, stomach or kidney cancer, or tumor
metastasis.
XX PS Example 15; Page 91; 153pp; English.
XX CC A new compound, which is 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding urokinase plasminogen activator, specifically
CC hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of urokinase plasminogen
CC activator. The compound is useful for preparing a composition for
CC treating (e.g. by gene therapy) hyperproliferative disorder, cancer e.g.,
CC breast, colon, bone, brain, ovary, cervix, endometrium, stomach or kidney
CC cancer, or tumor metastasis. This sequence represents an antisense
CC oligonucleotide used to modulate expression of urokinase plasminogen
CC activator
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 425 TGGCGACCATCCCGAC 442
XX Db 19 TGGCGACCATCCCGAC 2
XX
XX
XX RESULT 2015
XX ACC46044/c
XX ID ACC46044 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ACC46044;
XX XX
XX DT 02-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human LRP5 PCR primer 107342.
XX KW Human; high bone mass; HBM; LRP5; transgenic; bone mass modulation;
KW gene therapy; bone density modulation; bone strength; trabecular number;
KW bone size; bone tissue connectivity; bone disease; osteoporosis; PCR;
KW osteomalacia; rickets; Paget's disease; neoplasm of the bone; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO200292764-A2.
XX PD 21-NOV-2002.
XX PF 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014876.
XX PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.
XX PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
XX PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.
XX PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
XX PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX PA (AMHP) WYETH.
XX PI Babij P, Bex FJ, Yaworsky FJ, Bodine PV;
XX WPI; 2003-129278/12.
XX DR
XX PT New transgenic animals (e.g. mice), useful as models for studying bone
PT density modulation, developing drugs for treating or preventing bone
PT diseases (e.g. osteoporosis), or diagnosing diseases characterized by
PT reduced bone density.
XX PT
XX PS Disclosure; Page 147; 603pp; English.

PI Baker BF, Freier SM, Watt AT;
XX WPI; 2003-058441/05.
XX
XX New antisense compound, useful for preparing a composition for treating
PT hyperproliferative disorders, cancer e.g., breast, colon, bone, brain,
PT ovary, cervix, endometrium, stomach or kidney cancer, or tumor
metastasis.
XX PS Example 16; Page 93; 153pp; English.
XX CC A new compound, which is 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding urokinase plasminogen activator, specifically
CC hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of urokinase plasminogen
CC activator. The compound is useful for preparing a composition for
CC treating (e.g. by gene therapy) hyperproliferative disorder, cancer e.g.,
CC breast, colon, bone, brain, ovary, cervix, endometrium, stomach or kidney
CC cancer, or tumor metastasis. This sequence represents an antisense
CC oligonucleotide used to modulate expression of urokinase plasminogen
CC activator
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 142 ATCAACGGCAGCTGTCA 159
XX Db 19 ATCAACTGTGGCTGTCA 2
XX
XX
XX RESULT 2016
XX ACC46044/c
XX ID ACC46044 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ACC46044;
XX XX
XX DT 02-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human LRP5 PCR primer 107342.
XX KW Human; high bone mass; HBM; LRP5; transgenic; bone mass modulation;
KW gene therapy; bone density modulation; bone strength; trabecular number;
KW bone size; bone tissue connectivity; bone disease; osteoporosis; PCR;
KW osteomalacia; rickets; Paget's disease; neoplasm of the bone; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO200292764-A2.
XX PD 21-NOV-2002.
XX PF 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014876.
XX PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.
XX PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
XX PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.
XX PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
XX PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX PA (AMHP) WYETH.
XX PI Babij P, Bex FJ, Yaworsky FJ, Bodine PV;
XX WPI; 2003-129278/12.
XX DR
XX PT New transgenic animals (e.g. mice), useful as models for studying bone
PT density modulation, developing drugs for treating or preventing bone
PT diseases (e.g. osteoporosis), or diagnosing diseases characterized by
PT reduced bone density.
XX PT
XX PS Disclosure; Page 147; 603pp; English.

XX The invention relates to novel transgenic animals expressing the high
 CC bone mass (HEM) gene, expressing the corresponding wild type HEM gene,
 CC comprising an alteration of the gene encoding LRP5 or LRP6, or expressing
 CC an LRP5 that is modulated by an altered gene control sequence introduced
 CC by homologous or non-homologous recombination. The transgenic animals are
 CC for the study of bone density modulation or bone mass modulation. The
 CC invention has osteopathic and cytostatic activity. The polynucleotides of
 CC the invention may have a use in gene therapy. The transgenic animals and
 CC nucleic acids are for the study of bone density modulation, where the
 CC bone mass is modulated relative to non-transgenic animals of the same
 CC species in more than one parameter selected from bone density, bone
 CC strength, trabecular number, bone size, or bone tissue connectivity. The
 CC transgenic animals, nucleic acids and methods are useful for identifying
 CC molecules involved in bone development, and for developing pharmaceutical
 CC compositions, which may be employed for treating or preventing bone
 CC diseases, e.g. osteoporosis, osteomalacia, rickets, Paget's disease, or
 CC neoplasms of the bone. The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are also
 CC useful in methods for diagnosing diseases involved in bone development,
 CC or characterised by reduced bone density or mass. The present sequence is
 CC used in the exemplification of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 888 GAACATCATCAATGCA 905
 |||||
 Db 20 GTACTTCACCAATGCA 3

RESULT 2017
 ABT16308
 ID ABT16308 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC ABT16308;
 XX XX 20-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX XX Zinc finger protein 9 DNA PCR primer SEQ ID No 8.
 XX DE Repeat tract; intron 1; zinc finger protein 9; myotonic dystrophy type 2;
 XX KW DM2; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX OS Unidentified.
 XX XX WO200292763-A2.
 XX XX 21-NOV-2002.
 XX XX 10-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014837.
 XX XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290365P.
 XX PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-0302022P.
 XX FR 13-NOV-2001; 2001US-0337831P.
 XX XX (MINU) UNIV MINNESOTA.
 XX PA (RANU) RANUM L P W.
 XX PA (DAYJ) DAY J W.
 XX PA (LIQU) LIQUORI C.

PI RANUM LPW, Day JW, Liquori C;
 DR WPI; 2003-129277/12.
 XX New isolated polynucleotide for determining whether an individual has, is
 PT at risk, or is not at risk for developing myotonic dystrophy type 2,
 PT comprises a repeat tract within intron 1 of the zinc finger protein 9
 PT genomic sequence.
 XX XX Example 1; Page 21; 66pp; English.

XX The invention relates to the isolated polynucleotides of a repeated tract
 CC within intron 1 of the zinc finger protein 9. The isolated
 CC polynucleotides comprise nucleotides 1-14468, 14474-22400, 17501-17701
 CC and optionally a repeat tract, 17858-18062 and optionally a repeat tract,
 CC of a 22400 base pair sequence given in the specification, or its
 CC complements, or at least about 15 consecutive nucleotides from 16701-
 CC 17701 or 17858-18062 of the 22400 bp sequence. The polynucleotides of the
 CC invention are useful in identifying individuals at risk for developing
 CC myotonic dystrophy type 2 (DM2). This polynucleotide sequence represents
 CC a PCR primer of the human zinc finger protein 9 of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 829 CTCACCCCTTGTCTTGAG 846
 |||||
 Db 3 CTGACCCCTTGTCTTCAG 20

RESULT 2018
 ADA20454
 ID ADA20454 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC ADA20454;
 XX DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Prostate tumour related gene APP PCR primer #1.
 XX KW cytostatic; gene therapy; genetic marker; epigenetic parameter;
 XX KW classification; differentiation; diagnosis; prostate tumour;
 XX KW prostate cancer; cytosine methylation; uracil;
 XX KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; prostate carcinoma; ss; primer; PCR.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX XX WO2002103042-A2.
 XX XX 27-DEC-2002.
 XX XX 14-JUN-2002; 2002WO-EP006605.
 XX XX 14-JUN-2001; 2001DE-01028508.
 XX XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX XX Distler J, Model P, Adorjan P;
 XX WPI; 2003-167536/16.

Determining genetic and/or epigenetic parameters, useful for the
 classification, differentiation and/or diagnosis of prostate tumors or a
 predisposition to prostate cancer, comprises analyzing cytosine
 methylation.

Example 2; Page 15-16; 376pp; English.

The invention relates to a method of determining genetic and/or
 epigenetic parameters for the classification, differentiation and/or
 diagnosis of prostate tumors or the predisposition to prostate cancer,
 by analysing cytosine methylation in a sample of genomic DNA. The method
 comprises chemically treating unmethylated cytosine bases at the 5-
 position to uracil or another base, which is dissimilar to cytosine in
 terms of hybridization behaviour; followed by amplifying at least one
 fragment of the chemically pre-treated genomic DNA using sets of primer
 oligonucleotides and a polymerase. The oligomers or probes derived from
 them are useful for detecting the methylation state of all CpG
 dinucleotides and/or single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in a
 chemically pre-treated genomic DNA. They are all useful for treating

CC prostate carcinoma. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to
CC amplify a gene possibly involved in predisposition to prostate cancer
CC which may contain methylated or unmethylated CpG dinucleotides.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 13 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 231 TGGTGGTGGTGGGGCAG 248

DB 3 TGGTGGTGGGGAGGTAG 20

RESULT 2019

ADA84261

ID ADA84261 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADA84261;

XX DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human APOA1 PCR primer 1.

XX KW renal cancer; prostate cancer; cytosine methylation;

XX KW single nucleotide polymorphism; histological; cytological; ss; primer;

XX KW PCR.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO2002103041-A2.

XX PD 27-DEC-2002.

XX PF 14-JUN-2002; 2002WO-EP006603.

XX PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001DE-01028509.

XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Distler J, Model P, Adorjan P;

XX WPI; 2003-183991/18.

XX PT Method for characterizing, classifying and/or differentiating renal and

XX PT prostate cancers, by analyzing the genetic and/or epigenetic parameters

XX PT of genomic DNA, particularly by determining its cytosine methylation

XX PT status.

XX PS Example 2; Page 16; 21pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel method for characterizing, classifying

XX CC and/or differentiating renal and prostate cancer. The method comprises

XX CC extracting genomic DNA from a biological sample, converting cytosine

XX CC bases (by chemical treatment) that are unmethylated at the 5-position to

XX CC uracil or another base, and amplifying at least one fragment of the

XX CC chemically pretreated genomic DNA using sets of primer oligonucleotides

XX CC and a polymerase. The method is useful for detecting the cytosine

XX CC methylation state and/or single nucleotide polymorphisms in genomic DNA,

XX CC particularly for characterizing, classifying and/or differentiating renal

XX CC and prostate cancers. The oligomers are useful as primer oligonucleotides

XX CC for the amplification of any of the 112 DNA sequences of the invention.

XX CC The set of oligomer probes is useful for detecting the cytosine

XX CC methylation state and/or single nucleotide polymorphisms in any of the

XX CC 112 chemically pretreated genomic DNA sequences. The method is also

XX CC useful for identifying the tissue of origin of cancer cells. The method

XX CC allows the classification, differentiation and/or diagnosis of cancer

XX CC tissues using minute samples which would be inadequate for histological

XX CC or cytological analysis. The present sequence is used in the

XX CC exemplification of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 13 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 231 TGGTGGTGGTGGGGCAG 248

DB 3 TGGTGGTGGGGAGGTAG 20

RESULT 2020

AAD55134

ID AAD55134 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAD55134;

XX DT 07-AUG-2003 (first entry)

XX DE GAPDH-specific PCR primer #2.

XX KW tumour; cancer; ZEB; zfh-1; delta EFl; melanoma; zinc finger protein;

XX KW gene therapy; PCR; primer; glyceraldehyde phosphate dehydrogenase; GAPDH;

XX KW ss.

XX OS Unidentified.

XX PN WO2003021227-A2.

XX PD 13-MAR-2003.

XX PF 30-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US027894.

XX PR 05-SEP-2001; 2001US-0317300P.

XX PA (CHIL-) CHILDRENS HOSPITAL PHILADELPHIA.

XX PI Genetta T;

XX WPI; 2003-290232/28.

XX PT Staging, diagnosing or treating tumor or cancer (e.g. melanoma, prostate

XX PT or breast cancer) in mammals comprises employing ZEB (zfh-1/delta EFl)

XX PT specific reagents, e.g. ZEB antisense oligonucleotides or anti-ZEB

XX PT antibodies.

XX PS Example 1; Page 56; 133pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a method of staging or diagnosing tumour or

XX CC cancer in a cell or tissue sample obtained from a mammal, or eradicating

XX CC cancer cells in a mammal. The method involves employing zinc finger

XX CC protein ZEB (also known as zfh-1 or delta EFl) specific reagents which

XX CC include ZEB antisense oligonucleotides, ZEB-specific primers, antibodies

XX CC with specific binding affinity for ZEB polypeptides, or vectors encoding

XX CC the ZEB antisense oligonucleotides. The methods and the ZEB specific

XX CC reagents are useful for staging, diagnosing or eradicating tumour or

XX CC cancer (e.g. melanoma, stomach cancer, prostate cancer, cancer of the

XX CC ovary, colon cancer or breast cancer). They are particularly useful for

XX CC modulating the ZEB expression levels and activity in order to treat

XX CC cancer. They are also useful for detecting and localising ZEB-associated

XX CC molecules in tumour or cancer cells, or for determining the progression

XX CC of cancer. The invention is useful in gene therapy. The present sequence

XX CC is GAPDH (glyceraldehyde phosphate dehydrogenase) specific PCR primer

XX CC used in the exemplification of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 523 AGCTGGACAAACTGGGCG 640

DB 2 AGCTTGACAAAGTGTCG 19

XX 15-JUN-2001; 2001DE-01028838.
 XX
 PR 15-JUN-2001; 2001DE-01028838.
 XX
 PA (GENP-) GENPROFILE AG.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-302284/30.
 XX
 PT A new dsRNA-dependent protein kinase DNA containing polymorphisms is
 PT useful to detect and treat hepatitis C virus infection.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 48; 52pp; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel human dsRNA-dependent protein kinase
 CC (PRKR) which can be used to determine therapeutic accessibility of an
 CC interferon (IFN), particularly IFN-alpha. The DNA of the invention is
 CC preferably induced by IFN, particularly IFN-alpha and is used as a
 CC medicine or diagnostic tool to treat hepatitis C virus infection where
 CC the infection is detected and the genetic constitution of the PRK gene is
 CC determined from a patient's blood, saliva, cell or hair sample by
 CC correlating it with data in a databank. The PRK protein displays reduced
 CC inhibition by the viral NS5A protein or it's variant. This sequence
 CC represents a PCR primer involved in the amplification of the human PRKR
 CC polynucleotide.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 719 AACATGAGAGGGGGCCAC 736
 Db 18 ATCATTAGAGGGGGCCC 1
 RESULT 2023
 ACC71728
 ID ACC71728 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC71728;
 XX
 DT 01-AUG-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE VEGFR-2 antisense oligonucleotide #1.
 XX
 KW Human; vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2; cytostatic;
 KW angiogenic; antiangiogenic; antiarthritic; antirheumatic; antisense;
 KW VEGFR-2; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW angiogenesis; phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
 FT backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5',
 FT and 3' ends, which are 5 nucleotides in length. Also all
 FT cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
 XX
 PN WO2003029266-A1.
 XX
 PD 10-APR-2003.
 XX
 PF 26-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US030734.
 XX
 PR 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-00967655.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX

XX 15-JUN-2001; 2001DE-01028838.
 XX
 PR 15-JUN-2001; 2001DE-01028838.
 XX
 PA (GENP-) GENPROFILE AG.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-302284/30.
 XX
 PT A new dsRNA-dependent protein kinase DNA containing polymorphisms is
 PT useful to detect and treat hepatitis C virus infection.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 48; 52pp; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel human dsRNA-dependent protein kinase
 CC (PRKR) which can be used to determine therapeutic accessibility of an
 CC interferon (IFN), particularly IFN-alpha. The DNA of the invention is
 CC preferably induced by IFN, particularly IFN-alpha and is used as a
 CC medicine or diagnostic tool to treat hepatitis C virus infection where
 CC the infection is detected and the genetic constitution of the PRK gene is
 CC determined from a patient's blood, saliva, cell or hair sample by
 CC correlating it with data in a databank. The PRK protein displays reduced
 CC inhibition by the viral NS5A protein or it's variant. This sequence
 CC represents a PCR primer involved in the amplification of the human PRKR
 CC polynucleotide.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1668 CAGGGCAGGCCCACTA 1685
 Db 20 CAGGGCAGGCCCACTA 3
 RESULT 2022
 ADB12752/c
 ID ADB12752 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADB12752;
 XX
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PRK exon 10 PCR primer GP24-R20.
 XX
 KW human; dsRNA-dependent protein kinase; PRKR; interferon; IFN; IFN-alpha;
 KW hepatitis C virus; infection; NS5A protein; polymorphism; ss; PCR;
 KW primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN DE10128838-A1.
 XX
 PR 02-JAN-2003.
 XX

PI Bennett CF, Watt AT;
XX WPI; 2003-371980/35.
XX
XX New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
PT nucleic acid encoding vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2
PT (VEGFR-2), useful for treating a disease/condition associated with VEGFR-
XX 2, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 82; 127pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides
CC (ACC71728-ACC71750 and ACC80101-ACC80155) targeted to Vascular
CC Endothelial Growth Factor Receptor-2 (VEGFR-2) nucleotide sequence, and
CC which inhibit the expression of VEGFR-2. The oligonucleotides are useful
CC in conditions for treating a disease or condition associated with VEGFR
CC -2, such as hyperproliferative disorder, e.g. cancer, a disease or
CC condition involving angiogenesis, or rheumatoid arthritis
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1563 GATGCTGACTCAGGCAG 1580
Db 2 GATGCTGCTGCTCAGGCAG 19
RESULT 2024
ABT14675
ID ABT14675 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABT14675;
XX
XX 27-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human cancer-testis antigen PCR primer #27.
XX
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; gene therapy; vaccine; cancer-testis antigen;
XX CT antigen; breast cancer; colon cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200286071-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 19-APR-2002; 2002WO-US012497.
XX
XX 20-APR-2001; 2001US-0285343P.
XX 14-FEB-2002; 2002US-0356937P.
XX
XX (LJUDW-) LUDWIG INST CANCER RES.
XX
XX Nakayama E, Ono T, Old LJ;
XX WPI; 2003-075624/07.
XX
XX New cancer-testis (CT) antigens, nucleic acids and encoded polypeptides,
PT useful for diagnosing, monitoring or treating disorder or condition
PT associated with the expression of human CT antigens, e.g. breast cancer
PT or cervical cancer.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 64; 165pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequences of human
CC cancer-testis (CT) antigens that bind an HLA molecule. The CT antigens of
CC the invention are useful for diagnosing, monitoring or treating cancer
CC (e.g. breast cancer, colon cancer, cervical cancer or gastric cancer).
CC The present DNA sequence represents a human cancer-testis (CT) antigen
CC PCR primer that was used in an example of the invention

XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1059 AATCCCAACAAAGACATA 1076
Db 1 ACTCCCAACCAAGGACATA 18
RESULT 2025
AAD53849/c
ID AAD53849 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD53849;
XX
XX 28-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer #6 used in BMPRIA exon mutation analysis.
DE Juvenile polyposis; JP; colorectal carcinoma; BMPRIA; gene therapy;
XX diagnosis; PCR; primer; ss.
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200294084-A2.
XX
XX 28-NOV-2002.
XX
XX 21-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016053.
XX
XX 21-MAY-2001; 2001US-0292691P.
XX
XX (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
XX
XX Howe JR;
XX WPI; 2003-120737/11.
XX
XX Diagnosing or treating juvenile polyposis or colorectal carcinoma,
PT comprises obtaining a tissue or fluid sample from a subject and
PT determining the loss or alteration of a functional BMPRIA gene in cells
PT of the sample.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 74; 108pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of diagnosing juvenile polyposis (JP)
CC or colorectal carcinoma. The method involves obtaining a sample from a
CC subject and determining the loss or alteration of a functional BMPRIA
CC gene in cells of the sample. The method is useful in diagnosing or
CC treating JP or colorectal carcinoma. The invention is also useful in gene
CC therapy. The present sequence is a PCR primer used in BMPRIA exon
CC mutation analysis. This primer is used to illustrate the method of the
CC invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 692 TTGTGGCACTCAAGGAGA 709
Db 19 TTATGGCACTCAAGGAAA 2
RESULT 2026
ABZ59534/c
ID ABZ59534 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABZ59534;
AC

XX DT 17-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Mouse src-c chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:155.
XX DE
XX DE
XX DE Mouse; src-c; tyrosine kinase; src-c inhibitor; cytosolic; osteopathic;
XX KW antiinflammatory; antibacterial; antisense therapy; vaccine; cancer;
XX KW antisense oligonucleotide; aberrant bone remodeling; breast cancer;
XX KW hyperproliferative disorder; pancreatic cancer; lung cancer; tumour;
XX KW ovarian cancer; oesophageal cancer; neuroblastoma; retinoblastoma;
XX KW Kaposi's sarcoma; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;
XX KW phosphorothioate; ss.
XX OS Mus musculus.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX DE
XX DE Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
XX FT modified_base 1..5
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer (2'-MOE wing)"
XX FT modified_base 16..20
XX FT /tag= c
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer (2'-MOE wing)"
XX FT
XX FT WC200295053-A2.
XX FT
XX FT 28-NOV-2002.
XX FT
XX FT 16-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US015684.
XX FT
XX FT 18-MAY-2001; 2001US-00860473.
XX FT
XX FT (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX FT
XX FT Bennett FC, Watt AT;
XX FT
XX FT WPI; 2003-120806/11.
XX FT
XX FT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding src-c,
XX FT useful for diagnosing, treating or preventing diseases associated with
XX FT the expression of src-c, e.g. cancer or inflammation, and in research
XX FT applications.
XX FT
XX FT Claim 3; Page 92; 137pp; English.
XX FT
XX FT The present invention describes a compound (I) that is 8-50 nucleobases
XX FT in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a 5'UTR, 3'UTR,
XX FT coding region, intron region, exon region, stop codon, intron:exon
XX FT junction, exon:exon junction, or 5' mRNA variant of src-c, and which
XX FT specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of src-c. (I)
XX FT have cytostatic, antiinflammatory, osteopathic and antibacterial
XX FT activities, and can be used in antisense therapy and in vaccines. The
XX FT antisense compounds (I) can be used for modulating the expression of src-
XX FT c and for treating diseases or conditions associated with expression of
XX FT src-c, e.g. aberrant bone remodeling or hyperproliferative disorders,
XX FT particularly cancer, such as breast cancer, pancreatic cancer, lung
XX FT cancer, ovarian cancer, oesophageal cancer, neuroblastoma, retinoblastoma
XX FT or Kaposi's sarcoma. (I) are also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics,
XX FT prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour
XX FT formation, as research reagents and kits, and in distinguishing between
XX FT functions of various members of a biological pathway. The present
XX FT sequence represents a mouse src-c antisense chimeric phosphorothioate
XX FT oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention
XX FT
XX FT Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 454 ACTGAGGACATCAACAAG 471
DB 19 ACAGAGTACATCAACAAG 2
RESULT 2027
ABZ59472/C
ID ABZ59472 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ59472;
XX AC
XX DT 17-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human src-c chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:93.
XX DE
XX DE Human; src-c; tyrosine kinase; src-c inhibitor; cytosolic; osteopathic;
XX KW antiinflammatory; antibacterial; antisense therapy; vaccine; cancer;
XX KW antisense oligonucleotide; aberrant bone remodeling; breast cancer;
XX KW hyperproliferative disorder; pancreatic cancer; lung cancer; tumour;
XX KW ovarian cancer; oesophageal cancer; neuroblastoma; retinoblastoma;
XX KW Kaposi's sarcoma; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;
XX KW phosphorothioate; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX DE
XX DE Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
XX FT modified_base 1..5
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer (2'-MOE wing)"
XX FT modified_base 16..20
XX FT /tag= c
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer (2'-MOE wing)"
XX FT
XX FT WC200295053-A2.
XX FT
XX FT 28-NOV-2002.
XX FT
XX FT 16-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US015684.
XX FT
XX FT 18-MAY-2001; 2001US-00860473.
XX FT
XX FT (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX FT
XX FT Bennett FC, Watt AT;
XX FT
XX FT WPI; 2003-120806/11.
XX FT
XX FT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding src-c,
XX FT useful for diagnosing, treating or preventing diseases associated with
XX FT the expression of src-c, e.g. cancer or inflammation, and in research
XX FT applications.
XX FT
XX FT Claim 3; Page 90; 137pp; English.
XX FT
XX FT The present invention describes a compound (I) that is 8-50 nucleobases
XX FT in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a 5'UTR, 3'UTR,
XX FT coding region, intron region, exon region, stop codon, intron:exon
XX FT junction, exon:exon junction, or 5' mRNA variant of src-c, and which
XX FT specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of src-c. (I)
XX FT have cytostatic, antiinflammatory, osteopathic and antibacterial
XX FT activities, and can be used in antisense therapy and in vaccines. The
XX FT antisense compounds (I) can be used for modulating the expression of src-
XX FT c and for treating diseases or conditions associated with expression of
XX FT src-c, e.g. aberrant bone remodeling or hyperproliferative disorders,
XX FT particularly cancer, such as breast cancer, pancreatic cancer, lung
XX FT cancer, ovarian cancer, oesophageal cancer, neuroblastoma, retinoblastoma
XX FT or Kaposi's sarcoma. (I) are also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics,
XX FT prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour
XX FT formation, as research reagents and kits, and in distinguishing between
XX FT functions of various members of a biological pathway. The present
XX FT sequence represents a mouse src-c antisense chimeric phosphorothioate
XX FT oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention
XX FT
XX FT Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC src-c, e.g. aberrant bone remodeling or hyperproliferative disorders,
CC particularly cancer, such as breast cancer, pancreatic cancer, lung
CC cancer, ovarian cancer, oesophageal cancer, neuroblastoma, retinoblastoma
CC or Kaposi's sarcoma. (I) are also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics,
CC prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour
CC formation, as research reagents and kits, and in distinguishing between
CC functions of various members of a biological pathway. The present
CC sequence represents a human src-c antisense chimeric phosphorothioate
CC oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1023 CAAGCTGGCTGACTTGG 1040
Db 19 CAAAGTGGCGGACTTGG 2

RESULT 2028
ABZ59425
ID ABZ59425 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ59425;
XX
DT 17-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human src-c chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:46.
XX
KW Human; src-c; tyrosine kinase; src-c inhibitor; cytostatic; osteopathic;
KW antiinflammatory; antibacterial; antisense therapy; vaccine; cancer;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; aberrant bone remodeling; breast cancer;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; pancreatic cancer; lung cancer; tumour;
KW ovarian cancer; oesophageal cancer; neuroblastoma; retinoblastoma;
KW Kaposi's sarcoma; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;
KW phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer (2'-MOE wing)"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer (2'-MOE wing)"
XX
PN WO200295053-A2.
XX
XX 28-NOV-2002.
PD
XX 16-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US015694.
PF
XX 18-MAY-2001; 2001US-00860473.
PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Bennett FC, Watt AT;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-120806/11.
DR
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding src-c,
XX useful for diagnosing, treating or preventing diseases associated with
PT the expression of src-c, e.g. cancer or inflammation, and in research

PT applications.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 89; 137pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a compound (I) that is 8-50 nucleobases
CC in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a 5'UTR, 3'UTR,
CC coding region, intron region, exon region, stop codon, intron:exon
CC junction, exon:exon junction, or 5' mRNA variant of src-c, and which
CC specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of src-c. (I)
CC have cytostatic, antiinflammatory, osteopathic and antibacterial
CC activities, and can be used in antisense therapy and in vaccines. The
CC antisense compounds (I) can be used for modulating the expression of src-
CC c and for treating diseases or conditions associated with expression of
CC src-c, e.g. aberrant bone remodeling or hyperproliferative disorders,
CC particularly cancer, such as breast cancer, pancreatic cancer, lung
CC cancer, ovarian cancer, oesophageal cancer, neuroblastoma, retinoblastoma
CC or Kaposi's sarcoma. (I) are also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics,
CC prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour
CC formation, as research reagents and kits, and in distinguishing between
CC functions of various members of a biological pathway. The present
CC sequence represents a human src-c antisense chimeric phosphorothioate
CC oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 331 GTGCACGAGGACTTGAAG 348
Db 1 GTGTCGAGGAGTTGAAG 18

RESULT 2029
AAD49681/c
ID AAD49681 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD49681;
XX
DT 24-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human degenerate VGScalpa DNA amplifying SQT-PCR primer, Scn5a-P4.
XX
KW Cancer; SCN5A; voltage-gated Na+ channel; VGSC; breast; gene therapy;
KW cytostatic; human; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200283945-A2.
XX
PD 24-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 11-APR-2002; 2002WO-GB001692.
XX
PR 12-APR-2001; 2001US-0283295P.
XX
XX (IMCO-) IMPERIAL COLLEGE INNOVATIONS LTD.
XX
XX Diss JKL, Coombes RC, Djamgoz MBA, Fraser SP;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-075560/07.
DR
XX Determining susceptibility to, diagnosing or prognosing, cancer in a
XX human patient comprises determining whether the sample contains a level
XX of SCN5A voltage-gated Na+ channel VGSC nucleic acid or protein
XX associated with cancer.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 89; 138pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method for determining susceptibility to,
XX diagnosing or prognosing, cancer in a human patient. The method comprises
XX determining whether the sample contains a level of SCN5A voltage-gated

CC Na+ channel (VGSC) nucleic acid or protein associated with cancer. The
CC method, agent, compound or genetic construct is used for determining
CC susceptibility to, treating, diagnosing or prognosing breast cancer in a
CC human patient. The invention is also used in gene therapy. The present
CC sequence is a PCR primer used for amplifying human degenerate VGSCalpha
CC DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 5 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. NO. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 38 AGCAGGAGGACGACGAG 55
DB 18 AAGCAGAGAGACGACGAG 1

RESULT 2030
ABX10794
ID ABX10794 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABX10794;
XX
DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human dual specific phosphatase 8 DNA antisense oligonucleotide #28.
XX
KW Human; dual specific phosphatase 8; antisense; infection; inflammation;
KW tumour formation; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6482644-B1.
XX
PD 19-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920669.
XX
PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920668.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Cowser LM;
XX
PS WPI; 2003-298140/29.
XX
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid encoding human dual
PT specific phosphatase 8, for modulating gene expression and treating
PT diseases associated with expression of the phosphatase in humans.
XX
PS Claim 3; Col 45; 36pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a compound targeted to the coding region of a
CC nucleic acid encoding human dual specific phosphatase 8, where the
CC compound specifically hybridises with the region and inhibits the
CC expression of human dual specific phosphatase 8. The compound is useful
CC for inhibiting the expression of human dual specific phosphatase 8 in
CC cells or tissues, and for treating an animal, particularly a human,
CC suspected of having or being prone to a disease or condition associated
CC with expression of dual specific phosphatase 8. The compound is useful
CC for diagnostics, therapeutics and as a research reagent, e.g. to prevent
CC or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation, and to distinguish
CC between functions of various members of a biological pathway. This
CC sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits
CC expression of human dual specific phosphatase 8 DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. NO. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 555 CCTCAGCGCGCGCTCCG 572
DB 1 CCTCAGCGCGCGCTCCG 18

RESULT 2031
AAD55465
ID AAD55465 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD55465;
XX
DT 07-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human FGFR-3 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #125169.
XX
KW Human; antisense; fibroblast growth factor receptor 3; prophylaxis;
KW developmental disorder; hyperproliferative disorder; antisense therapy;
KW FGFR-3; ACH; JTK4; CEK2; cancer; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues
FT are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN WO2003023004-A2.
XX
PD 20-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 06-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028549.
XX
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-00953047.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313244/30.
XX
PT Novel compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding fibroblast
PT growth factor receptor 3, useful for inhibiting the expression of the
PT receptor and for treating an animal having cancer or developmental
PT disorder.
XX
PS Example 15; Page 79; 120pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to antisense compounds targetted to a nucleic acid
CC molecule encoding fibroblast growth factor (FGF) receptor 3 (also known
CC as FGFR-3, ACH, JTK4 and CEK2) to inhibit its expression. Antisense
CC compounds of the invention are useful for treating diseases or conditions
CC associated with FGFR-3 such as developmental disorders or
CC hyperproliferative disorders, especially cancer of colorectal, bladder,
CC bone, lung, cervical, breast or skin. They are useful as research
CC reagents, therapeutics, prophylaxis, kits and diagnostics, and as tools
CC in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate expression
CC patterns of a portion of the genes expressed within cells and tissues.
CC They are also useful in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an
CC antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human FGFR-3
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1334 GAGCCGAGGCCCTTTTGA 1351
    |||||
Db 2 GAGCAGAGGCCCTCTGA 19

RESULT 2032
ABT32366/c
ID ABT32366 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABT32366;
XX
DT 08-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Neuroblastoma-related oligonucleotide #143.
XX
KW Neuroblastoma; prognosis; spontaneous regression; primer; probe; ds;
KW high malignancy.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200297093-A1.
XX
PD 05-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 30-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP005294.
XX
PR 30-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00162775.
PR 24-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00255226.
XX
PA (CHIB-) CHIBA PREFECTURE.
PA (HISM) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.
XX
PI Nakagawara A;
XX
WPI; 2003-140476/13.
XX
PT Nucleic acids having higher expression in human neuroblastoma with poor
PT prognosis for diagnostic prediction of neuroblastoma prognosis.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 27; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention comprises nucleic acids that show increased expression in
CC human neuroblastomas with poor prognosis over those with a good
CC prognosis. The nucleic acids of the invention are useful as a tool for
CC distinguishing neuroblastomas with a favourable prognosis (spontaneous
CC regression) from neuroblastomas with a poor prognosis (high malignancy).
CC The DNA sequences ABT3224 - ABT32571 represent oligonucleotides used in
CC an example of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1668 CAGGCGAGCCGCCCACTA 1685
    |||||
Db 20 CAAGGCGAGTCCCACTA 3

RESULT 2033
ADA20995/c
ID ADA20995 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADA20995;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
```

```
DE Mouse BAX chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:168.
XX BCL2-associated X; BAX; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
XX anticonvulsant; ophthalmological; antidiabetic; virucide;
KW antisense therapy; BAX antagonist; BAX inhibitor;
KW familial amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; Alzheimer's disease;
KW Parkinson's disease; Hodgkin's disease; cartilage-hair hyperplasia;
KW diabetes-associated ocular disorder; scrapie infection;
KW aberrant apoptosis; mouse; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages, and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
WO2003008543-A2.
XX
PN 30-JAN-2003.
XX
PR 13-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022417.
XX
PR 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00908147.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Zhang H, Watt AT;
XX
WPI; 2003-239321/23.
XX
PT New antisense compounds, useful for modulating the expression of BCL2-
PT associated X (BAX) protein or for treating a disease or condition
PT associated with BAX protein, e.g. Parkinson's disease, Hodgkin's disease
PT or Alzheimer's disease.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 94; 139pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding BCL2-associated X (BAX)
CC protein, where the compound specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid
CC molecule encoding BAX protein and inhibits the expression of BAX protein.
CC The compound specifically hybridises with at least 8-nucleobase portion
CC of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding BAX protein. Also
CC described: (1) a composition comprising (I) and a pharmaceutical carrier
CC or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of BAX protein in cells or
CC tissues comprising contacting the cells or tissues with (I); and (3)
CC treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with BAX
CC protein comprising administering to the animal (I) so that expression of
CC BAX protein is inhibited. (I) has nootropic, neuroprotective,
CC antiparkinsonian, anticonvulsant, ophthalmological, antidiabetic and
CC virucide activities, and can be used in antisense therapy, and as a BAX
CC antagonist. The antisense compounds (I) are useful for modulating the
CC expression of BAX protein, and for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with BAX protein, e.g. familial amyotrophic lateral
CC sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Hodgkin's disease,
CC cartilage-hair hyperplasia, diabetes-associated ocular disorders or
CC scrapie infection, or a condition that arises from aberrant apoptosis.
CC The compounds are useful as research reagents and in diagnostics. The
CC present sequence represents a mouse BAX chimeric phosphorothioate
CC oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention.
XX
```



```
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 78 AGGGCCCCGGGCTCGA 95
Db 18 AGGGCCCCACGCTCGA 1

RESULT 2034
AC045267
ID ACC45267 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACC45267;
XX
DT 16-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human BMCC1 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:33.
XX
KW Human; BMCC1; chromosome 9; cytostatic; cancer; tumour; neuroblastoma;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003018806-A1.
XX
PD 06-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 23-AUG-2002; 2002WO-JP008520.
XX
PR 24-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00255198.
XX
PA (HISM ) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.
PA (CHIB-) CHIBA PREFECTURE.
XX
PI Nakagawara A, Hattori M, Sakaki Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-278667/27.
XX
PT Novel human BMCC1 protein and encoded gene having high homology with a
PT part of BNIP2, applicable in studying biology, pathology and onset of
PT cancer, as well as diagnosis, prognosis and screening of drugs for tumor
PT e.g. neuroblastoma.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 23; 99pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes the human BMCC1 protein. The BMCC1 gene
CC has high homology with a part of BNIP2, and is located to the chromosome
CC 9. BMCC1 has cytostatic activity. The BMCC1 protein and its encoded gene
CC are applicable in studying biology, pathology and the onset of cancer.
CC BMCC1 can also be used in the diagnosis, prognosis and screening of drugs
CC for tumour e.g. neuroblastoma, including the provision of gene data and
CC protein function on human neuroblastoma. The present sequence represents
CC a PCR primer for human BMCC1, which is used in an example from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 741 CACCGCATCCGGGAGT 758
Db 3 CACCGCATACAGGAGT 20

RESULT 2035
ACF39635/C
ID ACF39635 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
```

```
AC ACF39635;
XX
DT 29-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE MHC class II transactivator antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:38.
XX
KW Human; major histocompatibility complex class II transactivator;
KW MHC class II transactivator; antisense modulation; immunosuppressive;
KW antimicrobial; antidiabetic; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; cytostatic;
KW neoplastic; neuroprotective; immunostimulant; autoimmune disorder;
KW MHC class II transactivator inhibitor; infection; transplant rejection;
KW diabetes; rheumatoid arthritis; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW multiple sclerosis; severe combined immunodeficiency disease;
KW phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkages; all cytidine residues
XX are 5-methylcytidines"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
WO2003050247-A2.
XX
PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 04-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038616.
XX
PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006366.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett FC, Dobie KW;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-577294/54.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating MHC class II transactivator
PT gene expression, particularly useful for treating autoimmune disorders
PT such as transplant rejection, Alzheimer's disease, or multiple sclerosis,
PT or infection.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 83; 129pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a compound (I) that is 8-50 nucleobases
CC in length: (a) targets a nucleic acid molecule encoding major
CC histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II transactivator, and
CC specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid encoding the MHC class II
CC transactivator; or (b) specifically hybridises with at least an 8-
CC nucleobase portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding
CC MHC class II transactivator. (I) has immunosuppressive, antimicrobial,
CC antidiabetic, antirheumatic, antiarthritic, cytostatic, neoplastic,
CC neuroprotective and immunostimulant activities, and can be used as an MHC
CC class II transactivator inhibitor. The MHC class II transactivator
CC antisense oligonucleotides can be used for treating an animal having a
CC disease or condition associated with MHC class II transactivator, e.g.
CC autoimmune disorder or infection. The antisense oligonucleotides can be
CC used for inhibiting the expression of MHC class II transactivator in
CC cells or tissues. In particular, these diseases include transplant
CC rejection, diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, cancer, Alzheimer's disease,
CC multiple sclerosis, or severe combined immunodeficiency disease. The
CC antisense compounds are useful for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as
```

CC research reagents or kits. The present sequence represents a human MHC
CC class II transactivator chimeric phosphorothioate antisense
CC oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3;

QY 86 GCGGCTCTGAGGTTCCTC 103

DB 18 GCTGCTCGAGGTTCAC 1

RESULT 2036

ID ADB17791 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADB17791;

DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

DE 5' Light chain variable region noncoding sequence PCR primer.

XX anti-tumour-associated glycoprotein-72; TAG-72; antibody;

KW complementarity determining region; CDR; cancer;

KW malignant cell specific binding; hypersensitivity anti-mouse antibody;

KW HAMA; accelerated whole body clearance; ss; PCR; primer; mouse; human.

XX Mus musculus.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US6495137-B1.

XX 17-DEC-2002.

PF 30-OCT-1997; 97US-00961309.

XX 19-APR-1990; 90US-00510697.

PR 20-OCT-1992; 92US-00964536.

PR 16-JUN-1994; 94US-00261354.

PR 31-OCT-1996; 96US-0030173P.

XX (DOWC) DOW CHEM CO.

XX Mezes PS, Richard RA, Johnson KS, Schlom J, Kashmiri SVS, Shu L;

PI Padlan EA;

DR WPI; 2003-615251/58.

XX New composite and humanized anti-tumor-associated glycoprotein-72
PT monoclonal antibody useful for detecting or treating cancer.

XX Example 6; Col 40; 130pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a humanised or composite anti-tumour-associated
CC glycoprotein-72 (TAG-72) antibody or its fragment comprising a
CC complementarity determining region (CDR)-grafted light chain having light
CC chain CDRs of a murine anti-TAG-72 antibody grafted onto a human subgroup
CC IV kappa light chain. The composition is suitable for the treatment and
CC detection of cancer. The novel antibody has the ability to bind
CC specifically to malignant cells and does not bind to normal cells. It
CC greatly minimises or eliminates harmful hypersensitivity anti-mouse
CC antibody (HAMA) responses. The relatively small size and human character
CC of the composite Humav-L, V-H single chain antibodies accelerate whole
CC body clearance, thus reducing the waiting period after injection before
CC surgery is initiated. The present sequence represents a humanised
CC antibody PCR primer.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1335 AGCCGAGGCCCTTTGAG 1352

DB 1 AGCCGCGGCCGTTTCAG 18

RESULT 2037

AAL61797/C

ID AAL61797 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAL61797;

DT 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)

DE Human ETBR-LP-2 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #204223.

XX Human; G protein-coupled receptor; hyperproliferative disorder; GPR37L1;
KW endothelin type b receptor-like protein-2; cerebral vascular disease;
KW antisense; endothelin-binding receptor-like protein-2; atherosclerosis;
KW cardiovascular disease; ETBR-LP-2; G-protein coupled receptor 37 like 1;
KW acute proliferative nephropathy; ETBR-like protein 2; cancer; stroke;
KW angiogenesis; hypertension; phosphorothioate; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

PH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues
are 5-methylcytidines"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

PN WO2003050244-A2.

XX 19-JUN-2003.

XX 04-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038520.

XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003126.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Monia BP, Freier SM;

XX WPI; 2003-558997/52.

XX New oligonucleotides which bind the nucleic acid encoding the G protein
PT coupled receptor ETBR-LP-2 (endothelin type b receptor-like protein-2
PT receptor), useful for treating e.g. cancer and cardiovascular diseases.
XX Claim 3; Page 79; 106pp; English.

XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targetted to the nucleic
CC acid encoding the G protein-coupled receptor ETBR-LP-2 (endothelin type b
CC receptor-like protein-2) to inhibit its expression. ETBR-LP-2 is also
CC known as endothelin-binding receptor-like protein-2. ETBR-like protein 2
CC and G-protein coupled receptor 37 like 1 (GPR37L1). Antisense compounds
CC of the invention are useful for treating hyperproliferative disorders
CC (especially cancer) and cardiovascular diseases especially angiogenesis,
CC atherosclerosis, hypertension, cerebral vascular disease, stroke and
CC acute proliferative nephropathy. The present sequence is an antisense
CC oligonucleotide targetted to human ETBR-LP-2 DNA

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 855 CAAGGACCTGAGCAGTA 872
Db 19 CAAGGCGGTGACGAGTA 2
RESULT 2038
ADA38112/C
ID ADA38112 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADA38112;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Antisense oligo CG50249-01-AS2 inhibits voltage gated potassium channel.
XX
XX CG50249-01-AS2; WNT-7B; N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase;
KW voltage-gated potassium channel; ion transport; Map3K8; thymidine kinase;
KW cell proliferation; H-Ras; small interfering RNA; siRNA; embryogenesis;
KW carcinogenesis; tumour progression; cell migration; matrix invasion;
KW cell differentiation; stress response; cytostatic; antiinflammatory;
KW cardiac arrhythmia; neurological disorder; epilepsy; interleukin 1b;
KW IL-1b; antisense; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_binding 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /bound_moiety= "Voltage gated potassium channel DNA"
FT /note= "Forms double stranded region with nucleotides 54-
FT 35 of sequence in {seqid:3}"
XX
XX WO2003070160-A2.
XX
XX 28-AUG-2003.
XX
XX 27-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US038188.
XX
XX 29-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334148P.
PR 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0336572P.
PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-00114153.
PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-00114270.
PR 01-MAY-2002; 2002US-00136826.
XX
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
XX Ju J, Huang C, Zhong H, Simons JF, Taillon BE, Chant JS;
PI Peyman JA, Smithson G, Millet I;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-697551/66.
XX
XX New oligonucleotides, useful in treatment and diagnosis of e.g. tumors,
PT inhibit expression of six specific genes, e.g. the oncogene WNT-7B, by
PT RNA interference.
XX
XX Claim 9; Page 45; 75pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides that modulate
CC the expression of WNT-7B, N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase, the voltage-
CC gated potassium channel, ion transport, Map3K8 or thymidine kinase.
CC Specifically, the invention describes inhibiting cell proliferation by
CC modulating the function of oncology targets: H-Ras, WNT-7B and
CC acetylglucosaminyltransferase. Small interfering RNA (siRNA) along with
CC the antisense compounds specifically hybridise to the target nucleic acid
CC molecules to inhibit gene expression. The Wnt proteins are secreted
CC ligands involved in embryogenesis and carcinogenesis, such that these

CC antisense oligos are useful for treating breast, gastric and colon
CC cancers. N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase are associated with tumour
CC progression, cell migration and matrix invasion, while Map3K8 regulates
CC cell differentiation and stress responses, such that antisense inhibitors
CC are cytostatic and antiinflammatory, and can be useful in cell
CC proliferative disorders. The voltage gated K channel maintains membrane
CC potential and modulates electrical excitability in neurons and can be
CC useful in the treatment of cardiac arrhythmias and neurological disorders
CC such as epilepsy. Thymidine kinase is important in DNA synthesis, and
CC antisense compounds can treat cell proliferation and modulate the
CC expression of interleukin 1b (IL-1b). Furthermore, antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention were designed to target H-ras and
CC interleukin 8 to inhibit their expression. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC is the CG50249-01-AS2 oligo used to inhibit expression of the voltage
CC gated potassium channel, in an exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 517 GAGAGCTGACCCCTCAAT 534
Db 18 GAGAGCGGTGATCCTCAAT 1
RESULT 2039
ACH11176
ID ACH11176 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ACH11176;
XX
XX 08-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human protein kinase C-eta targeted oligonucleotide #5.
XX
XX Human; ss; antisense; PKC; protein kinase C; hyperproliferation; tumour;
KW inflammation; psoriasis; cancer; non-small cell lung cancer; lung cancer;
KW non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; glioblastoma; bladder cancer; colon cancer;
KW breast cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6537973-B1.
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 18-DEC-2001; 2001US-00025139.
XX
XX 16-MAR-1992; 92US-00852852.
PR 09-JUL-1993; 93US-00089996.
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00478178.
PR 31-MAR-1997; 97US-00829637.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Dean NM, Holmlund JT, Dorr FA;
PI WPI; 2003-531084/50.
XX
XX New pharmaceutical composition, useful for treating cancer, e.g., non-
PT small cell lung cancer or non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.
XX
XX Example 4; Col 17; 56pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a new pharmaceutical composition comprising: (a)
CC an oligonucleotide sequence having up to 50 base pairs (bp); and (b)
CC carboplatin and paclitaxel, cisplatin and gemcitabine, 5-fluorouracil and
CC leucovorin, or docetaxel. The pharmaceutical composition is useful for
CC treating diseases associated with protein kinase C such as
CC hyperproliferative and inflammatory conditions e.g. psoriasis, tumours
CC and cancer e.g. non-small cell lung cancer, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma,

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels

QY 554 CCCTCAGCGCGCCCTCC 571
|||||
Db 18 CCCTCAGCGCCCACTCC 1

RESULT 2042

ACD05291

ID ACD05291 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC

XX ACD05291;

XX AC

DT 05-AUG-2003 (first entry)

XX XX

XX Tumour necrosis factor alpha antisense oligonucleotide #294.

XX XX

XX Tumour necrosis factor alpha; TNF-alpha; antiinflammatory; antirheumatic;
XX antiarthritic; antidiabetic; dermatological; hepatotropic; antiasthmatic;
XX inflammatory disorder; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease;
XX colitis; rheumatoid arthritis; diabetes; pancreatitis;
XX multiple sclerosis; atopic dermatitis; asthma; hepatitis;
XX antisense technology; ss.

XX OS

XX Synthetic.

XX XX

PN US2003022848-A1.

XX XX

PD 30-JAN-2003.

XX XX

PF 02-APR-2001; 2001US-00824322.

XX XX

PR 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166186.

PR 18-MAY-1999; 99US-00313932.

XX XX

PA (BAKE//) BAKER B F.

PA (BENN//) BENNETT C F.

PA (BUTL//) BUTLER M M.

PA (SHAN//) SHANAHAN W R.

XX XX

PI Baker BF, Bennett CF, Butler MM, Shanahan WR;

XX XX

DR WPI; 2003-447433/42.

XX XX

XX Treating inflammatory disorders such as inflammatory bowel disease.

XX Crohn's disease or rheumatoid arthritis, in a subject, by administering
XX oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of human tumor necrosis factor
XX alpha.

XX PS

XX Example 24; Page 38; 142pp; English.
XX

XX The invention describes a method of treating an inflammatory disorder in
XX an individual, comprising administering to the individual an
XX oligonucleotide upto 30 nucleotides in length complementary to a nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding human tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha. The
XX method is useful for treating an inflammatory disorder such as
XX inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, colitis or rheumatoid
XX arthritis, in an individual. The method is also useful for treating
XX diabetes, pancreatitis, multiple sclerosis, atopic dermatitis, asthma,
XX and hepatitis in an individual. This sequence represents an antisense
XX oligonucleotide used to modulate expression of tumour necrosis factor
XX alpha (TNF-alpha)

XX SQ

Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX XX

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1098 GTGGTACCGCGCCCTCGA 1115

Db 1

1 GAGGTACAGCGCCCTCGA 18

RESULT 2043

AAL61532/C

ID AAL61532 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC

XX AAL61532;

XX DT

22-SEP-2003 (first entry)

XX XX

XX Human inhibitor-kappa B-R antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #130457.

XX DE

XX Human, inhibitor-kappa B-R; I-kappaB, IKBR; I-kappa-B-related; NFKBIL2;
XX ikappab r; antisense; immune response; infection; inflammation; therapy;
XX tumour; prophylaxis; phosphorothioate; ss.

XX OS

XX Homo sapiens.

XX OS

XX Synthetic.

XX XX

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base

1..20

/tag= a

/mod_base= OTHER

/note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues

are 5-methylcytidines"

FT modified_base

1..5

/tag= b

/mod_base= OTHER

/note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT modified_base

16..20

/tag= c

/mod_base= OTHER

/note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

XX XX

PN WO2003042360-A2.

XX XX

22-MAY-2003.

XX XX

05-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035597.

XX XX

13-NOV-2001; 2001US-00993731.

XX XX

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX XX

Monia BP, Watt AT;

XX XX

WPI; 2003-468635/44.

XX XX

XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding
XX inhibitor-kappa B-R, useful for diagnosing or treating diseases
XX associated with expression of inhibitor-kappa B-R, e.g., a heightened
XX immune response or infection.

XX PS

Example 15; Page 74; 108pp; English.

XX CC

XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targetted to a nucleic acid
XX molecule encoding human inhibitor-kappa B-R (also known as I-kappaB, IKBR,
XX I-kappa-B-related, ikappab r, nuclear factor of kappa light
XX polypeptides gene enhancer in B-cells inhibitor-like 2 and NFKBIL2) to
XX inhibit its expression. Antisense compounds of the invention are useful
XX for treating diseases or conditions associated with the expression of
XX inhibitor-kappa B-R such as a heightened immune response involving
XX increased cytokine expression, or a result of infection (e.g. bacterial,
XX viral or parasitic). They are useful for diagnostics, therapeutics,
XX prophylaxis e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour
XX formation, as research reagents and kits and in distinguishing between
XX functions of various members of a biological pathway. They are also
XX useful in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide
XX targetted to human inhibitor-kappa B-R DNA

XX SQ

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX XX

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
QY 861 CCTGAGCAGTACTGGA 878
Db 20 CCAGCACCAGTACTGGA 3

RESULT 2044
ACH66407
ID ACH66407 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACH66407;
XX
DT 15-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Bovine calcium activated chloride channel PCR primer T2 #1.
XX
KW Cow; ss; PCR; lung-endothelial cell adhesion molecule; Lu-ECAM-1;
KW calcium activated chloride channel; adhesion molecule; CACC-AM;
KW Lu-ECAM-1 associated protein; CACC-AM1; hCLCA1; CACC-AM2; hCLCA2;
KW CACC-AM3; hCLCA3; mCLCA1; lung metastatic tumour; cytostatic;
KW gene therapy; primer.
XX
OS Bos taurus.
XX
PN US2003059861-A1.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 29-OCT-2001; 2001US-00055412.
XX
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065922P.
XX
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-00193561.
XX
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-00193562.
XX
PA (PAUL/) PAULI B U.
PA (ELEBL/) ELEBLE R C.
PA (GRUB/) GRUBER A D.
XX
PI Pauli BU, Elble RC, Gruber AD;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-540680/51.
XX
PT Novel human or mouse calcium-activated chloride channel- adhesion
PT molecule polypeptide, useful as target for treating an individual having
PT a primary tumor with lung-metastatic capabilities.
XX
PS Example 4; Page 26; 65pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a calcium-activated chloride channel-adhesion
CC molecule (CACC-AM) polypeptide is chosen from lung endothelial cell
CC adhesion molecule (Lu-ECAM)-1 precursor polypeptide, Lu-ECAM-1 associated
CC protein, human CACC-AM1 (hCLCA1), human CACC-AM2 (hCLCA2), human CACC-AM3
CC (hCLCA3) and mouse CACC-AM1 (mCLCA1). Also included are an isolated
CC nucleic acid encoding one of the above proteins (including degenerate
CC substitutions or conservative substitutions), a vector comprising the
CC nucleic acid (where the nucleic acid molecule is operatively linked to
CC one or more control elements) and a host cell containing the vector. The
CC vector is useful for providing calcium activated chloride channel
CC activity to a mammalian cell which involves transfecting the mammalian
CC cell with the vector. The proteins are useful as targets for treating an
CC individual having a primary tumour with lung-metastatic capabilities. The
CC present sequence is a PCR primer used to demonstrate that bovine Lu-ECAM-
CC 1 and the endothelial calcium activated chloride channel are distinct
CC molecules
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 211 CAGATAGGCGCTGATGAG 228
Db 3 CAGACAGGCGCTGATGAG 20

RESULT 2045
ADB74202/c
ID ADB74202 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADB74202;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human hepatocyte nuclear factor-1-alpha (HNF1-alpha) PCR primer #3.
XX
KW primer pool; human hepatocyte nuclear factor-1-alpha; HNF1-alpha;
KW diabetes mellitus; maturity onset diabetes of youth; human; ss; PCR;
KW primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1321531-A2.
XX
PD 25-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 18-DEC-2002; 2002EP-00028140.
XX
PR 18-DEC-2001; 2001KR-00080909.
XX
PA (SMSU ) SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO LTD.
XX
PI Lee Y, Kim M, Lee J;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-543831/52.
XX
PT New multiplex PCR primer pool for amplifying a target sequence, e.g.
PT human hepatocyte nuclear factor-1 alpha for diagnosing diabetes mellitus.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 13; 26pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises a primer pool consisting of a set of primers for
CC amplifying a human hepatocyte nuclear factor-1-alpha (HNF1-alpha) gene.
CC The primers of the invention are useful for the amplifying a human HNF1-
CC alpha gene, which can be used in the diagnosis of diabetes mellitus
CC (maturity onset diabetes of youth). The present DNA sequence represents a
CC PCR primer of the invention - used to amplify the human HNF1-alpha gene.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 496 CGGCTGCGCTGAGGGCTAC 513
Db 19 CGGCTGCCACAGGGCCAC 2

RESULT 2046
ACF79307
ID ACF79307 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACF79307;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Insulin LC RED probe.
XX
KW Insulin; pancreas; stem cell; encapsulation; antidiabetic; cell therapy;
KW probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003059072-A1.
XX
PD 24-JUL-2003.
```



```

PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.
PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
PA (AMHP) WYETH.
XX
PI Allen K, Anisowicz A, Graham JR, Morales A, Yaworsky PJ, Liu W;
XX WPI; 2003-129214/12.
DR
XX
XX New nucleic acid comprising a mutation in LRP5 or LRP6, useful for
PT diagnosing a HBM-like phenotype in a subject and for preparing a
PT composition for modulating bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject
PT suffering from e.g. osteoporosis.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 143; 629pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to High Bone Mass (HBM), LRP5 (2max1) and
CC LRP6 mutants, which results in a HBM-like phenotype when expressed in a
CC cell. The HBM-like phenotype results in bone mass modulation and/or lipid
CC level modulation. The invention is useful for diagnosing a HBM-like
CC phenotype in a subject and for preparing a composition for modulating
CC bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject suffering from e.g.
CC osteoporosis. The present oligonucleotide was used to illustrate the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 888 GAACATCATCAACATGCA 905
DB 20 GTACTTCACCAACATGCA 3
RESULT 2049
ADB68620
ID ADB68620 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADB68620;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Microsomal triglyceride transfer protein antisense oligonucleotide #36.
XX
KW Microsomal triglyceride transfer protein; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW hybridisation; microsomal triglyceride transfer protein inhibitor;
KW cardiant; antiarteriosclerotic; antilipaeamic; antisense gene therapy;
KW abnormal lipid metabolism; abnormal cholesterol metabolism;
KW atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; human; phosphorothioate; ss;
KW 2'-O-methoxyethyl.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages, and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX

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PN WO2003018600-A2.
XX
PD 06-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022799.
XX
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00917963.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ;
PI WPI; 2003-300705/29.
DR
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotide compounds, useful for diagnosing,
PT preventing and/or treating conditions with aberrant activity of the
PT microsomal triglyceride transfer protein, such as atherosclerosis and
PT heart disease.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 95; 135pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes compounds (I) comprising 8-50 nucleobases
XX in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a microsomal
XX triglyceride transfer protein, where the compounds specifically hybridise
XX with and inhibit the expression of the microsomal triglyceride transfer
XX protein. Also described: (1) a compound 8-50 nucleobases in length which
XX specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an
XX active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding microsomal triglyceride
XX transfer protein; (2) a composition comprising (I) and a carrier or
XX diluent; (3) inhibiting the expression of microsomal triglyceride
XX transfer protein in cells or tissues, comprising contacting the cells or
XX tissues with (I) so that expression of microsomal triglyceride transfer
XX protein is inhibited; and (4) treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with microsomal triglyceride transfer protein,
XX comprising administering (I) to the animal so that expression of
XX microsomal triglyceride transfer protein is inhibited. (I) have cardiant,
XX antiarteriosclerotic and antilipaeamic activities, and can be used in
XX antisense gene therapy. The methods and compositions of the present
XX invention are useful for the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of
XX diseases or conditions associated with aberrant expression or activity of
XX microsomal triglyceride transfer protein, such as an abnormal lipid or
XX cholesterol metabolism condition like atherosclerosis and cardiovascular
XX disease. The present sequence represents a human microsomal triglyceride
XX transfer protein chimeric phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide,
XX which is used in an example from the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 30 GCAGAGGTAGGCGAGGAGG 47
DB 3 GCAGTGTAGCCAGGTGG 20
RESULT 2050
ADC13630
ID ADC13630 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADC13630;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human NOVX forward primer, SEQ ID No 115.
XX
XX NOVX; PADD interacting protein; ATPase; H+ Transporting; Lysosomal;
KW FGF 17; Single Pass Transmembrane; Beta-Ketoacyl Synthase; Neuralin 2;
KW Glutamate Receptor Interacting Protein 2; Chr-Methyltransferase;
KW NP25 Variant; GTPase-Activating Protein; ELKS; Sim2; RhoGAP;
KW Phospholipase; Scavenger Receptor Domain Containing Protein;
KW Metallothionein IA; NOGO receptor; FYVE; NOELIN;

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```
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 868 CAGTACTCGGATGACTGT 885
DB 2 CAGTGCCTTGGTGACTGT 19

RESULT 2052
ADC51385/c
ID ADC51385 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADC51385;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human zinc finger protein EZI PCR primer #1.
XX
KW human; zinc finger protein; EZI; STAT protein; leukaemia; cancer; ss;
KW PCR; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN JP2003079376-A.
XX
PD 18-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00274250.
XX
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00274250.
XX
PA (FARU-) FARUMA DESIGN KK.
XX
WPI; 2003-630034/60.
XX
PT Novel human zinc finger protein EZI useful for screening compounds that
PT modulate binding of protein and partial peptide, and signal transducers
PT and activators of transcription protein.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 10; 30pp; Japanese.
XX
AC ADC18673;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Chimeric oligonucleotide primer ICAN-ALDH2-R #SEQ ID 14.
XX
KW DNA-RNA hybrid; base substitution; single nucleotide polymorphism;
KW Genetic disease; drug susceptibility; Genome therapy; amyloid protein;
KW Primer; ss; human aldehyde dehydrogenase 2.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1239 CTTTCATCTCCGTATCTT 1256
DB 18 CTTTCACCTTCGAATCAT 1

RESULT 2054
ADC18673/c
ID ADC18673 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADC18673;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Chimeric oligonucleotide primer ICAN-ALDH2-R #SEQ ID 14.
XX
KW DNA-RNA hybrid; base substitution; single nucleotide polymorphism;
KW Genetic disease; drug susceptibility; Genome therapy; amyloid protein;
KW Primer; ss; human aldehyde dehydrogenase 2.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_RNA 18..20
FT //tag= a
XX
PN WO2003074696-A1.
XX
PD 12-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 03-MAR-2003; 2003WO-JP002419.
XX
PR 07-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00062543.
XX
PA (TAKA-) TAKARA BIO INC.
XX
PI Yamamoto J, Mukai H, Asada K, Kato I;
XX
WPI; 2003-680108/64.
XX
PT Detecting base substitution with use of specific chimeric oligonucleotide
PT primers and probes, applicable in e.g. detecting and identifying single
```

PT nucleotide polymorphism and disease diagnosis.

XX Claim 11; SEQ ID NO 14; 65pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a composition for detecting base substitution in
 CC a specific base on a target nucleic acid and comprises a primer, a probe,
 CC a DNA polymerase with substitution activity, and a nuclease. The method
 CC is useful for detecting a base substitution, which is applicable in
 CC detecting and identifying single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), in the
 CC diagnosis of genetic diseases, for analysis of drug susceptibility of
 CC individuals including drug action and side-effects, and for genome-based
 CC drug development and genome therapy. The method is convenient,
 CC reproducible and highly sensitive. The required chimeric oligonucleotides
 CC were specifically prepared for use as primers and probes for detecting
 CC base substitutions in a gene encoding the amyloid protein in Langerhan's
 CC islet in the pancreas after amplification of the nucleic acid for
 CC detection of single nucleotide polymorphisms. The current sequence
 CC represents the chimeric oligonucleotide primer ICAN-AUDH2-R that is used
 CC for amplifying the DNA of a portion of the human aldehyde dehydrogenase 2
 CC gene.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 10 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1400 TGTGCGAGTTGAGGTC 1417

DB 20 TGTGCGGCTTGAGGTC 3

RESULT 2055

ADC35555

ID ADC35555 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADC35555;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Human CD81/TAPA-1 antisense oligonucleotide #15.

XX Antisense; ss; human; CD81; TAPA-1; tetraepanin; viral infection;
 KW cocaine addiction; autoimmune disorder; antiinflammatory; antibacterial;
 KW viricide; antiparasitic; inflammatory disorder; parasitic infection;
 KW bacterial infection.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

XX modified_base 1. .20

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone and all cytidines are 5

FT -methyl cytidines"

FT modified_base 1. .5

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotide"

FT modified_base 16. .20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotide"

XX US2003113914-A1.

XX 19-JUN-2003.

XX 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006430.

XX 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006430.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Vasavada H;

XX (FARB) BAYER PHARM CORP.

XX 13-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389036P.

XX 14-MAR-2002; 2002US-0364697P.

XX 25-SEP-2003.

XX WO2003077949-A2.

XX Unidentified.

XX Phosphodiesterase 11A inhibitor; PDE11A inhibitor;

XX pancreatic beta cell sensitivity; insulin secretagogue; type 2 diabetes;

XX maturity-onset diabetes of the young; latent autoimmune diabetes adult;

XX impaired glucose tolerance; impaired fasting glucose;

XX gestational diabetes; metabolic syndrome X; glucocorticoid excess;

XX

PI

XX

DR

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Graham MJ, Dobie K;

WPI; 2003-810907/76.

Novel compound hybridizing with nucleic acid molecule encoding CD81 and
 inhibiting the expression of CD81, useful for treating infections and
 disease associated with expression of CD81 such as inflammation disorder.

Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 27; 55pp; English.

The invention relates to a compound (antisense oligonucleotide)
 hybridizing with the eighth nucleobase portion of an active site on a
 nucleic acid molecule encoding CD81 (also known as TAPA-1, a tetraepanin)
 and inhibiting the expression of CD81. Also included is a composition
 comprising the antisense oligonucleotide and a carrier or a diluent. The
 antisense oligonucleotide is useful for inhibiting the expression of CD81
 in cells or tissues. The antisense oligonucleotide is also useful for
 treating infections preferably viral, bacterial and parasitic and
 diseases such as inflammatory disorders and autoimmune disorders. The
 disease or condition is characterised by chemical dependency (e.g.
 cocaine addiction). The present sequence is a CD81 antisense
 oligonucleotide of the invention.

Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1627 GGCCCCAGCAGGCGG 1644

DB 1 GTCCCCAGCAGGCGG 18

RESULT 2056

ADD11692/c

ID ADD11692 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADD11692;

DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX PDE11A PCR primer R1 used in pancreatic islet cell expression profiling.

Phosphodiesterase 11A inhibitor; PDE11A inhibitor;
 pancreatic beta cell sensitivity; insulin secretagogue; type 2 diabetes;
 maturity-onset diabetes of the young; latent autoimmune diabetes adult;
 impaired glucose tolerance; impaired fasting glucose;
 gestational diabetes; metabolic syndrome X; glucocorticoid excess;
 growth hormone excess; pheochromocytoma; drug-induced diabetes; dementia;
 urogenital tract disorder; incontinence; benign prostatic hyperplasia;
 erectile dysfunction; female sexual dysfunction; cardiovascular disorder;
 hypertension; ischaemic heart disease; myocardial infarction; angina;
 peripheral occlusive disease; ischaemic stroke; antidiabetic; endocrine;
 cardiovascular; cardiant; cerebroprotective; utropathic;
 expression profiling; pancreatic islet cell; PDE11A; PCR; primer; ss.

Unidentified.

WO2003077949-A2.

25-SEP-2003.

14-MAR-2003; 2003WO-US008132.

14-MAR-2002; 2002US-0364697P.

13-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389036P.

(FARB) BAYER PHARM CORP.

Vasavada H;

DR WPI; 2003-767451/72.
XX
XX Use of phosphodiesterase 11A inhibitor for the treatment or prevention of
PT a disease or condition e.g. diabetes, secondary causes of diabetes,
PT dementia, cardiovascular disease and urogenital tract disorder.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 14; 24pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method for the treatment of a disease,
CC especially type 2 diabetes and related disorders, involving the
CC administration of a phosphodiesterase 11A (PDE11A) inhibitor. PDE11A
CC inhibitors increase the sensitivity of pancreatic beta cells to insulin
CC secretagogues such as sulfonylurea drugs and non-sulfonylurea
CC secretagogues such as GLP-1, exendin, GIP, PAC/VPAC receptor agonists and
CC secretin. The inhibitors stimulate insulin secretion only in the presence
CC of elevated blood glucose, thereby reducing the risk of hypoglycaemia,
CC has low primary and secondary failure rates and preserves islet cell
CC function. The PDE11A inhibitors may be administered in combination with
CC other known diabetes treatments such as sulfonylurea drugs, non-
CC sulfonylurea secretagogues, PPAR agonists, alpha-glucosidase inhibitors,
CC insulin sensitizers, hepatic glucose output lowering compounds, and
CC insulin. They may also be used in combination with anti-obesity drugs
CC and with drugs used to treat lipid disorders. PDE11A inhibitors can be
CC used in the treatment of type 2 diabetes, and related disorders such as
CC maturity-onset diabetes of the young, latent autoimmune diabetes adult,
CC impaired glucose tolerance, impaired fasting glucose, gestational
CC diabetes and metabolic syndrome X. They can further be used in the
CC treatment of secondary causes of diabetes (e.g., glucocorticoid excess,
CC growth hormone excess, pheochromocytoma and drug-induced diabetes).
CC PDE11A inhibitors may also be used in the treatment of dementia,
CC urogenital tract disorders (e.g., incontinence, benign prostatic
CC hyperplasia, erectile dysfunction, and female sexual dysfunction) and
CC cardiovascular disorders (e.g., hypertension, ischaemic heart disease,
CC myocardial infarction, stable and unstable angina, peripheral occlusive
CC disease, and ischaemic stroke). Sequences ADD11691-ADD11696 represent PCR
CC primers used in expression profiling to verify that PDE11A is expressed
XX in pancreatic islet cells.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 901 ATGCACACGTGAAGTCTG 918
Db 18 AAGGTCACTGCAACTG 1
RESULT 2057
ADD114578
ID ADD114578 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADD114578;
XX
XX 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human src biomarker reverse PCR primer SEQ ID NO:767.
XX
XX predictor set; protein tyrosine kinase activity modulator;
KW protein tyrosine kinase pathway; protein tyrosine kinase; cytostatic;
KW gene therapy; drug sensitivity; genetic profile; cancer; human;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003062395-A2.
XX
XX 31-JUL-2003.
XX
XX 17-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US001981.
XX
XX

PR 18-JAN-2002; 2002US-0350061P.
XX
XX (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
XX
XX Huang F, Fairchild CR, Lee FY, Shaw P;
PI WPI; 2003-636735/60.
XX
XX New polynucleotides and polypeptides for predicting the activity of
PT compounds that interact with protein tyrosine kinases and/or protein
PT tyrosine kinase pathways.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 767; 139pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a predictor set comprising a plurality of
CC polynucleotides or polypeptides whose expression pattern is predictive of
CC the response of cells to treatment with a compound that modulates protein
CC tyrosine kinase activity or members of the protein tyrosine kinase
CC pathway. Also described: (1) predicting whether a compound is capable of
CC modulating the activity of cells, comprising obtaining a sample of cells,
CC determining whether the cells express a plurality of markers, and
CC correlating the expression of the markers to the compound's ability to
CC modulate the activity of the cells; (2) a plurality of cell lines for
CC identifying polynucleotides and polypeptides whose expression levels
CC correlate with compound sensitivity or resistance of cells associated
CC with a disease state; and (3) identifying polynucleotides and
CC polypeptides that predict compound sensitivity or resistance of cells
CC associated with a disease state, comprising subjecting the plurality of
CC cell lines to one or more compounds, analysing the expression pattern of
CC a microarray of polynucleotides or polypeptides, and selecting
CC polynucleotides or polypeptides that predict the sensitivity or
CC resistance of cells associated with a disease state by using the
CC expression pattern of the microarray. The polynucleotides and
CC polypeptides have cytostatic activities, and can be used in gene therapy.
CC The polynucleotides and polypeptides are useful in predicting the
CC activity of compounds that interact with protein tyrosine kinases and/or
CC protein tyrosine kinase pathways. These may be used in determining drug
CC sensitivity in patients to allow the development of individualized
CC genetic profiles which aid in treating diseases and disorders (e.g.
CC cancer) based on patient response at a molecular level. The present
CC sequence is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 510 CTACTGGAGAGCTGAC 527
Db 1 CTGCATGGAGAGATGAC 18
RESULT 2058
ADD31148/c
ID ADD31148 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADD31148;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human microsatellite locus PCR primer #17.
DE ss; PCR; primer; human; microsatellite locus;
KW prognostic tumour diagnosis; familial tumour predisposition;
KW cancerous tumour; gastrointestinal cancer; endometrial cancer;
KW colorectal cancer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2003180758-A1.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003.
XX
XX

```
XX 09-DEC-2002; 2002US-00314810.
XX
XX 15-SEP-2000; 2000US-00663020.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-00841366.
XX
XX (PROM-) PROMEGA CORP.
XX
XX Bacher JW, Flanagan L, Nassif N;
XX WPI; 2003-830985/77.
XX
XX Analyzing microsatellite instability by amplification of multiple loci
XX including mono-nucleotide and tetra-nucleotide repeats useful to detect
XX cancerous gastrointestinal or endometrium tumors particularly colorectal
XX cancer.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 17; 48pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of analysing microsatellite loci. The
XX invention is used to detect microsatellite instability in prognostic
XX tumour diagnosis, particularly a familial tumour predisposition,
XX especially to detect cancerous tumours of the gastrointestinal system or
XX endometrium, most particularly colorectal cancer. The present sequence
XX represents a human microsatellite locus PCR primer.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1702 TCTCTGCCTACCTGCTG 1719
XX | | | | |
XX 20 TGTCTATCTACCTGCTG 3
XX
XX RESULT 2059
XX ADD31179/c
XX ID ADD31179 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADD31179;
XX
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human microsatellite locus PCR primer #48.
XX
XX ss; PCR; primer; human; microsatellite locus;
XX prognostic tumour diagnosis; familial tumour predisposition;
XX cancerous tumour; gastrointestinal cancer; endometrial cancer;
XX colorectal cancer.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN US2003180758-A1.
XX
XX PD 25-SEP-2003.
XX
XX PF 09-DEC-2002; 2002US-00314810.
XX
XX PR 15-SEP-2000; 2000US-00663020.
XX
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-00841366.
XX
XX (PROM-) PROMEGA CORP.
XX
XX PI Bacher JW, Flanagan L, Nassif N;
XX WPI; 2003-830985/77.
XX
XX Analyzing microsatellite instability by amplification of multiple loci
XX including mono-nucleotide and tetra-nucleotide repeats useful to detect
XX cancerous gastrointestinal or endometrium tumors particularly colorectal
XX cancer.
```

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XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 48; 48pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of analysing microsatellite loci. The
XX invention is used to detect microsatellite instability in prognostic
XX tumour diagnosis, particularly a familial tumour predisposition,
XX especially to detect cancerous tumours of the gastrointestinal system or
XX endometrium, most particularly colorectal cancer. The present sequence
XX represents a human microsatellite locus PCR primer.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 575 GTGTCAGCCTATCTGAGA 592
XX | | | | |
XX 20 GTGTCAGAGATCTGAGA 3
XX
XX RESULT 2060
XX ADD68462/c
XX ID ADD68462 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADD68462;
XX
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX SNR typing-related PCR primer - SEQ ID 19.
XX
XX single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; typing; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX JP2002300894-A.
XX
XX 15-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 29-JAN-2002; 2002JP-00019752.
XX
XX 01-FEB-2001; 2001JP-00025700.
XX
XX (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX
XX WPI; 2003-397221/38.
XX
XX A typing method for single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) of several
XX hundred thousands of SNP sites with comparatively a small amount of
XX genome DNA.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 19; 45pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method for typing a single nucleotide
XX polymorphism (SNP) using a small amount of genomic DNA comprising
XX simultaneous amplification of plural base sequences containing one or
XX more SNP sites and differentiation of the bases within the SNP sites. The
XX method of the invention may be useful for typing several hundred thousand
XX SNP sites using only a comparatively small amount of genomic DNA. The
XX current sequence is that of the SNP typing-related PCR primer of the
XX invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 233 GTGTCGTCGCGGAGTG 250
XX | | | | |
XX 18 GTGATGTCGTCGAGTG 1
```

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Query Match          0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 957 CCGCAGAGAAGGTGCTACA 974
   ||||| |||||
DB 3 CCAGCAGAGATGCCACA 20

RESULT 2062
ADD56569/c
ID ADD56569 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX ADD56569;
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Human gene expression analysis multiplex Start-PCR primer #89.
DE DE
XX Gene expression; multiplex standardised reverse transcriptase-PCR;
KW Start-PCR; high density oligonucleotide array; cDNA array;
KW small biological sample; fine needle aspirate biopsy;
KW laser captured microdissected material; human; primer; ss.
XX XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX US2003186246-A1.
XX PN
XX XX
XX 02-OCT-2003.
XX PD
XX XX
XX 28-MAR-2002; 2002US-00109349.
XX PF
XX XX
XX 28-MAR-2002; 2002US-00109349.
XX PR
XX XX
XX (WILLEY) WILLEY J C.
XX PA (CRAWLEY) CRAWFORD E L.
XX PA
XX Willey JC, Crawford EL;
PI WPI; 2003-811730/76.
XX DR
XX XX
XX Direct comparison of numerical gene expression values between samples of
PT genes comprises using multiplex standardized reverse transcription-
PT polymerase chain reaction.
PT
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 89; 59pp; English.
XX PS
XX CC
XX The present invention relates to a method for the direct comparison of
CC numerical gene expression values between samples of genes. The method
CC comprises amplifying cDNA in the presence of a competitive template
CC mixture and primer pairs for several genes and then amplifying aliquots
CC of the PCR products using a primer pair specific for each gene. The
CC method of amplification is by multiplex standardised reverse
CC transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (Start-PCR). High density
CC oligonucleotide or cDNA arrays are used to measure PCR products following
CC quantitative Start-PCR. The method is useful for the assessment of gene
CC expression in small biological samples such as fine needle aspirate
CC biopsies, and laser captured microdissected materials. The method allows
CC for the standardised measurement of hundreds of genes from the same
CC sample, which in prior art, could only be assessed for one gene. The
CC present sequence represents a multiplex Start-PCR primer which can be
CC used in the method of the present invention.
XX CC
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1328 AGTACCGAGCCGAGCCCC 1345
   ||||| |||||
DB 20 AGTCCGAGCGGAGACCC 3

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RESULT 2063
ADE13551
ID ADE13551 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADE13551;
XX
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE HLA class II allele specific primer #1.
XX
XX KW ss; primer; PCR; human; Human Leukocyte Antigen; HLA; genotype.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN US2003165884-A1.
XX
XX PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
XX PF 25-APR-2002; 2002US-00133779.
XX
XX PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0172768P.
XX
XX PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747391.
XX
XX PA (STEM-) STEM-CYTE INC.
XX
XX PI Chow R, Tonai R;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-074916/81.
XX
XX PT Identifying class I or II Human Leukocyte Antigen genotypes using
XX hybridization and amplification assays.
XX
XX PS Claim 11; SEQ ID NO 169; 66pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to a method of identifying a class I or II Human
XX Leukocyte Antigen (HLA) genotype of a subject using hybridization and
XX CC amplification assay. The method is used for determining the HLA genotype
XX of a subject. The present sequence represents a HLA class II allele
XX specific primer.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. NO. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1427 TCTCCGCGAGGATGCGATG 1446
Db 1 TCCYCGCAGAGGATTTCGTG 20
XX
RESULT 2064
ADE34268
ID ADE34268 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADE34268;
XX
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Chlamydomonas pallidostigmatica I-Cpall DSB1 recognition site.
XX
XX KW plastid; plant; homotransplastomic cell; insertion sequence; nutrition;
XX seed production; enzyme; vitamin; amino acid; flavouring;
XX KW aromatising agent; dye; antibody; vaccine; ds.
XX
XX OS Chlamydomonas pallidostigmatica.
XX
XX PN WO2003054189-A2.
XX
XX PD 03-JUL-2003.
XX
XX PF 16-DEC-2002; 2002WO-EP014302.

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XX
XX PR 20-DEC-2001; 2001DE-01063161.
XX
XX PA (SUNG-) SUNGENE GMBH & CO KGAA.
XX
XX PI Biesgen C;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-541816/51.
XX
XX PT Method for integrating DNA into plant plastids, useful for making
XX transgenic plants for e.g. food or animal feed, by inducing targeted
XX double-strand DNA breaks.
XX
XX PS Disclosure, Page 35; 182pp; German.
XX
XX CC This invention describes a novel method for integrating a DNA sequence
XX into the plastid DNA of a multicellular plant or its derived cells and
XX for selecting homotransplastomic cells or plants. The method comprises
XX inducing DNA double-strand breaks in plant plastid DNA, which contains at
XX least one recognition site for targeted induction of such breaks, by
XX treating the plant or its cells with an enzyme able to create these
XX breaks and a transformation construct that contains an insertion sequence
XX which is inserted into the plastid DNA so that the function of the
XX recognition site for targeted induction of breaks is inactivated, i.e. it
XX is no longer cleaved by the enzyme. Plants or cells in which the
XX insertion sequence has been inserted are then selected. Transgenic plants
XX in which the DNA sequence has been integrated, and also their cell
XX cultures, organs, tissues, are useful in human or animal nutrition, for
XX producing seeds, and pharmaceuticals or fine chemicals, e.g. enzymes,
XX vitamins, amino acids, flavourings and aromatising agents, dyes,
XX antibiotics and vaccines. The method eliminates the need for
XX antibiotic/herbicide selection markers and ensures efficient integration
XX of foreign DNA into all copies of plastid DNA, also effective selection,
XX so provides a quicker, more efficient and less expensive method of
XX producing homotransplastomic plants. The genetic constructs used are
XX small, since only short homology regions are required. Double-crossover
XX events occur easily in plastid DNA, at specific locations, avoiding the
XX problems of gene silencing associated with recombination in the nucleus
XX and high level expression can be achieved, because of the high copy
XX number of plastid DNA. Foreign DNA will not be transferred in pollen
XX (inheritance of plastid DNA is maternal) and since plastids resemble
XX prokaryotes, they can express several genes from polycistronic operons,
XX under control of a single promoter.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. NO. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1692 CCTGCTTACTCTCTGCC 1709
Db 1 CCGCGCTAACTCTGTGCC 18
XX
RESULT 2065
ADE34249
ID ADE34249 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADE34249;
XX
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE I-Cpall DSB recognition motif.
XX
XX KW plastid; plant; homotransplastomic cell; insertion sequence; nutrition;
XX seed production; enzyme; vitamin; amino acid; flavouring;
XX KW aromatising agent; dye; antibody; vaccine; ds.
XX
XX OS Nicotiana tabacum.
XX
XX OS Hordeum vulgare.
XX
XX OS Oryza sativa.
XX
XX OS Zea mays.

```


XX PN WO200118250-A2.
XX PD 15-MAR-2001.
XX PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX PA (WHEE) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX PI Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;
XX PI WPI; 2001-226745/23.
XX DR Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX PT atherosclerosis.
XX PS Example; Page 197; 242pp; English.
XX CC The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
XX CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
XX CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
XX CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
XX CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
XX CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
XX CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
XX CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
XX CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
XX CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
XX CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. NO. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 916 CTGTTCTGTTCCAGCTG 933
Db 18 CTCCTCAGTTCAGCTG 1

RESULT 2068
ABH19825
ID ABH19825 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABH19825;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 219802 for detecting SNP TSC0053479.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPTG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 160420; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 219802; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ASC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABJ00010-ABJ82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. NO. 7.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 777 CAACACGCCAAC 789
Db 1 CAACACGCCAAC 13

RESULT 2069
ABF60423
ID ABF60423 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF60423;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 160420 for detecting SNP TSC0040385.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPTG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 160420; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 429 CAACCATCCCCCA 441
Db 1 CAACCATCCCCCA 13
|||||

RESULT 2070
ABH19824/c
ID ABH19824 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH19824;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 219801 for detecting SNP TSC0053479.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 219801; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 777 CAACACGCCAAC 789
Db 13 CAACACGCCAAC 1
|||||

RESULT 2071
ABF60422/c
ID ABF60422 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF60422;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 160419 for detecting SNP TSC0040385.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 160419; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 429 CAACCATCCCCCA 441
Db 13 CAACCATCCCCCA 1
|||||

RESULT 2072
ABH22348
ID ABH22348 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX

```
AC ABH22348;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 223325 for detecting SNP TSC0054098.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 223325; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ASC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Qy 230 GTGGTGGTGGG 242
XX Db 1 GTGGTGGTGGG 13
XX
XX RESULT 2073
XX ABH22357/c
XX ID ABH22357 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX AC ABH22357;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 223334 for detecting SNP TSC0054098.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 223325; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ASC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Qy 230 GTGGTGGTGGG 242
XX Db 1 GTGGTGGTGGG 13
XX
XX RESULT 2073
XX ABH22357/c
XX ID ABH22357 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX AC ABH22357;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 223334 for detecting SNP TSC0054098.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
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XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 223334; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ASC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Qy 233 GTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
XX Db 13 GTGGTGGTGGCGG 1
XX
XX RESULT 2074
XX ABH22356
XX ID ABH22356 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX AC ABH22356;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 222333 for detecting SNP TSC0054098.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
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PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 222333; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 233 GTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
DB 1 GTGGTGGTGGCGG 13

RESULT 2075
ABH22349/c
ID ABH22349 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

AC ABH22349;

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 222326 for detecting SNP TSC0054098.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 222326; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010

CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 230 GTGGTGGTGGTGG 242
DB 13 GTGGTGGTGGTGG 1

RESULT 2076
AAT55030
ID AAT55030 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

AC AAT55030;

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 18-APR-1997 (first entry)

XX Human relA hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 628).

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
XX ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9523225-A2.

XX 31-AUG-1995.

XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.

XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.

XX 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.

XX 04-APR-1994; 94US-0022795.

XX 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.

XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.

XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.

XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.

XX 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.

XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.

XX 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.

XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.

XX 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.

XX 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.

XX 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.

XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.

XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.

XX 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.

XX 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.

XX 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.

XX 11-OCT-1994; 94US-0032193.

XX 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.

XX 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.

XX 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.

XX 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.

XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.

PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Direnzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
 PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, McSwiggen JA;
 PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
 PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
 XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
 DR Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
 XX in inhibiting disease related genes.
 PT Claim 2; Page 228; 407pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves rRNA at the
 CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. The rRNA gene product
 CC is a subunit of the transcriptional regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated
 CC specifically in the induction of inflammatory responses. Regions of the
 CC mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain
 CC potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified
 CC by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences
 CC were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their
 CC nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target
 CC sequences and thereby inhibit rRNA expression, making them potentially
 CC useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis and asthma as well
 CC as for increasing tolerance to transplanted tissues. The potential
 CC immunosuppressive properties of a ribozyme that cleaves rRNA means
 CC that uses are limited to local delivery, acute indications or ex vivo
 CC treatment. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 1 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 69.2%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
 Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 538 CCCATCTTGCACA 550
 DB 3 CCCAUCUUUGACA 15
 RESULT 2077
 AAZ07073
 ID AAZ07073 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 AC
 XX
 XX AAZ07073;
 DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 DE Peptide nucleic acid oligomer #3.
 XX
 XX Peptide nucleic acid; PNA; polymer; solubility; modulation; synthesis;
 KW purification; analysis; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /note= "g is modified to Flu-OE-g where Flu is 5-(6)-
 FT carboxyfluoresein, O is 8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid
 FT and E is an uncharged ether modifying moiety"
 FT 15
 FT modified_base
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /note= "t is modified to t-E-NH2, which is an amidated
 FT uncharged ether modifying moiety"
 FT
 XX W09937670-A1.
 PN 29-JUL-1999.
 XX

XX 19-JAN-1999; 99WO-US001024.
 PF
 XX 27-JAN-1998; 98US-0072772P.
 PR
 XX 04-JAN-1999; 99US-00225048.
 PR
 XX (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.
 PA
 XX Gildea BD, Coull JM;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1999-479032/40.
 DR
 XX Branched compositions for improving the solubility of synthetic polymers
 PT or minimizing or eliminating polymer self-aggregation, particularly in
 PT peptide nucleic acids.
 PS
 XX Example 12; Page 40; 81pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a branched composition (I) which is
 CC useful for improving the solubility of synthetic polymers (II) or aids in
 CC minimizing or eliminating self-aggregation of (II), where (II) is a
 CC nucleic acid (or analogue), peptide, peptide nucleic acid (PNA), (I) can
 CC facilitate synthesis, purification and analysis of many insoluble
 CC polymers, and particularly purine-rich PNA polymers labeled with
 CC hydrophobic labels. The products can be used in research, diagnostic and
 CC therapeutic applications. The present sequence represents a PNA used in
 CC the exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 10 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 230 GTGCTGTGTGTGG 242
 DB 2 GTGCTGTGTGTGG 14
 RESULT 2078
 AAZ9401/C
 ID AAA29401 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 AC
 XX
 XX AAA29401;
 DT 07-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 DE Acid/base orthological deprotection scheme 15-mer oligonucleotide #1.
 XX
 XX Acid/base orthological deprotection scheme; DNA synthesis;
 KW codon randomised nucleic acid; randomised cassette mutagenesis;
 KW phage display; ribosome display; protein-nucleic acid fusion;
 KW protein expression; in vitro translation system; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO200018778-A1.
 PN
 XX 06-APR-2000.
 PD
 XX 28-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022436.
 PF
 XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102299P.
 PR
 XX (PHYL-) PHYLLOS INC.
 PA
 XX Lohse P, Kuimelis RG;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-293102/25.
 DR
 XX Synthesis of selected codon randomized nucleic acids useful for
 PT generation of DNA or RNA sequences for pharmaceutical research.
 PT

XX PS Example 8, Page 28; 61pp; English.

XX CC A method (I) has been developed for generating, in the same reaction vessel, a selected set of codons (II). The method comprises providing two (optionally three) sets of mononucleosides, mononucleotides, CC dinucleotides or mixtures of these and optionally repeatedly adding a third set, where (II) includes at least one codon having A or G at the third codon position and fewer than 3% of the codons correspond to a stop codon. Also described is a method (III) for generating an oligonucleotide from (II), comprising the method (I), followed by repeating the method until an oligonucleotide of the desired length is achieved. (I) and (II) are useful for chemically synthesizing DNA or RNA. The DNA sequences generated provide a wide variety of protein products useful in pharmaceutical research. In particular the methods are useful in techniques of randomised cassette mutagenesis of proteins, phage display techniques, ribosome display techniques and protein-nucleic acid fusion techniques. Codon-randomised DNA can also be used in cellular cultures (in vivo) for protein expression, or for in vitro applications using, e.g. T7 RNA polymerase, and in vitro translation systems. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide which is used in the exemplification of the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 374 AGGCTTCAGCCACGT 388
||: |||||
DB 15 AGSGTTCAGCCACGT 1

RESULT 2079
AAF50615
ID AAF50615 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAF50615;
XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #1575.
XX KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic; cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid; skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis; IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris; growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba; keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease; hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease; neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO200078341-A1.
XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or inflammation.

XX PS Example 8, Page 71; 201pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1 receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation, CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153- F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis, CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis, CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths cancers of the skin, a CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina, CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1100 GGTACCGGCCCC 1112
|||||
DB 3 GGTACCGGCCCC 15

RESULT 2080
AAF50621
ID AAF50621 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAF50621;
XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #1581.
XX KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic; cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid; skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis; IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris; growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba; keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease; hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease; neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO200078341-A1.
XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or inflammation.

XX PS Example 8, Page 71; 201pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of

CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC p45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, seborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1104 CCGGCCCTGAC 1116
 |||||
 Db 1 CCGGCCCTGAC 13

RESULT 2081
 AAS19610/c
 ID AAS19610 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAS19610;

XX 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX ASO probe #2 to detect human GHRHR gene polymorphisms.

XX Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; GHRHR; chromosome 7p14;
 KW growth hormone releasing hormone receptor; haplotyping; genotyping;
 KW isolated growth hormone deficiency; IGHD; pituitary adenoma; ASO;
 KW allele-specific oligonucleotide; probe; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200179239-A2.

XX 25-OCT-2001.

XX 17-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012453.

XX 17-APR-2000; 2000US-0197978P.

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX Chew A, Choi JY, Denton RR, Nandabalan K, Sausker EA;

XX WPI; 2002-066342/09.

XX Genotyping human growth hormone releasing hormone receptor gene of
 PT individual for determining haplotype of individual by determining
 PT identity of nucleotide pair at specific polymorphic sites for two copies
 PT of gene.

XX Claim 16; Page 14; 90pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to novel single nucleotide polymorphisms
 CC (SNPs) in the human growth hormone releasing hormone receptor (GHRHR)
 CC gene located on chromosome 7p14, and methods for haplotyping and/or
 CC genotyping the GHRHR gene. The methods of the invention make use of
 CC allele-specific oligonucleotides (ASOs) as probes and primers and/or
 CC primer-extension oligonucleotides for detecting the GHRHR gene
 CC polymorphisms. The polynucleotides and screened compounds are useful for
 CC the treatment of diseases associated with GHRHR activity, such as
 CC isolated growth hormone deficiency (IGHD) and pituitary adenomas.

CC AAS19609-AAS19621 represent ASO probes for detecting human GHRHR gene
 CC polymorphisms

XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1631 CCAGCAGCAGCGGC 1645
 |||||
 Db 15 CCAGCAGCAGCGGC 1

RESULT 2082

AAAD25201/c
 ID AAAD25201 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAAD25201;

XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human homeo box D3 (HOXD3) gene polymorphism detecting ASO primer #18.

XX Human; homeo box D3; HOXD3; polymorphism; developmental disorder;
 KW haplotype; HT; allele-specific oligonucleotide; ASO; tumour; therapy;
 KW drug screening; cytostatic; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200190127-A2.

XX 29-NOV-2001.

XX 24-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016982.

XX 25-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207076P.

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX Duda A, Kazemi A, Koshy B, Kumar AM;

XX WPI; 2002-075363/10.

XX New genetic variants of Homeo Box D3 for studying expression and function
 PT of the protein, and for screening drugs to treat diseases e.g.
 PT developmental disorders and tumors.

XX Claim 16; Page 13; 66pp; English.

XX The invention relates to genetic variants of the homeo box D3 (HOXD3)
 CC gene. HOXD3 gene includes 9 polymorphic sites PSI-PS9. Haplotypes (HTS)
 CC or haplotype pairs (HP) for PSI-PS9 in the HOXD3 gene are useful for
 CC improving the efficiency and reliability of several steps in the
 CC discovery and development of drugs for treating diseases associated with
 CC HOXD3 activity, e.g., developmental disorders and tumors. HOXD3 isogene
 CC is useful in studying the expression and function of HOXD3 and in
 CC expressing HOXD3 protein for use in screening for candidate drugs to
 CC treat diseases related to HOXD3 activity and in studying the effect of
 CC the variation on the biological activity of HOXD3 as well as on the
 CC binding affinity of candidate drugs targeting HOXD3 for the treatment of
 CC developmental disorders and tumors. An antibody against HOXD3 is useful
 CC in a variety of diagnostic and prognostic formats and therapeutic
 CC methods. A recombinant non-human organism is useful in studying
 CC expression of the HOXD3 isogenes in vivo. Allele-specific
 CC oligonucleotides (ASO) are useful as probes and primers and for assaying
 CC a polymorphism in the target region. The present sequence is an ASO
 CC primer used for detecting human HOXD3 gene polymorphisms

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;

```
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 556 CTCAGCCGCCGCTC 570
Db 15 CYCTGCGCGCGCTC 1
RESULT 2083
ABQ72266/C
ID ABQ72266 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABQ72266;
XX
DT 02-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CYP2D6 allele-specific oligonucleotide (ASO) primer, SEQ ID NO:53.
KW Human; cytochrome P450; subfamily IID polypeptide 6; CYP2D6; enzyme;
KW chromosome 22q13.1; drug metabolism; detoxification; mono-oxygenase;
KW antiarrhythmic; arrhythmia; adrenoceptor antagonist; hypertension;
KW tricyclic antidepressant; procainamide; drug induced lupus syndrome;
KW environmentally linked disease; Parkinson's disease; haplotyping;
KW genotyping; haplotype; genetic variant; single nucleotide polymorphism;
KW SNP; drug screening; drug discovery; allele-specific oligonucleotide;
KW ASO; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200238589-A2.
XX
PD 16-MAY-2002.
XX
PF 09-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US047396.
XX
PR 09-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247943P.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Anastasio AE, Chew A, Choi JY, Denton RR, Nandabalan K;
PI Petersen N, Rounds E;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519292/55.
XX
DR Novel genetic variants of Cytochrome P450, Subfamily IID, Polypeptide 6
PT isogenes, useful for improving efficiency and reliability in drug
PT development for treating hypertension, arrhythmias and Parkinson's
PT disease.
XX
PS Claim 15; Page 18; 158pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method for haplotyping the cytochrome P450,
CC subfamily IID, polypeptide 6 (CYP2D6) gene (ABQ72215, ABQ72364) of an
CC individual and also describes 29 novel polymorphic sites within the
CC human CYP2D6 gene. The CYP2D6 gene is located on chromosome 22q13.1 and
CC contains 9 exons which encode a 497 amino acid protein (ABQ9563). CYP2D6
CC is a mono-oxygenase involved in the detoxification of many drugs and
CC environmental chemicals. It plays a role in the metabolism of drugs such
CC as antiarrhythmics, adrenoceptor antagonists and tricyclic
CC antidepressants, and is also involved in the formation of a metabolite
CC linked to the drug-induced lupus syndrome observed with procainamide.
CC Variations in CYP2D6 activity or expression may also influence an
CC individual's susceptibility to environmentally-linked diseases, and it
CC has been demonstrated that CYP2D6 activity may be involved in the
CC pathogenesis of Parkinson's disease, with individuals with a less active
CC form of the enzyme tending to have an earlier onset of this condition.
CC CYP2D6 nucleic acid sequences are useful in studying the expression and
CC function of CYP2D6, and in expressing CYP2D6 protein for use in screening
CC drugs for the treatment of CYP2D6-associated diseases (e.g.,
CC hypertension, atrial and ventricular arrhythmias, Parkinson's disease,
CC and drug-induced lupus syndrome) or which are metabolised by CYP2D6.
CC CYP2D6 nucleic acids and proteins are also useful in studying the effect
CC of polymorphisms on the biological activity of CYP2D6. Polymorphisms in
CC the target region may be determined by the use of allele-specific
oligonucleotides (ASOs; ABQ72217-ABQ72303) as probes and primers, and by
primer extension using oligonucleotide primers comprising sequences
ABQ72304-ABQ72361. The method of the invention is useful for haplotyping
the CYP2D6 gene in populations and in individuals, enabling decisions to
be made as to whether CYP2D6 is a likely therapeutic target for a disease
of interest, and to control for genetically-based bias in the design of
drugs that target or are metabolised by CYP2D6. In addition, transgenic
animals comprising a human CYP2D6 gene are useful for studying the
expression of CYP2D6 isogenes in vivo, for in vivo screening and testing
of drugs targeted to or metabolised by CYP2D6, and for testing the
efficacy of therapeutic agents and compounds for treating CYP2D6-
associated conditions in a biological system. Sequences ABQ72246-
ABQ72303 represent specifically claimed allele-specific oligonucleotide
(ASO) primers used for detecting polymorphisms in the CYP2D6 gene
Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1183 GAGATGGCCACAGCC 1197
Db 15 GWGATGGCCACAGCC 1
RESULT 2084
ABK54339
ID ABK54339 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABK54339;
XX
DT 18-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human SCYA26 gene allele-specific oligonucleotide sequencing primer #16.
XX
KW Human; small inducible cytokine subfamily A (Cys-Cys) member 26; SCYA26;
KW respiratory inflammatory disease; single nucleotide polymorphism; ss;
KW haplotyping; haplotype pair; gene therapy; antiinflammatory; respiratory;
KW sequencing; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200216400-A2.
XX
PD 28-FEB-2002.
XX
PF 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026664.
XX
PR 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227965P.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bieglecki KM, Han J, Kliem SE, Sausker EA;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-280908/32.
XX
PT Novel isolated polynucleotide which is a polymorphic variant of small
PT inducible cytokine subfamily A (Cys-Cys), member 26 (SCYA26) gene useful
PT for expressing SCYA26 protein isoform used in drug screening techniques.
XX
XX Claim 16; Page 13; 79pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to single nucleotide polymorphisms in the gene
CC encoding human small inducible cytokine subfamily A (Cys-Cys) member 26
CC (SCYA26). A method for haplotyping the SCYA26 gene in an individual
CC comprises identifying the nucleotide at one or more polymorphic sites and
CC determining whether one of the copies of the gene is defined by one of
CC the SCYA26 haplotypes given in the specification or whether both copies
CC are defined by a haplotype pair. This method is useful in genotyping,
CC whereby all possible haplotype pairs can be assigned to specific
CC genotypes. An association between a trait and a haplotype or haplotype
CC pair of the SCYA26 gene can be identified by comparing the frequency of
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CC the haplotype or haplotype pair in a population exhibiting the trait with
 CC the frequency of the haplotype or haplotype pair in a reference
 CC population, where a higher haplotype frequency in the trait population
 CC indicates the trait is associated with the haplotype or haplotype pair.
 CC SCYA26 and its corresponding DNA are used for studying the expression and
 CC function of SCYA26, for use in screening for candidate drugs to treat
 CC diseases related to SCYA26 activity, such as respiratory inflammatory
 CC diseases. The sequences are also useful for studying the effect of
 CC variation on the biological activity of SCYA26 as well as on the binding
 CC affinity of candidate drugs targeting SCYA26. Sequences ABK54324-ABK54343
 CC represent allele-specific oligonucleotide sequencing primers used for
 CC detecting SCYA26 gene polymorphisms
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 386 CGTCTCTCGGATGA 398
 DB 1 CGTCTCTCGGATGA 13

RESULT 2085
 ABX79942
 ID ABX79942 standard; cDNA; 15 BP.

AC ABX79942;

XX 17-APR-2003 (first entry)

DE EST polymorphic DNA repeat polynucleotide #267.

XX EST; expressed sequence tag; ss; polymorphic repeat; tandem repeat;
 KW polymorphic marker prediction of ubiquitous simple sequences; POMPOUS;
 KW Rep-X; human; genetic disease; drug-treatment; Machado-Joseph;
 KW Haw River syndrome; Huntington's disease; fragile-X syndrome;
 KW Friedreich's ataxia; myotonic dystrophy; hyperandrogenaemia;
 KW spinal atrophy; bulbar atrophy; spinocerebellar ataxia.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6472154-B1.

XX 29-OCT-2002.

XX 31-DEC-1999; 99US-00475947.

XX 31-DEC-1999; 99US-00475947.

XX (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.

FA Garner HR, Wren JD, Minna JD, Fondon JW;

XX WPI; 2003-208818/20.

XX Identifying a candidate polymorphic repeat within a coding sequence, for
 PT understanding or treating genetic disease, comprises detecting tandem
 PT repeats in a target coding sequence and scoring the repeats for
 PT polymorphic probability.

PS Example; Col 1097; 588pp; English.

XX The invention discloses a method for identifying a candidate polymorphic
 CC repeat within a coding sequence (expressed sequence tag, EST), which
 CC comprises detecting tandem repeats in a target coding sequence, scoring
 CC the repeats for polymorphic probability and generating a dataset
 CC correlating the repeats with polymorphic probability to identify a
 CC candidate polymorphic repeat. The computational methods (polymorphic
 CC marker prediction of ubiquitous simple sequences, POMPOUS, and rep-X) are
 CC useful for identifying and detecting candidate polymorphic repeats in
 CC human genes, which can be used to understand, treat or eliminate genetic

CC diseases, predispositions or adverse drug-treatment reactions. Examples
 CC of diseases linked to nucleotide repeats are Machado-Joseph, Haw River
 CC syndrome, Huntington's disease, fragile-X syndrome, Friedreich's ataxia,
 CC myotonic dystrophy, hyperandrogenaemia, spinal and bulbar atrophy and
 CC spinocerebellar ataxia. The sequences presented in ABX79676-ABX80022 are
 CC the polymorphic repeats identified for a search of human ESTs

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 231 TGGTGGTGGTGGC 243
 DB 1 TGGTGGTGGTGGC 13

RESULT 2086
 AAN60762
 ID AAN60762 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX AAN60762;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 19-AUG-1991 (first entry)

XX Core sequence of minisatellite region from human myoglobin gene.

KW DNA fingerprint; genetic fingerprint; DNA profile; forensic medicine;
 KW paternity testing; diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX GB2166445-A.

XX 08-MAY-1986.

XX 14-OCT-1986; 86GB-00025252.

XX 12-NOV-1984; 84GB-00028491.

XX 06-MAR-1985; 85GB-00005744.

XX 24-JUL-1985; 85GB-00018755.

XX 06-SEP-1985; 85GB-00022135.

XX 14-OCT-1985; 85GB-00025252.

XX (LIST-) LISTER INST PREV ME.

XX Jeffreys AJ;

XX WPI; 1986-121028/19.

XX New polynucleotide(s) especially with label or marker - useful as DNA
 PT probes for identifying genomic DNA in samples esp. for diagnosis of
 PT genetic diseases and cancers, in forensic medicine etc.

PS Claim 1; Page 32; 57pp; English.

XX The inventors claim a DNA or other polynucleotide probe of which the
 CC essential constituent is a short core sequence, 6 to 16 nucleotides
 CC long, tandemly repeated at least 3 and preferably at least 10 times
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
 CC correct PR field.)

XX Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 33 GAGGTAGGCAGGAGG 47
 DB 2 GAGGTGGGCAGGARG 16

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RESULT 2087
AAN60764
ID AAN60764 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC AAN60764;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 19-AUG-1991 (first entry)
XX
DE Core sequence of minisatellite region from human myoglobin gene.
XX
KW DNA fingerprint; genetic fingerprint; DNA profile; forensic medicine;
KW paternity testing; diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN GB2166445-A.
XX
PD 08-MAY-1986.
XX
PF 14-OCT-1986; 86GB-00025252.
XX
PR 12-NOV-1984; 84GB-00028491.
PR 06-MAR-1985; 85GB-00005744.
PR 24-JUL-1985; 85GB-00018755.
PR 06-SEP-1985; 85GB-00022135.
PR 14-OCT-1985; 85GB-00025252.
XX
PA (LIST-) LISTER INST PREV ME.
XX
PI Jeffreys AJ;
XX
DR WPI; 1986-121028/19.
XX
PT New poly:nucleotide(s) especially with label or marker - useful as DNA
PT probes for identifying genomic DNA in samples esp. for diagnosis of
PT genetic diseases and cancers, in forensic medicine etc.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 32; 57pp; English.
XX
CC The inventors claim a DNA or other polynucleotide probe of which the
CC essential constituent is a short core sequence, 6 to 16 nucleotides
CC long, tandemly repeated at least 3 and preferably at least 10 times.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PR field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 11 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 33 GAGGTAGGCAGGAGG 47
DB 2 GAGGYGGGCAGGAGG 16
RESULT 2088
AAX74926
ID AAX74926 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAX74926;
XX
DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse flt-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #454.
XX
KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
XX
```

```
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN WO9715662-A2.
XX
PD 01-MAY-1997.
XX
PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
XX
PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
XX
PI Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX
PT Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 168; 218pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 2 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 69.2%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 539 CCAATCTTGACAA 551
DB 5 CCAUCUUUGACAA 17
RESULT 2089
AAX71552
ID AAX71552 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAX71552;
XX
DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human KDR VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #564.
XX
KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9715662-A2.
XX
PD 01-MAY-1997.
XX
PR 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
XX
PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
```

PR	11-JAN-1996;	96US-00584040.
XX	(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.	
PA	(CHIR) CHIRON CORP.	
XX	Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;	
PI	WPI; 1997-259017/23.	
XX		
XX		
PT	Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA	
XX	stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,	
PT	rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.	
XX		
XX	Claim 4; Page 114; 218pp; English.	
PS	The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the	
XX	synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more	
CC	receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient	
CC	(preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the	
CC	fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing	
CC	receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour	
CC	angiogenesis), ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be	
CC	treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression	
CC	vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples	
CC	of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention	
XX		
XX	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;	
SQ		
	Query Match	0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
	Best Local Similarity	69.2%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
	Matches	9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	1701 CTCCTGCGCTACC 1713	
	.: .: .: :	
DB	5 CCUCUGCGCUACC 17	
RESULT 2090		
AAX74910		
ID	AAX74910 standard; RNA; 17 BP.	
XX	AAX74910;	
AC		
XX	28-JUL-1999 (first entry)	
DT		
XX	Mouse flt-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #438.	
DE		
XX	Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;	
KW	KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage; ocular disease;	
KW	tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;	
KW	fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;	
KW	foetal liver kinase 1; ss.	
XX		
OS	Mus sp.	
XX		
PN	WO9715662-A2.	
XX		
PD	01-MAY-1997.	
XX		
PF	25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.	
XX		
FR	26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.	
PR	11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.	
XX		
PA	(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.	
PA	(CHIR) CHIRON CORP.	
XX		
PI	Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;	
XX	WPI; 1997-259017/23.	
DR		
XX		
PT	Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA	
PT	stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,	

PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.

XX

XX

XX Claim 4; Page 169; 218pp; English.

XX

XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the

XX synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more

XX receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient

XX (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the

XX fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing

XX receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour

XX angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be

XX treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression

XX vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples

XX of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 69.2%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0

Oy 1033 GACTTGGCCCTGG 1045

||||:|||||

Db 5 GACUUGGCCUGG 17

RESULT 2091

AAX01062

ID AAX01062 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

XX AC AAX01062;

XX

XX 06-APR-1999 (first entry)

XX

XX Mutant primer for allele-specific hybridisation of IPF1 gene.

XX

XX Mature onset diabetes of the young; MODY; insulin promoter factor 1;

KW IPF1; mutation; MODY4; pancreatic disorder; PCR primer; ss.

XX

XX Synthetic.

XX

XX Homo sapiens.

XX

XX WO9859078-A1.

XX

XX 30-DEC-1998.

XX

XX 24-JUN-1998; 98WO-US013467.

XX

XX 24-JUN-1997; 97US-00881450.

XX

XX (GRHO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.

XX

XX Habener JF, Stoffers DA;

XX

XX WPI, 1999-105636/09.

XX

XX Detecting heterozygosity for insulin promoter factor 1 - useful to detect

PT the presence of, or predisposition for, mature onset diabetes of the

PT young.

XX

XX Example 1; Page 9; 46pp; English.

XX

XX The invention relates to a new method to screen for mature onset diabetes

XX of the young (MODY). The method comprises detecting a mutation in the

XX gene encoding insulin promoter factor 1 (IPF1), wherein heterozygosity

XX for the mutation is indicative of MODY. The method may be used to

XX determine if a patient with MODY symptoms has MODY4, to assess patients

XX risk of developing MODY4, to assess the risk of a couple's progeny of

XX inheriting MODY, and to assist in determining the genetic basis for other

XX pancreatic disorders that might result from IPF1 deficiency. The present

XX sequence represents a mutant primer for allele-specific hybridisation of

XX IPF1 gene

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1668 CAGGGCAGCCCC 1680
 Db 1 CAGGGCAGCCCC 13

RESULT 2092
 AA01720/C
 ID RAF01720 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AA01720;
 XX
 DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #15.
 XX
 KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 KW interferon alpha; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200061729-A2.
 XX
 XX 19-OCT-2000.
 XX
 XX 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
 XX
 XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Favco P, Mcswiggen J;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.
 DR
 XX
 PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
 PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
 XX
 XX Claim 37; Page 56; 164pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 XX molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 XX encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
 XX factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement Protein (CDP).
 XX Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
 XX consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
 XX erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
 XX interferon alpha

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1478 GGATCCCAAACT 1490
 Db 17 GGATCCCAAACT 5

RESULT 2093
 ABK03634/C
 ID ABK03634 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK03634;
 XX
 XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 DT

XX DE Human CD20 DNase #88.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW musclar; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNase; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO200159103-A2.
 XX
 PD 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 XX
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 DR
 XX
 PT Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
 PT central nervous system injury.
 XX
 XX Claim 30; Page 160; 200pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 XX regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
 XX nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 XX DNase) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 XX possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
 XX an amberyzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
 XX with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 XX of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 XX Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 XX the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 XX of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 XX therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 XX treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
 XX Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 XX leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
 XX lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 XX immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
 XX targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
 XX presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 XX nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
 XX cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 XX NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 XX therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 XX treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 XX (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 XX Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob

CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
 CC sequence is a DNAzyme molecule of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 398 AGGTGAGTCTCC 410
 |||||
 Db 17 AGGTGAGTCTCC 5
 RESULT 2094
 ID ABK00010 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK00010;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOGO Hammerhead Ribozyme #10.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; cytoprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNAzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO200159103-A2.
 XX
 PD 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 XX
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
 PT central nervous system injury.
 XX
 PS Claim 88; Page 66; 200pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
 CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNAzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) pr

CC an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinczyme (cleaving RNA
 CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, mantle-cell
 CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
 CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
 CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
 CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
 CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
 CC sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 84 CCGCGCTCTGAG 96
 |||||
 Db 1 CCGCGCGCUCGAG 13

RESULT 2095

AAH21294
 ID AAH21294 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX
 AC AAH21294;

XX
 DT 13-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX
 DE Human MDR-1 allele ex12/+44 counterstrain.

XX
 KW MDR-1; human; multidrug resistance gene; genotyping; SNP; screening;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; ds.

XX
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX
 PN DE19963490-A1.

XX
 PD 05-JUL-2001.

XX
 PF 28-DEC-1999; 99DE-01063490.

XX
 PR 28-DEC-1999; 99DE-01063490.

XX
 PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.

XX
 PI Kostrzewa M, Hoffmeyer S, Brinkmann U;

XX
 DR WPI; 2001-426633/46.

XX
 PT Genotyping multidrug resistance gene-1, useful for assessing doses of
 PT pharmaceuticals, by mass spectrometric analysis of primer extension
 PT products.

XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 11; 22pp; German.

XX
 CC This invention describes a novel method for genotyping the human MDR-1

CC (multidrug resistance-1) gene by mass spectrometric detection of the
CC mutational status at some or all of 16 point mutations (single nucleotide
CC polymorphism; SNPs). Genotyping the MDR-1 gene may indicate altered
CC expression or function of the encoded protein (which regulates the
CC transport of compounds, including drugs, across cell membranes), and thus
CC may indicate that changes in drug dosage are required. The method is
CC rapid, valid and inexpensive, and provides a high throughput screen with
CC only a few genotypic characteristics expected. Particularly mass analysis
CC takes only 4 seconds, so a four-fold multiplex reaction will allow all
CC positions to be determined in about 16 sec

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

QY 52 GCAGTGTGACTGCTG 66
||| |||:|||||
Db 3 GCAATGTRACTGCTG 17

RESULT 2096
AAH21293/c
ID AAH21293 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAH21293;
XX DT 13-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human MDR-1 allele ex12/+44.
XX KW MDR-1; human; multidrug resistance gene; genotyping; SNP; screening;
XX KW single nucleotide polymorphism; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN DE19963490-A1.
XX PD 05-JUL-2001.
XX PF 28-DEC-1999; 99DE-01063490.
XX PR 28-DEC-1999; 99DE-01063490.
XX PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX PI Kozrzewa M, Hoffmeyer S, Brinkmann U;
XX WPI; 2001-426633/46.
XX PT Genotyping multidrug resistance gene-1, useful for assessing doses of
XX PT pharmaceuticals, by mass spectrometric analysis of primer extension
XX PT products.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 11; 22pp; German.
XX CC This invention describes a novel method for genotyping the human MDR-1
XX CC (multidrug resistance-1) gene by mass spectrometric detection of the
XX CC mutational status at some or all of 16 point mutations (single nucleotide
XX CC polymorphism; SNPs). Genotyping the MDR-1 gene may indicate altered
XX CC expression or function of the encoded protein (which regulates the
XX CC transport of compounds, including drugs, across cell membranes), and thus
XX CC may indicate that changes in drug dosage are required. The method is
XX CC rapid, valid and inexpensive, and provides a high throughput screen with
XX CC only a few genotypic characteristics expected. Particularly mass analysis
XX CC takes only 4 seconds, so a four-fold multiplex reaction will allow all
XX CC positions to be determined in about 16 sec

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 52 GCAGTGTGACTGCTG 66
||| |||:|||||
Db 15 GCAATGTRACTGCTG 1

RESULT 2097
ABL46617/c
ID ABL46617 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABL46617;
XX DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human GRID NCH ribozyme substrate oligonucleotide #71.
XX KW Human; Grb2-related with Insert Domain; GRID; T-cell;
XX KW co-stimulatory adaptor protein; tissue rejection; graft rejection;
XX KW leukaemia; cytostatic; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN W0200162911-A2.

XX PD 30-AUG-2001.

XX PF 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005957.

XX PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184594P.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.

XX PI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;
XX WPI; 2001-550088/61.

XX PT New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain
XX PT (GRID) gene comprises using antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid
XX PT molecules such as hammerhead ribozymes.

XX PS Claim 4; Page 64; 108pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to oligonucleotides that downregulate the
XX CC expression of human Grb2-related with Insert Domain (GRID) gene. GRID is
XX CC a 1-cell co-stimulatory adaptor protein. The oligonucleotides are useful
XX CC for modulating the expression of GRID, to treat conditions such as
XX CC tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The oligonucleotides can also be
XX CC administered in conjunction with other therapies such as radiation,
XX CC chemotherapy and cyclosporin treatment. The present oligonucleotide was
XX CC used to illustrate the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 598 TTTCGGAACCTGG 610
||| |||:|||||
Db 13 TTTCGGAACCTGG 1

RESULT 2098
ABL46944/c
ID ABL46944 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABL46944;

XX DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human GRID zinzyme substrate oligonucleotide #28.

XX KW Human; Grb2-related with Insert Domain; GRID; T-cell;
KW co-stimulatory adaptor protein; tissue rejection; graft rejection;
XX leukaemia; cytostatic; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200162911-A2.
PN 30-AUG-2001.
PD
XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005957.
PF
XX 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184594P.
PR
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
PA
XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;
PI WPI; 2001-550088/61.
XX
DR New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain
XX (GRID) gene comprises using antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid
XX molecules such as hammerhead ribozymes.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 71; 108pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to oligonucleotides that downregulate the
CC expression of human Grb2-related with Insert Domain (GRID) gene. GRID is
CC a T-cell co-stimulatory adaptor protein. The oligonucleotides are useful
CC for modulating the expression of GRID, to treat conditions such as
CC tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The oligonucleotides can also be
CC administered in conjunction with other therapies such as radiation,
CC chemotherapy and cyclosporin treatment. The present oligonucleotide was
CC used to illustrate the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 599 TTGGGAAACTGGA 611
DB 17 TTGGGAAACTGGA 5

RESULT 2099
AAF91028/c
ID AAF91028 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAF91028;
XX
DT 04-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human multi drug resistance-1 gene related sequence SEQ ID NO: 115.
XX
KW Human; MDR-1; multi drug resistance-1; drug uptake; disease; cancer;
KW inflammatory disease; neuronal disease; CNS disease;
KW cardiovascular disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200109183-A2.
XX
PD 08-FEB-2001.
XX
PF 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-EP007314.
XX
PR 30-JUL-1999; 99EP-00114938.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000EP-00103361.
XX

PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
PI Brinkmann U, Hoffmeyer S, Eichelbaum M, Roots I;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-159855/16.
XX
PT New polynucleotide encoding a molecular variant Multi Drug Resistance
PT (MDR)-1 polypeptide is useful for diagnosing and treating diseases
PT associated with abnormal MDR-1 expression or function, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Claim 36; Page 101; 154pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides nucleotides encoding molecular variants of
CC the human multi drug resistance-1 (MDR-1) protein. These can be used to
CC identify compounds capable of treating multidrug resistance and
CC sensitivity interfering resulting from polymorphisms in MDR-1, which can
CC lead to difficulties in treating cancer, cardiovascular, neuronal,
CC inflammatory and CNS diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 52 GCAGTGTGACTGCTG 66
DB 15 GCATGTRACTGCTG 1

RESULT 2100
ABS75014
ID ABS75014 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABS75014;
XX
DT 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PAPP-Ea associated 17-mer SEQ ID 540.
XX
KW PAPP-E; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein E; abortive;
KW contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
KW dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002102252-A1.
XX
PD 01-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001US-00827998.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX
PA (GUY/) GU Y.
PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
XX
PI Gu Y, Shannon ME;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-697817/75.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
PT associated plasma protein E, for preventing or aborting pregnancy.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 146; 353pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes one
CC of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein E,
CC hPAPP-E. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
CC activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
CC acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be
CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
CC aborting pregnancy. PAPP-E is used in the antenatal diagnosis of

CC dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
CC the level of PAPP-E isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the
CC antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAPP-E isoform
CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
CC human PAPP-E genes described in the disclosure of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 287 AACTTCGTTCTGC 299
DB 5 AACTTCGTTCTGC 17
RESULT 2101
ABK56595
ID ABK56595 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK56595;
XX
DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #966.
XX
KW Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;
KW antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;
KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;
KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;
KW acetylcysteine.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200211674-A2.
XX
PD 14-FEB-2002.
PF 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024970.
XX
FR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224383P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (SYNT) SYNTEX USA LLC.
PA (THOM) THOMPSON J.
PI Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DB;
PI Grupe A;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-217145/27.
XX
PT Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride
PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating chronic obstructive
PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 75; 152pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down
CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes
CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are
CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic
CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions
CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or
CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,
CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition
CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises
CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the
CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,
CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to

CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 672 AAGCAAGCTCACA 684
DB 5 AAGCAAGCTCACA 17
RESULT 2102
ACC51414
ID ACC51414 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC51414;
XX
DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #181.
XX
KW ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW cellular degeneration.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN FR2826373-A1.
XX
PD 27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
PT New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 82; 798pp; French.
XX
CC This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 855 CAGGACCTGAAG 867
DB 4 CAGGACCTGAAG 16
RESULT 2103
ABT39785/C
ID ABT39785 standard; DNA; 17 BP.


```
XX AC ABT39785;
XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 5422.
XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX KW human fukutin; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX PT and transfected cells.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 667; 720pp; French.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
XX CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
XX CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
XX CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
XX CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
XX CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
XX CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
XX CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
XX CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids in
XX CC the polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
XX CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
XX CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
XX CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
XX CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
XX CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
XX CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
XX CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
XX CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
XX CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
XX CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
XX CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1244 TCTTCGGTATCTT 1256
DB 17 TCTTCGGTATCTT 5
RESULT 2104
ABT39111
ID ABT39111 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABT39111;
```

```
XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4748.
XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX KW human fukutin; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX PT and transfected cells.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 589; 720pp; French.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
XX CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
XX CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
XX CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
XX CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
XX CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
XX CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
XX CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
XX CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids in
XX CC the polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
XX CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
XX CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
XX CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
XX CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
XX CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
XX CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
XX CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
XX CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
XX CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
XX CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
XX CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 922 CTGTTCCAGTGC 934
DB 4 CTGTTCCAGTGC 16
RESULT 2105
ACD64944/C
ID ACD64944 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ACD64944;
XX DT 30-SEP-2003 (first entry)
```

XX DE HCV minus strand DNAzyme substrate sequence #1799.

XX KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;

XX KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;

XX KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNAzyme; inozyme; zinzyme;

XX KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;

XX KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;

XX KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;

XX KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;

XX KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.

XX OS Hepatitis C virus.

XX KW WO200281494-A1.

XX PD 17-OCT-2002.

XX PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.

XX PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.

XX PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.

XX PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.

XX PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.

XX PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

XX PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.

XX PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY J.

XX PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.

XX PA (LEPP/) LEE P.

XX PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.

XX PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.

XX PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey J, Pavco P, Lee P;

XX PI Draper K, Roberts E;

XX DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.

XX PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,

XX PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus

XX PT infection.

XX PS Claim 1; Page 307; 387pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate

XX CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or

XX CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense

XX CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNAsymes,

XX CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyne, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed

XX CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse

XX CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well

XX CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV

XX CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV

XX CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening

XX CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds

XX CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and

XX CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and

XX CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene

XX CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular

XX CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV

XX CC DNAzyme or minus strand DNAzyme sequences disclosed in the present

XX CC invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred No. 1e+03;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

270 ACGTGCTGCTCT 282

Db 14 ACGTGCTGCTCT 2

RESULT 2106

ACD64943/c

ID ACD64943 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ACD64943;

AC ACD64943;

XX 30-SEP-2003 (first entry)

XX HCV minus strand DNAzyme substrate sequence #1798.

XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;

XX RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;

XX enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNAzyme; inozyme; zinzyme;

XX amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;

XX HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;

XX degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;

XX liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;

XX virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.

XX OS Hepatitis C virus.

XX KW WO200281494-A1.

XX PD 17-OCT-2002.

XX PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.

XX PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.

XX PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.

XX PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.

XX PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.

XX PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

XX PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.

XX PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY J.

XX PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.

XX PA (LEPP/) LEE P.

XX PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.

XX PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.

XX PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey J, Pavco P, Lee P;

XX PI Draper K, Roberts E;

XX DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.

XX PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,

XX PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus

XX PT infection.

XX PS Claim 1; Page 307; 387pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate

XX CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or

XX CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense

XX CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNAsymes,

XX CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyne, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed

XX CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse

XX CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well

XX CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV

XX CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV

XX CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening

XX CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds

XX CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and

XX CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and

XX CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene

XX CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular

XX CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV

XX CC DNAzyme or minus strand DNAzyme sequences disclosed in the present

XX CC invention

CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
 CC DNzyme or minus strand DNzyme sequences disclosed in the present
 CC invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 270 ACGTGCTGCTCCT 282
 DB 17 ACGTGCTGCTCCT 5
 RESULT 2107
 ACDS57726
 ID ACDS57726 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACDS57726;
 XX
 DT 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HCV DNzyme substrate sequence #480.
 XX
 KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNzyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
 XX
 OS Hepatitis C virus.
 XX
 PN WO200281494-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
 XX
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
 XX
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
 PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
 PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.
 XX
 PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
 PT infection.
 PS
 PS Claim 1; Page 242; 387pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNzymes,

CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
 CC DNzyme or minus strand DNzyme sequences disclosed in the present
 CC invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 69.2%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 270 ACGTGCTGCTCCT 282
 DB 2 ACGGCGGCGCCU 14
 RESULT 2108
 ACDS57725
 ID ACDS57725 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACDS57725;
 XX
 DT 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HCV DNzyme substrate sequence #479.
 XX
 KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNzyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
 XX
 OS Hepatitis C virus.
 XX
 PN WO200281494-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
 XX
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
 PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
 PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.

XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
 PT infection.
 XX
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 242; 387pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
 CC inozymes, zincymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
 CC DNzyme or minus strand DNzyme sequences disclosed in the present
 CC invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 69.2%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 270 ACGTGCTGCTCT 282
 |||||:||||:
 Db 5 ACGUGUGUCUCCU 17

RESULT 2109
 ACF62526/c
 ID ACF62526 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACF62526;
 XX
 DT 08-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cancer based on CYP3A5 related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:355.
 XX
 KW Cancer; CYP3A5; irinotecan; pharmaceutical; malignant glioma;
 KW cytochrome p450; subfamily IIIA; nifedipine oxidase; polypeptide 5;
 KW cytostatic; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FN WO2003013534-A2.
 XX
 PD 20-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008219.
 XX
 PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
 PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
 XX
 PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
 XX
 PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-268144/26.
 XX
 CC New use of irinotecan for preparation of compositions for treating cancer
 PT in subject having genome with variant allele comprising cytochrome p450,
 PT subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 polynucleotide, termed CYP3A5.
 XX
 PT Disclosure; Page 42; 86pp; English.
 PS

XX The present invention describes the use of irinotecan (I) or its
 CC derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
 CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
 CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant
 CC allele which comprises a cytochrome p450, subfamily IIIA (nifedipine
 CC oxidase), polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) polynucleotide (II). (I) and (II) have
 CC cytostatic activity. The therapeutic applications of (I) is improved,
 CC since it is possible to individually treat a subject with an appropriate
 CC dosage and/or an appropriate derivative of (I). Therefore, undesirable,
 CC harmful or toxic effects are efficiently avoided. Unnecessary and
 CC potentially harmful treatment of those subjects who do not respond to the
 CC treatment with substances (nonresponders), as well as the development of
 CC drug resistances due to suboptimal drug dosing can be avoided. ACF62200
 CC to ACF62751 and ABW34912 to ABW35013 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 52 GCACTGTGACTGCTG 66
 |||||:||||:
 Db 15 GCAATGTRACTGCTG 1
 RESULT 2110
 ACF67513
 ID ACC67513 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC67513;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 4760.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 FN WO2003025176-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
 XX
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 XX
 CC New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 587; 738pp; French.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that

CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 576 TGTGAGCTATCT 588

DB 5 TGTGAGCTATCT 17

RESULT 2111

ID ADB21197/c

ADBE21197 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ADB21197;

XX

DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX

MRP1 based cancer related nucleic acid SEQ ID NO:355.

XX

irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;

KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;

KW variant allele; multidrug resistance protein 1; MRP1; cytosolic; gene;

KW ds.

XX

OS Unidentified.

XX

PN WO2003013533-A2.

XX

PD 20-FEB-2003.

XX

PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008200.

XX

PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.

XX

PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.

XX

PA (EPID-) EPIDAUS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.

XX

PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-354397/33.

XX

Use of irinotecan or its derivative for preparation of a pharmaceutical

PT composition for treating cancer in a subject having a genome with a

PT variant allele comprising a multidrug resistance protein 1

PT polynucleotide.

XX

PS Disclosure; Page 51; 100pp; English.

XX

The present invention describes a method for the use of irinotecan (I) or
its derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant
allele which comprises a multidrug resistance protein 1 (MRP1)

CC polynucleotide (II). (I) has cytostatic activity. (I) or its derivative

CC can be used for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for

CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic

CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject, where the subject is a human

CC (preferably African or Asian) or a mouse. The present sequence represents

CC a sequence which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match

Best Local Similarity 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;

Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 52 GCACTGTGACTGCTG 66

|||||

Db 15 GCAATGTRACTGCTG 1

RESULT 2112

ID ADB88286/c

ADBE88286 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ADB88286;

XX

DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX

Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:327.

XX

ss; irinotecan; cancer; UGT1A1; cytostatic; topoisomerase I inhibitor;

KW colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer; lung cancer;

KW ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;

KW uridine diphosphate glycosyltransferase1 member A1.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO2003013536-A2.

XX

PD 20-FEB-2003.

XX

PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008217.

XX

PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.

XX

PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.

XX

PA (EPID-) EPIDAUS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.

XX

PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-289896/28.

XX

Use of irinotecan to treat cancer patient by determining if patient has
variant alleles of UGT1A1 gene, administering increased/decreased amounts
of irinotecan based on increased/decreased levels of UGT1A1 gene product.

XX

PS Disclosure; Page 55; 107pp; English.

XX

The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan to treat a patient
suffering from cancer. This involves determining if the patient has one
or more variant alleles of the UGT1A1 gene, and if the patient has one or
more of such variant alleles, irinotecan is administered in an increased
or decreased amount in comparison to the amount that is administered
CC without regard to the patient's alleles in the UGT1A1 gene. The invention
CC has cytostatic activity. A composition of the invention acts as a
CC topoisomerase I inhibitor. The method is useful for treating a patient,
CC an animal e.g. mouse or a human, preferably African or Asian, suffering
CC from cancer such as colorectal, cervical, gastric cancer, lung, ovarian,
CC pancreatic cancer or malignant glioma. The present sequence is used in
CC the exemplification of the invention.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match

Best Local Similarity 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;

Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 52 GCACTGTGACTGCTG 66

|||||

DB 15 GCAATGTRACTGCTG 1

RESULT 2113

ADBE42930/c

ID ADB42930 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ADB42930;

XX

DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)

DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #253.
 DE
 XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO2003040369-A2.
 XX
 XX 15-MAY-2003.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
 XX
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 XX Telerman A, Anson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 XX
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 412; 771pp; French.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to the isolation of 327 nucleotide sequences,
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptides are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 108 GCCCGCCGCGATC 120
 DB |||||
 13 GCCCGCCGCGATC 1
 RESULT 2114
 ADB97269/c
 ID ADB97269 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADB97269;
 XX
 XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human MDR1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:355.
 DE
 KW irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;

KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
 KW multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytosstatic; human; ds; CYP3A5; MRP1; MDR1;
 KW TOP1.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO2003013537-A2.
 XX
 XX 20-FEB-2003.
 XX
 XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008218.
 XX
 XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
 XX
 XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
 XX
 XX (EPID-) EPIDAUS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
 XX
 XX Heinrich G, Korb R;
 XX WPI; 2003-268145/26.
 XX
 XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
 PT treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising
 PT multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 79; 130pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan or its derivative
 CC for the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating
 CC colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or
 CC malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which
 CC comprises a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition
 CC of the invention has cytostatic activity. The invention is useful for the
 CC preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating colorectal,
 CC cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant
 CC glioma in a subject (preferably human, more preferably African or Asian)
 CC or a mouse. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 52 GCAGTGTGACTGCTG 66
 DB |||||
 15 GCAGTGTGACTGCTG 1
 RESULT 2115
 ADB92460/c
 ID ADB92460 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADB92460;
 XX
 XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human MDR1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:355.
 DE
 XX irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
 KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
 KW multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytosstatic; ds; human; UGT1A1; MRP1; TOP1.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO2003013535-A2.
 XX
 XX 20-FEB-2003.
 XX
 XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008220.
 XX
 XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
 XX

PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
FA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-342400/32.
XX
XX
PT New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
PT treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising
PT multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 50; 104pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel use of irinotecan or its derivative for
XX the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treating colorectal,
XX cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant
XX glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which comprises
XX a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition of the
XX invention has cytostatic activity. The present sequence is used in the
XX exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 52 GCAGTGTGACTGCTG 66
DB 15 GCATGTRACTGCTG 1
RESULT 2116
ADB45245
ID ADB45245 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADB45245;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5568.
XX
XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; ss;
XX primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
XX virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
XX diagnosis.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003040369-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
XX useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
XX polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 682; 771pp; French.
XX
XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
XX fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
XX sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the

CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1451 ATCCATTCTTCCT 1463
DB 2 ATCCATTCTTCCT 14
RESULT 2117
AAQ51575/c
ID AAQ51575 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAQ51575;
XX
XX 24-OCT-2003 (revised)
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX
XX 10-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX Bases 1999-2016 of gp160 of HIV-1 isolate SF170.
XX
XX Epitope; gp160; strain; isolate; HIV-1; antibody; monoclonal antibody;
XX 2F5; vaccine; ss.
XX
XX Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
XX
XX EP570357-A2.
XX
XX 18-NOV-1993.
XX
XX 13-MAY-1993; 93EP-00890100.
XX
XX 14-MAY-1992; 92AT-00000987.
XX
XX 29-AUG-1992; 92US-00932787.
XX
XX (POLI-) POLIMUN SCI IMMUNOBIOLOGISCHE FORSCH GMBH.
XX
XX Katanger H, Rueker F, Himmler G, Muster T, Purtscher M;
XX Maiwald G, Steindl F, Trkola A;
XX
XX WPI; 1993-361543/46.
XX
XX P-PSDB; AAR43706.
XX
XX Peptides that induce antibodies which neutralise genetically divergent
XX HIV-1 isolates - used as recombinant fusion proteins, recombinant
XX chimeric vaccines or recombinant antibodies.
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 19; 41pp; English.
XX
XX The sequences given in AAQ51572-96 encode epitopes of gp160 derived from
XX different strains and isolates of HIV-1. The peptides encoded by these
XX sequences induce antibodies which neutralise genetically divergent HIV-1
XX isolates. They bind specifically to the monoclonal antibody 2F5. The

CC peptides comprise just 6 amino acids derived from the gp160 and represent
 CC highly conserved epitopes which means that antibodies raised against them
 CC will be active against a variety of HIV-1 isolates. The peptides can be
 CC used as recombinant fusion proteins, recombinant chimeric vaccines or as
 CC recombinant antibodies. They may also be used to link the variable
 CC domains of a single chain Fv fragment, or to substitute one or more parts
 CC of a MAb peptide sequence. DR (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
 CC field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.) (Updated on 24-OCT-
 CC 2003 to standardise OS field)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1733 TGCCCACTTGTC 1745
 DB 18 TGCCCACTTGTC 6

RESULT 2118
 AAT71210
 ID AAT71210 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAT71210;
 DT 18-SEP-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HaSNPV polyhedrin gene primer A433/Bam.

KW Helicoverpa armigera nuclear polyhedrosis virus; HaSNPV; baculovirus;
 KW polyhedrin; biological control; insecticide; polymerase chain reaction;
 KW PCR; primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9708297-A1.

PD 06-MAR-1997.

PF 26-AUG-1996; 96WO-AU000535.

PR 25-AUG-1995; 95AU-00005034.

PA (CSIR) COMMONWEALTH SCI & IND RES ORG.

PI Christian PD;

DR WPI; 1997-179254/16.

XX Recombinant Helicoverpa armigera nuclear polyhedrosis virus contg.
 PT heterologous DNA - and pre-occluded baculovirus unable to produce
 PT functional polyhedrin, useful as biological insecticides.

PS Example 5; Page 34; 70pp; English.

CC Primer A443/Bam (AAT71210) was used with primer A44RV (AAT71208) to
 CC amplify the Helicoverpa armigera nuclear polyhedrosis virus (HaSNPV)
 CC isolate A443B1 polyhedrin gene promoter and coding region (see also
 CC AAT71204-05) from transfer vector pA44ASL. The amplified DNA was used to
 CC generate pol+ recombinant HaSNPVs useful e.g. as biological insecticides

XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1477 CGGATCCCAAC 1489
 DB 5 CGGATCCCAAC 17

RESULT 2119
 AAV14082/C
 ID AAV14082 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAV14082;

AC AAV14082;

DT 27-AUG-2003 (revised)

DT 19-MAY-1998 (first entry)

XX Probe HBP-248 for RT pol region of HBV.

XX Probe; hepatitis b virus; HBV detection; RT pol region; genetic analysis;

KW preCore region; HBsAg region; genotype specific target;

KW mutation detection; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Hepatitis B virus.

PN WO9740193-A2.

PD 30-OCT-1997.

PF 21-APR-1997; 97WO-EP002002.

PR 19-APR-1996; 96EP-00870053.

PA (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.

PI Stuyver L, Roseau R, Maertens G;

DR WPI; 1997-535867/49.

XX Detection and/or genetic analysis of hepatitis B virus - specifically

PT genotype, preCore mutations, vaccine escape mutations and RT gene

PT mutations selected by treatment with drugs.

XX Claim 5; Page 32; 80pp; English.

CC This sequence represents a probe for the RT pol region of hepatitis b
 CC virus (HBV). This sequence can be used in the method of the invention for
 CC detection and/or genetic analysis of hepatitis B virus (HBV) in a sample.
 CC The method comprises: (a) optionally releasing, isolating or
 CC concentrating polynucleic acids (I) in the sample, and amplifying the
 CC relevant part of a suitable HBV gene in the sample with at least 1
 CC suitable primer pair; (b) hybridising (I) with a combination of at least
 CC 2 nucleotide probes, which are applied to mutant target sequences on a solid
 CC support and hybridise specifically to mutant target sequences chosen from
 CC the HBV RT pol gene region, HBV preCore region, HBsAg region and/or HBV
 CC genotype specific target sequences, or their complements or U for T
 CC homologues; (c) detecting the hybrids formed in step (b), and inferring
 CC the HBV genotype and/or mutants present in the sample from the
 CC differential hybridisation signal(s). The composition can be used to
 CC diagnose and/or monitor HBV mutants and/or genotypes in a sample,
 CC specifically genotype, preCore mutations, vaccine escape mutations and RT
 CC gene mutations selected by treatment with drugs, e.g. lamivudine and
 CC penciclovir. (Updated on 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 890 ACATCATCAACAT 902

DB 14 ACATCATCAACAT 2

RESULT 2120
 AAA98715
 ID AAA98715 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC AAA98715;
 XX 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX L. mexicana kinase primer HRD1-sense.
 DE MAP-kinase-kinase; LMMKK; diagnosis; treatment; leishmaniasis; disease;
 KW parasite; protozoal infection; vaccine; primer; ss.
 XX Leishmania mexicana.
 OS DE19339070-A1.
 PN 28-SEP-2000.
 XX 18-AUG-1999; 99DE-01039070.
 XX 26-MAR-1999; 99DE-01013905.
 XX (PLAC) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.
 PA Wiese M;
 PI WPI; 2000-619872/60.
 DR Use of nucleic acid encoding Leishmania kinases for identifying and
 XX preparing diagnostic, preventative and therapeutic agents.
 XX Example 1.5.2; Page 68; 98pp; German.
 PS This invention describes a novel use of nucleic acid (I) that encodes
 XX Leishmania kinases (II) for identification and preparation of agents for
 CC diagnosis, treatment and/or prevention of leishmaniasis. The invention
 CC also describes (a) use of (II) for identifying and producing agents for
 CC diagnosis, treatment and/or prevention of leishmaniasis; (b) antibodies
 CC (Ab) directed against (II); and (c) Leishmania mutants in which at least
 CC one gene (I) is inactivated. (II) are essential for differentiation and
 CC replication of the parasites, so are targets for development of specific
 CC inhibitors. Mutants defective in (II) induce an immune response but do
 CC not cause disease. (I) and (II) are useful for identifying and preparing
 CC agents for diagnosis, treatment and/or prevention of protozoal
 CC infections, particularly leishmaniasis. (I), (II) and (II)-specific
 CC antibodies may themselves be used for diagnosis and treatment. Leishmania
 CC mutants that are unable to express at least one (II) are useful as live
 CC vaccines
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 7 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 11; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 973 CACCGAGACCTCAAGCC 989
 DB 1 CAYCGNGAYVTNAARCC 17
 RESULT 2121
 ABX34424
 ID ABX34424 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABX34424;
 XX 11-FEB-2003 (first entry)
 DT PCR primer #1 for S. atroovivaceus leinamycin gene cluster ORF+6.
 DE Leinamycin biosynthesis gene cluster; lmm; open reading frame; ORF;
 XX anti-tumour antibiotic; broad spectrum antimicrobial activity;
 KW Gram-positive; Gram-negative bacteria; chemical modification; metabolite;
 KW apo-carrier protein; holo-carrier protein; tumour; polyketide;
 KW hybrid polypeptide/polyketide metabolite; lmm production; cytostatic;
 KW PCR; primer; ss.

XX Streptomyces atroovivaceus.
 OS WO200277179-A2.
 XX 03-OCT-2002.
 PD 22-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US008937.
 PF 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278935P.
 XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 PA (KYOM) KYOMA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
 XX Shen B, Cheng Y, Tang G;
 XX WPI; 2003-018907/01.
 DR Novel gene cluster responsible for synthesis of leinamycin in
 XX Streptomyces atroovivaceus useful for making various peptide and/or
 PT polyketide, and/or hybrid polypeptide/polyketide metabolites.
 PS Claim 1; Page 29; 185pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to the isolation of the Streptomyces
 CC atroovivaceus leinamycin (lmm) biosynthesis gene cluster containing 71
 CC open reading frames (ORFs) (ORFs -35 through -1, ORFs lmmA through lmmZ,
 CC and ORFs +1 through +9). Leinamycin is a novel anti-tumour antibiotic
 CC produced by several Streptomyces species. It exhibits broad spectrum
 CC antimicrobial activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria,
 CC but not against fungi. The polypeptides encoded by the lmm biosynthesis
 CC gene cluster ORFs are useful for chemically modifying a molecule in a
 CC host cell. The host cell is a bacterium or eukaryotic cell, including a
 CC mammalian, yeast, plant, fungal, or insect cell. The molecule is an
 CC endogenous metabolite produced by the host cell or exogenously supplied
 CC metabolite, or an amino acid, and the polypeptide is a peptide synthetase
 CC or amino transferase. The polypeptides encoded by the lmm gene cluster
 CC are useful for converting an apo-carrier protein to a holo-carrier
 CC protein. lmm shows potent antitumour activity in tumour models in vivo.
 CC The lmm gene cluster modules and/or catalytic domains are useful for
 CC making various peptide and/or polyketide, and/or hybrid
 CC polypeptide/polyketide metabolites. The proteins encoded by the ORFs are
 CC useful alone, or in combination with other active domains to modify
 CC various target substrates. The lmm gene cluster is useful to upregulate
 CC endogenous lmm production to permit lmm production in cells and/or to
 CC make various modified lmm, lmm, its analogue, or other polyketide,
 CC peptide or hybrid polyketide/peptide metabolites are useful as
 CC therapeutic agents, to treat a number of disorders, depending upon the
 CC type of metabolites. ABX34290-ABX34431 represent PCR primers used to
 CC amplify individual ORFs of the S. atroovivaceus leinamycin biosynthesis
 CC gene cluster
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1190 CCACAGGCCGTC 1202
 DB 6 CCACAGGCCGTC 18
 RESULT 2122
 AA82433
 ID AA82433 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AA82433;
 XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
 DT cdk1 ribozyme binding site #19.
 XX

KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
 OS Mammalia.
 XX WO200032765-A2.
 XX 08-JUN-2000.
 XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
 XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
 XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
 XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
 PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 XX Disclosure; Page 46; 109pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
 CC AAA87415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
 CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
 CC restenosis treatment
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1138 TACTCCACTCAGA 1150
 Db |||||
 6 TACTCCACTCAGA 18
 RESULT 2123
 AAH57595
 ID AAH57595 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AAH57595;
 AC 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:19.
 DE Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200130362-A2.
 PN 03-MAY-2001.
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
 PF

XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
 XX Example 1; Page 73; 409pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antickling,
 CC ophthalmological, vulnery, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1138 TACTCCACTCAGA 1150
 Db |||||
 6 TACTCCACTCAGA 18
 RESULT 2124
 ADE27072/c
 ID ADE27072 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
 XX ADE27072;
 AC 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX Stearoyl-CoA desaturase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:16.
 DE short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition; SCD;
 KW stearyl-CoA desaturase; RNA interference; anorectic; antidiabetic;
 KW antiarteriosclerotic; cytostatic; virucide; obesity; diabetes;
 KW atherosclerosis; cancer; viral infection; drug screening;
 KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS WO2003070885-A2.
 XX 28-AUG-2003.
 PD 13-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004317.
 XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
 XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
 XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
 PR

XX Disclosure; Fig 1; 18pp; Japanese.

CC The rat 20-alpha-HSD gene was isolated from a rat ovary lambda ZAP cDNA library. The primers AAQ45346 and AAQ45347, based on homology between HSD1, 3 alpha-HSD and PGFS, were used as part of the cloning procedure. The gene can be used as a probe for the human 20 alpha-HSD gene and is useful for diagnosis of tumours and diseases due to abnormal hormone production

XX

XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 7 Other;

XX

XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 57.9%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;

XX Matches 11; Conservative 6; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX

XX 1240 TTCACTCTCCGATCTTAG 1258

XX 20 TCCATYTYTGDAYTTRS 2

XX

XX RESULT 2127

XX AAQ86840/c

XX ID AAQ86840 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAQ86840;

XX

XX 13-DEC-1995 (first entry)

XX

XX Antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 7602 hybridises to MRP gene.

XX

XX Untranslated region; coding sequence; chemotherapeutic drug treatment; antisense; modulation; multidrug resistance protein; drug; cancer; ss.

XX

XX Synthetic.

XX

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

XX misc_feature 1..20

XX /tag= a

XX /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages"

XX

XX WO9510938-A1.

XX

XX 27-APR-1995.

XX

XX 23-SEP-1994; 94WO-US010827.

XX

XX 18-OCT-1993; 93US-00136811.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Baracchini E, Bennett CF;

XX WPI; 1995-169974/22.

XX

XX New oligo:nucleotide cpds., esp. for cancer therapy - which are specifically hybridisable with nucleic acid encoding multi:drug resistance-associated protein.

XX

XX Claim 7; Page 10; 36pp; English.

XX

XX Oligonucleotides AAQ86826-50 are antisense oligonucleotides used to modulate the expression of the multidrug resistance protein (MRP) by hybridising with the multidrug resistance (MDR) gene or its RNA message. This sequence is targeted to the 3' untranslated region (3'UTR) of the MDR gene. The oligonucleotides can be used to improve the efficacy of chemotherapeutic drug treatment of a disease such as cancer or to prevent multidrug resistance developing during drug treatment of a disease

XX

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX

XX QY 741 CACCGCCATCCGG 753

XX DB 14 CACCGCCATCCGG 2

XX

XX RESULT 2128

XX AAT14019/c

XX ID AAT14019 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAT14019;

XX DT 14-OCT-1996 (first entry)

XX

XX Probe for amplifying T-cell modulating peptide coding sequence.

XX

XX Peptide; VDJ; anti-idiotypic T cell; vaccine; detection; diagnosis; insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; IDDM; assay; proliferation; cytokine; ss.

XX

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9611214-A1.

XX

XX 18-APR-1996.

XX

XX 10-OCT-1995; 95WO-US012686.

XX

XX 07-OCT-1994; 94IL-00111196.

XX (YEDA) YEDA RES & DEV CO LTD.

XX Cohen IR, Elias D;

XX WPI; 1996-209811/21.

XX

XX Novel VDJ peptide and corresponding DNA - used in treatment and prevention of insulin dependent diabetes mellitus.

XX

XX Example 1; Page 20; 60pp; English.

XX

XX Peptides having a VDJ region where V includes the dipeptide sequence A-S, D preferably has 2-5 amino acids and includes the dipeptide L-G and J includes the tripeptide N-Q-D, may be used as agents for the detection of anti-idiotypic T-cells and in a vaccine against insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM). The peptides may also be used in the prevention and treatment of IDDM by activating autologous T-cells against the peptides and then re-administering them to the patient. The peptides may also be used in the diagnosis or staging of IDDM or for monitoring the course of treatment of IDDM by assaying T-cells of the subject being tested for proliferation or cytokine production upon in vitro contact with the peptides. The sequence described in AAT14016 was taken from a clone of T-cells designated C9 and is specific for the VDJ peptides. It was used as a primer to amplify possible VDJ peptide encoding sequences. Double stranded DNA sequences were then obtained using the primers described in AAT10417 and AAT10418 and detected with the probe sequence described in AAT10419

XX

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX

XX QY 989 CCCAGAACCTGCT 1001

XX DB 17 CCCAGAACCTGCT 5

XX

XX RESULT 2129

XX AAV48027